Tab 1	SB 12 Abuse	by Gar o	cia (CO-I	NTRODUCERS) Galvano; (C	Compare to CS/H 0439) Mental Health a	and Substance
Tab 2	SB 670	by Ga	etz ; (Ider	ntical to H 0715) Child Protection	on Teams	
185600	А	S L	FAV	CF, Ring	Delete L.54:	01/14 01:27 PM
Tab 3	SB 750	by Hu	tson, Bea	an; (Similar to H 0563) Tempo	rary Cash Assistance Program	
648412	D	S		CF, Hutson	Delete everything after	01/13 09:49 AM
Tab 4	SB 860	by De	tert; (Ide	ntical to H 0657) Foster Famili	es	
235082	А	S	FAV	CF, Detert	Delete L.52 - 53: (1) T	01/14 01:27 PM
Tab 5	SPB 70	148 by	CF ; OGSR	/Client Records and Donor Info	ormation Collected by Regional Autism	Centers
157534	Α	S	FAV	CF, Altman	Delete L.41 - 49:	01/14 01:28 PM

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

CHILDREN, FAMILIES, AND ELDER AFFAIRS Senator Sobel, Chair Senator Altman, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Thursday, January 14, 2016

TIME: 10:00 a.m.—12:00 noon PLACE: 301 Senate Office Building

MEMBERS: Senator Sobel, Chair; Senator Altman, Vice Chair; Senators Dean, Detert, Garcia, Hutson, and Ring

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 12 Garcia (Compare CS/H 439, H 977, H 979, S 1250, S 1336)	Mental Health and Substance Abuse; Including services provided to treatment-based mental health programs within case management funded from state revenues as an element of the state courts system; specifying certain persons who are prohibited from being appointed as a person's guardian advocate; authorizing county or circuit courts to enter ex parte orders for involuntary examinations; revising the criteria for involuntary admissions due to substance abuse or co-occurring mental health disorders, etc. CF 01/14/2016 Favorable AHS	Favorable Yeas 7 Nays 0
2	SB 670 Gaetz (Identical H 715)	Child Protection Teams; Revising the definition of the term "officer, employee, or agent," as it applies to immunity from personal liability in certain actions, to include any member of a child protection team, in certain circumstances, etc. CF 01/14/2016 Fav/CS JU AP	Fav/CS Yeas 6 Nays 1
3	SB 750 Hutson / Bean (Similar H 563)	Temporary Cash Assistance Program; Adding a requirement of proof of application for employment to eligibility requirements for receiving services or temporary cash assistance; decreasing the lifetime cumulative total time limit for which an applicant or current participant may receive temporary cash assistance; adding proof of application for employment to the work activity requirements for a participant in the temporary cash assistance program, etc. CF 01/14/2016 Temporarily Postponed AHS AP	Temporarily Postponed
4	SB 860 Detert (Identical H 657)	Foster Families; Designating the second week of February of each year as "Foster Family Appreciation Week", etc. CF 01/14/2016 Fav/CS RC	Fav/CS Yeas 7 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Thursday, January 14, 2016, 10:00 a.m.—12:00 noon

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
	Consideration of proposed bill:		
5	SPB 7048	OGSR/Client Records and Donor Information Collected by Regional Autism Centers; Amending provisions which provide an exemption from public records requirements for information relating to client records and donor information collected by regional autism centers; removing the scheduled repeal of the exemption, etc.	Submitted as Committee Bill Yeas 4 Nays 0
6	Review of State Mental Health Treatment Facilities John Bryant, Assistant Secretary for Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Department of Children and Families		Discussed
	Other Related Meeting Documents		

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	epared By: The F	Profession	nal Staff of the Co	ommittee on Childre	en, Families, and	l Elder Affairs
BILL:	SB 12					
INTRODUCER:	Senator Gard	cia				
SUBJECT:	Mental Heal	th and S	ubstance Abus	e		
DATE:	January 13, 2	2016	REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAF	DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
1. Crosier		Hendo	n	CF	Favorable	
2.				AHS		
3.				AP		

I. SUMMARY:

SB 12 addresses the current system of behavioral health services which is fragmented and inefficient and makes it difficult for persons with complex, persistent and co-occurring disorders pertaining to mental illness and substance use disorder to obtain needed services.

The bill provides for mental health services for children, parents and others seeking custody of children involved in dependency court proceedings. The bill creates a coordinated system of care to be provided either by a community or a region for those suffering from mental illness or substance use disorder through a "No Wrong Door" system of single access points. The Agency for Health Care Administration ("the agency" or "AHCA") and the Department of Children and Families ("the department" or "DCF") are directed to modify licensure requirements to create an option for a single, consolidated license to provide both mental health and substance use disorder services. Additionally, the agency and the department are to develop a plan to increase federal funding for behavioral health care.

The bill directs that a transportation plan be developed and implemented in each county or group of counties. The plan must specify methods of transport to a facility within the designated receiving system and may delegate responsibility for other transportation to a participating facility when necessary and agreed to by the facility.

To the extent possible, the bill aligns the legal processes, timelines and processes for assessment, evaluation and receipt of available services of the Baker Act (Mental Illness) and Marchman Act (Substance Abuse) to assist individuals in recovery and reduce readmission to the system.

The duties and responsibilities of the department are revised and updated to include designation of facilities within the receiving system; specify data reporting and use of shared data systems within the system; set performance measures and standards for managing entities and enter into contracts with the managing entities that support efficient and effective administration of the behavioral health system and ensure accountability for performance.

The duties and responsibilities of the managing entities are revised and updated. Each managing entity is to conduct a community behavioral health care needs assessment in their geographic region which must include the information needed by the department for its annual report to the Governor and the Legislature. Additionally, the managing entities are to provide assistance to counties to develop a designated receiving system and transportation plan; enter into cooperative agreements with local homeless councils and organizations to share data and other information that is useful in addressing the homelessness of persons suffering from a behavioral health crisis; develop a comprehensive network of qualified providers to deliver behavioral health services; provide or contract for case management services; collaborate with local criminal and juvenile justice systems to divert persons with mental illness, substance use disorder, or both from the criminal justice system; collaborate with local court systems to develop procedures to maximize the use of involuntary outpatient services, reduce involuntary inpatient treatment and increase diversion from the criminal justice system; and promote integration of behavioral health with primary care.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2016.

II. Present Situation:

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Mental illness creates enormous social and economic costs.¹ Unemployment rates for persons with mental disorders are high relative to the overall population.² People with severe mental illness have exceptionally high rates of unemployment, between 60 percent and 100 percent.³ Mental illness increases a person's risk of homelessness in America threefold.⁴ Studies show that approximately 33 percent of our nation's homeless live with a serious mental disorder, such as schizophrenia, for which they are not receiving treatment.⁵ Often the combination of homelessness and mental illness leads to incarceration, which further decreases a person's chance of receiving proper treatment and leads to future re-offenses.⁶
According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), approximately 50 percent of individuals with severe mental health disorders are affected by substance abuse.⁷ NAMI also estimates that 29 percent of all people diagnosed as mentally ill abuse alcohol or other drugs.⁸ When mental health disorders are left untreated, substance abuse is likely to increase. When substance abuse increases, mental health symptoms often increase as well or new symptoms may be triggered. This could also be due to discontinuation of taking prescribed medications or the

¹ Mental Illness: The Invisible Menace, *Economic Impact* http://www.mentalmenace.com/economicimpact.php

² Mental Illness: The Invisible Menace, *More impacts and facts* http://www.mentalmenace.com/impactsfacts.php

 $^{^{3}}$ Id.

⁴ Family Guidance Center, *How does Mental Illness Impact Rates of Homelessness?* (February 4, 2014) *available at* http://www.familyguidance.org/how-does-mental-illness-impact-rates-of-homelessness/

⁵ *Id*.

⁶ *Id*.

⁷ Donna M. White, LPCI, CACP, Psych Central.com, *Living with Co-Occurring Mental & Substance Abuse Disorders*, (October 2, 2013) *available at* http://psychcentral.com/blog/archives/2013/10/02/living-with-co-occurring-mental-substance-abuse-disorders/

⁸ *Id*.

contraindications for substance abuse and mental health medications. When taken with other medications, mental health medications can become less effective.⁹

Behavioral Health Managing Entities

In 2008, the Legislature required the department to implement a system of behavioral health managing entities that would serve as regional agencies to manage and pay for mental health and substance abuse services. ¹⁰ Prior to this time, the department, through its regional offices, contracted directly with behavioral health service providers. The Legislature found that a management structure that places the responsibility for publicly-financed behavioral health treatment and prevention services within a single private, nonprofit entity at the local level, would promote improved access to care, promote service continuity, and provide for more efficient and effective delivery of substance abuse and mental health services. There are currently seven managing entities across the state. ¹¹

Baker Act

In 1971, the Legislature adopted the Florida Mental Health Act, known as the Baker Act. ¹² The Act authorized treatment programs for mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders. The Baker Act required programs to include comprehensive health, social, educational, and rehabilitative services to persons requiring intensive short-term and continued treatment to facilitate recovery. Additionally, the Baker Act provides protections and rights to individuals examined or treated for mental illness. Legal procedures are addressed for mental health examination and treatment, including voluntary admission, involuntary admission, involuntary inpatient treatment, and involuntary outpatient treatment.

Mental illness creates enormous social and economic costs. ¹³ Unemployment rates for persons having mental disorders are high relative to the overall population. ¹⁴ Rates of unemployment for people having a severe mental illness range between 60 percent and 100 percent. ¹⁵ Mental illness increases a person's risk of homelessness in America threefold. ¹⁶ Approximately 33 percent of the nation's homeless live with a serious mental disorder, such as schizophrenia, for which they are untreated. ¹⁷ Often the combination of homelessness and mental illness leads to incarceration, which further decreases a person's chance of receiving proper treatment and leads to future recidivism. ¹⁸

⁹ Id

¹⁰ See s. 394.9082, F.S., as created by Chapter 2008-243, Laws of Fla.

¹¹ Department of Children and Families website, http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/substance-abuse/managing-entities, (last visited Jan. 11, 2016).

¹² Chapter 71-131, Laws of Fla.; The Baker Act is contained in ch. 394, F.S.

¹³ MentalMenace.com, *Mental Illness: The Invisible Menace; Economic Impact*, http://www.mentalmenace.com/economicimpact.php (last visited Jan. 11, 2016).

¹⁴ MentalMenace.com, *Mental Illness: The Invisible Menace: More impacts and facts*, http://www.mentalmenace.com/impactsfacts.php (last visited Jan. 11, 2016).

¹⁵ Id.

¹⁶ Family Guidance Center for Behavioral Health Care, *How does Mental Illness Impact Rates of Homelessness?*, (February 4, 2014), http://www.familyguidance.org/how-does-mental-illness-impact-rates-of-homelessness/.

¹⁸ *Id*.

Marchman Act

In 1993, the Legislature adopted the Hal S. Marchman Alcohol and Other Drug Services Act. The Marchman Act provides a comprehensive continuum of accessible and quality substance abuse prevention, intervention, clinical treatment, and recovery support services. Services must be provided in the least restrictive environment to promote long-term recovery. The Marchman Act includes various protections and rights of patients served.

Transportation to a Facility

The Marchman Act authorizes an applicant seeking to have a person admitted to a facility, the person's spouse or guardian, a law enforcement officer, or a health officer to transport the individual for an emergency assessment and stabilization.¹⁹

The Baker Act requires each county to designate a single law enforcement agency to transfer the person in need of services. If the person is in custody based on noncriminal or minor criminal behavior, the law enforcement officer will transport the person to the nearest receiving facility. If, however, the person is arrested for a felony the person must first be processed in the same manner as any other criminal suspect. The law enforcement officer must then transport the person to the nearest facility, unless the facility is unable to provide adequate security. ²⁰

The Marchman Act allows law enforcement officers, however, to temporarily detain substance-impaired persons in a jail setting. An adult not charged with a crime may be detained for his or her own protection in a municipal or county jail or other appropriate detention facility. Detention in jail is not considered to be an arrest, is temporary, and requires the detention facility to provide if necessary transfer of the detainee to an appropriate licensed service provider with an available bed.²¹ However, the Baker Act prohibits the detention in jail of a mentally ill person if he or she has not been charged with a crime.²²

Involuntary Admission to a Facility

Criteria for Involuntary Admission

The Marchman Act provides that a person meets the criteria for involuntary admission if good faith reason exists that the person is substance abuse impaired and because of the impairment:

- Has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance abuse; and either
- Has inflicted, threatened to or attempted to inflict self-harm; or
- Is in need of services and due to the impairment, judgment is so impaired that the person is incapable of appreciating the need for services.²³

¹⁹ Section 397.6795, F.S.

²⁰ Section 394.462(1)(f) and (g), F.S.

²¹ Section 397.6772(1), F.S.

²² Section 394.459(1), F.S.

²³ Section 397.675, F.S.

Protective Custody

A person who meets the criteria for involuntary admission under the Marchman Act may be taken into protective custody by a law enforcement officer.²⁴ The person may consent to have the law enforcement officer transport the person to his or her home, a hospital, or a licensed detoxification or addictions receiving facility.²⁵ If the person does not consent, the law enforcement officer may transport the person without using unreasonable force.²⁶

Time Limits

A critical 72-hour period applies under both the Marchman and the Baker Act. Under the Marchman Act, a person may only be held in protective custody for a 72-hour period, unless a petition for involuntary assessment or treatment has been timely filed with the court within that timeframe to extend protective custody.²⁷ The Baker Act provides that a person cannot be held in a receiving facility for involuntary examination for more than 72 hours.²⁸ Within that 72-hour examination period, or, if the 72 hours ends on a weekend or holiday, no later than the next working day, one of the following must happen:

- The patient must be released, unless he or she is charged with a crime, in which case law enforcement will resume custody;
- The patient must be released into voluntary outpatient treatment;
- The patient must be asked to give consent to be placed as a voluntary patient if placement is recommended; or
- A petition for involuntary placement must be filed in circuit court for outpatient or inpatient treatment.²⁹

Under the Marchman Act, if the court grants the petition for involuntary admission, the person may be admitted for a period of five days to a facility for involuntary assessment and stabilization.³⁰ If the facility needs more time, the facility may request a seven-day extension from the court.³¹ Based on the involuntary assessment, the facility may retain the person pending a court decision on a petition for involuntary treatment.³²

Under the Baker Act, the court must hold a hearing on involuntary inpatient or outpatient placement within five working days after a petition for involuntary placement is filed.³³ The petitioner must show, by clear and convincing evidence all available less restrictive treatment alternatives are inappropriate and that the individual:

• Is mentally ill and because of the illness has refused voluntary placement for treatment or is unable to determine the need for placement; and

²⁴ Section 397.677, F.S.

²⁵ Section 397.6771, F.S.

²⁶ Section 397.6772(1), F.S.

²⁷ Section 397.6773(1) and (2), F.S.

²⁸ Section 394.463(2)(f), F.S.

²⁹ Section 394.463(2)(i)4., F.S.

³⁰ Section 397.6811, F.S.

³¹ Section 397.6821, F.S.

³² Section 397.6822, F.S.

³³ Sections 394.4655(6) and 394.467(6), F.S.

• Is manifestly incapable of surviving alone or with the help of willing and responsible family and friends, and without treatment is likely suffer neglect to such an extent that it poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being, or substantial likelihood exists that in the near future he or she will inflict serious bodily harm on himself or herself or another person.³⁴

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 29.004, F.S., to allow courts to use state revenue to provide case management services such as service referral, monitoring and tracking for mental health programs under s. 394, F.S.

Section 2 amends s. 39.001(6), F.S., to include mental health treatment in dependency court services and directs the state to contract with mental health service providers for such services.

Section 3 amends s. 39.507(10), F.S., to allow the dependency court to order a person requesting custody of a child to submit to a mental health or substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation, require participation of such person in a mental health program or a treatment-based drug court program and to oversee the progress and compliance with treatment by the person who has custody or is requesting custody of a child.

Section 4 amends s. 39.521(1)(b), F.S., to allow a court, with jurisdiction of a child that has been adjudicated dependent, to require the person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child to submit to a mental illness or substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation, to require the person to participate in and comply with the mental health program or drug court program and to oversee the progress and compliance by the person who has custody or is requesting custody of a child.

Section 5 amends s. 394.455, F.S., to add, update or revise definitions as appropriate.

Section 6 amends s. 394.4573, F.S., to create a coordinated system of care in the context of the No Wrong Door model which is defined as a delivery system of health care services to persons with mental health or substance abuse disorders, or both, which optimizes access to care, regardless of the entry point to the system.

This section also defines a coordinated system of care to mean the full array of behavioral and related services in a region or community offered by all service providers whether under contract with the managing entity or another method of community partnership or mutual agreement.

Additionally, the department is required to submit, on or before October 1 of each year, an annual assessment of the behavioral health services in the state to the Governor and the Legislature. The assessment must include comparison of the status and performance of behavioral health systems, the capacity of contracted services providers to meet estimated needs, the degree to which services are offered in the least restrictive and most appropriate therapeutic

³⁴ Section 394.467(1), F.S.

environment; and the scope of systemwide accountability activities used to monitor patient outcomes and measure continuous improvement of the behavioral health system.

This section allows the department, subject to a specific appropriation by the Legislature, to award system improvement grants to managing entities based on the submission of detailed plans to enhance services, coordination, or performance measurement in accordance with the No Wrong Door model. The grants must be awarded through a performance-based contract that links payments to documented and measurable system improvements.

The essential elements of a coordinated system of care in this section are to include community interventions, a designated receiving system that consists of one or more facilities serving a defined geographic area which may be organized in different ways to fit the needs of the geographic area so long as it functions as a No Wrong Door model, transportation, crisis services, case management, including intensive case management, and various other services including specific service for recovery support.

Section 7 amends s. 394.4597(2)(d) and (e), F.S., to specify those persons who are prohibited from being named as a patient's representative, when the receiving or treatment facility is selecting the representative.

Section 8 amends s. 394.4598(2) through (7), F.S., to specify those persons who are prohibited from appointment as a patient's guardian advocate when a court has determined that a person is incompetent to consent to treatment but the person has not been adjudicated incapacitated. This section also sets out the training requirements for persons appointed as guardian advocates.

Section 9 amends s. 394.462, F.S., to direct that a transportation plan must be developed and implemented in each county or, if applicable, counties that intend to share a transportation plan. The plan must specify methods of transport to a facility within the designated receiving system and may delegate responsibility for other transportation to a participating facility when necessary and agreed to by the facility. The plan must ensure that persons meeting the criteria for involuntary assessment and evaluation pursuant to s. 394.463 and 397.675 will be transported. For the transportation of a voluntary or involuntary patient to a treatment facility, the plan established by the county or counties must specify how the hospitalized patient will be transported to, from, and between facilities.

Section 10 amends s. 394.463(2), F.S., to allow a circuit or county court to enter an ex parte order stating that a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination. The ex parte order must be based on written or oral sworn testimony that includes specific facts supporting the findings. Facilities accepting patients based on ex parte orders must send a copy of the order to the department and the managing entity in its region the next working day. A facility admitting a person for involuntary examination who is not accompanied by an ex parte order shall notify the department and the managing entity the next working day.

This section also adds language that a person may not be held for involuntary examination for more than 72 hours without specified actions being taken.

Section 11 amends s. 394.4655, F.S., to allow a court to order a person to involuntary outpatient services, upon a finding by clear and convincing evidence, that the person meets the criteria specified. The recommendation by the administrator of a facility of a person for involuntary outpatient services must be supported by two qualified professionals, both of whom have personally examined the person within the preceding 72 hours. A court may not order services in a proposed treatment plan which are not available. The service provider must document its inquiry with the department and the managing entity as to the availability of the requested services and the managing entity must document its efforts to obtain the requested services.

Section 12 amends s. 394.467, F.S., to add to the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement for mental illness the present threat of substantial physical or mental harm to a person's well-being.

Section 13 amends s. 394.46715, F.S., to provide the department rulemaking authority.

Section 14 creates s. 394.761, F.S., to direct the agency and the department to develop a plan to obtain federal approval for increasing availability of federal funding for behavioral health care. Increased funding is to be used to advance the goal of improved integration of behavioral health and primary care services. The plan is to be submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1, 2016.

Section 15 creates ss. (11) to s. 394.875, F.S., to direct the department, by January 1, 2017, to modify licensure rules and procedures to create an option for a single, consolidated license for a provider who offers multiple types of mental health and substance abuse services regulated under ch. 394 and ch. 397.

Section 16 amends s. 394.9082, F.S., to revise and update the duties and responsibilities of the managing entities and the department; to provide definitions; contracting requirements and accountability.

The department's duties and responsibilities are revised to include the designation of facilities into the receiving system developed by one or more counties; contract with the managing entities; specify data reporting and use of shared data systems; develop strategies to divert persons with mental illness or substance abuse disorders from the criminal and juvenile justice system; support the development and implementation of a coordinated system of care to require providers receiving state funds through a direct contract with the department to work with the managing entity to coordinate the provision of behavioral health services; set performance measures and standards for managing entities; to develop a unique identifier for clients receiving services; and to coordinate procedures for referral and admission of patients to, and discharge from, state treatment facilities.

This section sets out the department's duties regarding its contracts with the managing entities. The contracts must support efficient and effective administration of the behavioral health system and ensure accountability for performance. The managing entities' contracts are subject to performance review beginning July 1, 2018, which review must include, analysis of the managing entities' performance measures; the results of the department's contract monitoring and related performance and compliance issues. Based on a satisfactory performance review, the department may negotiate with the managing entity for a 4 year contract pursuant to s.

287.057(3)(e), F.S. If a managing entity does not meet the requirements of the performance review, the department must create a corrective action plan. If the corrective action plan is not satisfactorily completed by the managing entity, the department will terminate the contract at the end of the contract term and initiate a competitive procurement process to select a new managing entity.

The revised and updated duties and responsibilities of the managing entities are provided in this section which include conducting an assessment of community behavioral health care needs in its geographic area. The assessment must be updated annually and include, at a minimum, the information the department needs for its annual report to the Governor and Legislature. The managing entities must also develop local resources by pursuing third-party payments for services, applying for grants, and other methods to ensure services are available and accessible; provide assistance to counties to develop a designated receiving system and a transportation plan; enter into cooperative agreements with local homeless councils and organizations to address the homelessness of persons suffering from a behavioral health crisis; provide or contract for case management; collaborate with local criminal and juvenile justice systems to divert persons with mental illness or substance abuse disorders, or both, from the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

Section 17 amends s. 397.311, F.S., to create a definition for involuntary services, and revise the definition of qualified professional.

Section 18 amends s. 397.675, F.S., to revise the criteria for assessment, stabilization and involuntary treatment for persons with a substance abuse or co-occurring mental health disorder to include that without care or treatment, the person is likely to suffer from neglect or to refuse to care for himself or herself and that neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being.

Section 19 amends s. 397.679, F.S., to expand the professionals who may execute a certificate for application for emergency admission of a person to a hospital or licensed detoxification facility to include a physician, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, a clinical psychologist, a licensed clinical social worker, a licensed marriage and family therapist, a licensed mental health counselor, a physician assistant working under the scope of practice of the supervising physician or a master's level certified addictions professional, if the certificate is specific to substance abuse disorders.

Section 20 amends s. 397.6791, F.S., to expand the professionals who may initiate a certificate for emergency assessment or admission of a person who may meet the criteria for substance abuse disorder to include a physician, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, a clinical psychologist, a licensed clinical social worker, a licensed marriage and family therapist, a licensed mental health counselor, a physician assistant working under the scope of practice of the supervising physician or a master's level certified addictions professional, if the certificate is specific to substance abuse disorders

Section 21 amends s. 397.6793, F.S., to revise the criteria for a person to be examined or assessed to include a reasonable belief that without care or treatment, the person is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself and that such neglect or refusal poses a

real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being. The professional's certificate authorizing the involuntary admission of a person is valid for 7 days after issuance.

Section 22 amends s. 397.6795, F.S., to allow a person's spouse or guardian, or a law enforcement officer to deliver a person named in a professional's certificate for emergency admission to a hospital or licensed detoxification facility or addictions receiving facility for emergency assessment and stabilization.

Section 23 amends s. 397.681, F.S., to specify that a court may not charge a filing fee for the filing of a petition for involuntary assessment and stabilization.

Section 24 amends s. 397.6811(1), F.S., to allow a petition for assessment and stabilization to be filed by a person who has direct personal knowledge of a person's substance abuse disorder.

Section 25 amends s. 397.6814, F.S., to remove the requirement that a petition for involuntary assessment and stabilization contain a statement regarding the person's ability to afford an attorney. This section also directs that a fee may not be charged for the filing of a petition pursuant to this section.

Section 26 amends s. 397.6819, F.S., to allow a licensed service provider to admit a person for a period not to exceed 5 days unless a petition for involuntary outpatient services has been initiated pending further order of the court.

Section 27 amends s. 397.695, F.S., to provide for the filing of a petition for involuntary outpatient services and the professionals that must support the recommendation for such outpatient services. If the person has been stabilized and no longer meets the criteria for involuntary assessment and stabilization they must be released while waiting for the hearing. This section provides the service provider to prepare certain reports and a treatment plan, including certification to the court that the recommended services are available. If the services are unavailable, the petition may not be filed with the court.

Section 28 amends s. 397.6951, F.S., to amend the content requirements of the petition for involuntary outpatient services to include the person's history of failure to comply with treatment requirements, is unlikely to voluntarily participate in the recommended services and the person is in need of the involuntary outpatient services.

Section 29 amends s. 397.6955, F.S., updating the duties of the court upon the filing of a petition for involuntary outpatient services to include the requirement to schedule a hearing within 5 days unless a continuance is granted.

Section 30 amends s. 397.6957, F.S., to update the requirements of the court to hear and review all relevant evidence at a hearing for involuntary outpatient services, including the requirement that the petitioner has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for substance abuse, is unlikely to voluntarily participate in the recommended treatment and without services is likely to suffer from neglect or tor refuse to care for himself or herself. One of the qualified professionals that executed the involuntary outpatient services certificate must be a witness at the hearing.

Section 31 amends s. 397.697, F.S., to allow courts to order involuntary outpatient services when it finds the conditions have been proven by clear and convincing evidence; however, the court cannot order involuntary outpatient services if the recommended services are not available.

Section 32 amends s. 397.6971, F.S., to reflect the change in terminology from involuntary outpatient treatment to involuntary outpatient services.

Section 33 amends s. 397.6975, F.S., to reflect the change in terminology from involuntary outpatient treatment to involuntary outpatient services.

Section 34 amends s. 397.6977, F.S., to reflect the change in terminology from involuntary outpatient treatment to involuntary outpatient services.

Section 35 creates s. 397.6978, F.S., to allow for the appointment of a guardian advocate for a person determined incompetent to consent to treatment. This section lists the persons prohibited from being appointed the patient's guardian advocate.

Section 36 amends s. 39.407, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 37 amends s. 212.055, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 38 amends s. 394.4599, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 39 amends s. 394.495(3), F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 40 amends s. 394.496(5), F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 41 amends s. 394.9085(6), F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 42 amends s. 397.405(8), F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 43 amends s. 397.407(1) and (5), F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 44 amends s. 397.416, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 45 amends s. 409.972(1)(b), F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 46 amends s. 440.102(1)(d),(g), F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 47 amends s. 744.704(7), F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 48 amends s. 790.065(2)(a), F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 49 provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

The bill prohibits a filing fee being charged for Marchman Act petitions; however, this does not create a fiscal impact on the clerks of court or the state court system, as no fees are currently assessed.³⁵

B. Private Sector Impact:

Persons appointed by the court as guardian advocates for individuals in need of behavioral health services will have increased training requirements under the bill.

Behavioral health managing entities that have satisfactory contract performance will benefit from the provisions that allow the department to negotiate a new 4 year contract using the exemption provided in s. 287.057(3)(e), F.S.

C. Government Sector Impact:

State

To the extent that the bill encourages the use of involuntary outpatient services rather than inpatient placement, the state would experience a positive fiscal impact. The cost of care in state treatment facilities is more expensive than community based behavioral health care.

The department has revised duties to review local behavioral health care plans, write or revise rules, and award any grants for implementation of the No Wrong Door policy created in the bill. Similar administrative duties are currently performed by the department so these revised duties are not expected to create a fiscal impact.

³⁵ E-mail received from Florida Court Clerks & Comptroller, Nov. 6, 2015, and on file in the Senate Committee on Children, Families & Elder Affairs.

Local

Local governments must revise their transportation plans for acute behavioral health care under the Baker Act and Marchman Act. The bill requires that as part of the transportation plan for the No Wrong Door policy, transportation be provided between the single point of entry for behavioral health care and other treatment providers or settings as appropriate. This may create a fiscal impact as such services are not currently provided in all areas of the state.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 29.004, 39.001, 39.507, 39.521, 394.455, 394.4573, 394.4597, 394.4598, 394.462, 394.463, 394.4655, 394.467, 394.46715, 394.761, 394.875, 394.9082, 397.311, 397.675, 397.679, 397.6791, 397.6793, 397.6795, 397.6811, 397.6814, 397.6819, 397.695, 397.6951, 397.6955, 397.6957, 397.6971, 397.6975, 397.6977, 397.6978, 39.407, 212.055, 394.4599, 394.495, 394.496, 394.9085, 397.405, 397.407, 397.416, 409.972, 440.102, 744.704, 790.065

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 394.761, 394.875(11), 397.6978

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Garcia

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to mental health and substance abuse; amending s. 29.004, F.S.; including services provided to treatment-based mental health programs within case management funded from state revenues as an element of the state courts system; amending s. 39.001, F.S.; providing legislative intent regarding mental illness for purposes of the child welfare system; amending s. 39.507, F.S.; providing for consideration of mental health issues and involvement in treatment-based mental health programs in adjudicatory hearings and orders; amending s. 39.521, F.S.; providing for consideration of mental health issues and involvement in treatment-based mental health programs in disposition hearings; amending s. 394.455, F.S.; defining terms; revising definitions; amending s. 394.4573, F.S.; requiring the Department of Children and Families to submit a certain assessment to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; redefining terms; providing essential elements of a coordinated system of care; providing requirements for the department's annual assessment; authorizing the department to award certain grants; deleting duties and measures of the department regarding continuity of care management systems; amending s. 394.4597, F.S.; revising the prioritization of health care surrogates to be selected for involuntary patients; specifying certain persons who are prohibited from being selected as an individual's representative; amending s. 394.4598, F.S.; specifying certain persons who are prohibited from being appointed as a person's guardian advocate; amending s. 394.462, F.S.; requiring that

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38-01698B-16 201612 33 counties develop and implement transportation plans; 34 providing requirements for the plans; revising 35 requirements for transportation to a receiving 36 facility and treatment facility; deleting exceptions 37 to such requirements; amending s. 394.463, F.S.; 38 authorizing county or circuit courts to enter ex parte 39 orders for involuntary examinations; requiring a 40 facility to provide copies of ex parte orders, 41 reports, and certifications to managing entities and 42 the department, rather than the Agency for Health Care 43 Administration; requiring the managing entity and department to receive certain orders, certificates, 44 and reports; requiring the department to provide such 45 46 documents to the Agency for Health Care Administration; requiring certain individuals to be 48 released to law enforcement custody; providing 49 exceptions; amending s. 394.4655, F.S.; providing for 50 involuntary outpatient services; requiring a service 51 provider to document certain inquiries; requiring the 52 managing entity to document certain efforts; making 53 technical changes; amending s. 394.467, F.S.; revising 54 criteria for involuntary inpatient placement; 55 requiring a facility filing a petition for involuntary 56 inpatient placement to send a copy to the department 57 and managing entity; revising criteria for a hearing 58 on involuntary inpatient placement; revising criteria 59 for a procedure for continued involuntary inpatient 60 services; specifying requirements for a certain waiver 61 of the patient's attendance at a hearing; requiring

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the court to consider certain testimony and evidence regarding a patient's incompetence; amending s. 394.46715, F.S.; revising rulemaking authority of the department; creating s. 394.761, F.S.; authorizing the agency and the department to develop a plan for revenue maximization; requiring the plan to be submitted to the Legislature by a certain date; amending s. 394.875, F.S.; requiring the department to modify licensure rules and procedures to create an option for a single, consolidated license for certain providers by a specified date; amending s. 394.9082, F.S.; providing a purpose for behavioral health managing entities; revising definitions; providing duties of the department; requiring the department to revise its contracts with managing entities; providing duties for managing entities; deleting provisions relating to legislative findings and intent, service delivery strategies, essential elements, reporting requirements, and rulemaking authority; amending s. 397.311, F.S.; defining the term "involuntary services"; revising the definition of the term "qualified professional"; conforming a crossreference; amending s. 397.675, F.S.; revising the criteria for involuntary admissions due to substance abuse or co-occurring mental health disorders; amending s. 397.679, F.S.; specifying the licensed professionals who may complete a certificate for the involuntary admission of an individual; amending s. 397.6791, F.S.; providing a list of professionals

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38-01698B-16 201612 91 authorized to initiate a certificate for an emergency 92 assessment or admission of a person with a substance 93 abuse disorder; amending s. 397.6793, F.S.; revising 94 the criteria for initiation of a certificate for an 95 emergency admission for a person who is substance 96 abuse impaired; amending s. 397.6795, F.S.; revising 97 the list of persons who may deliver a person for an 98 emergency assessment; amending s. 397.681, F.S.; 99 prohibiting the court from charging a fee for 100 involuntary petitions; amending s. 397.6811, F.S.; 101 revising the list of persons who may file a petition for an involuntary assessment and stabilization; 102 103 amending s. 397.6814, F.S.; prohibiting a fee from being charged for the filing of a petition for 104 105 involuntary assessment and stabilization; amending s. 106 397.6819, F.S.; revising the responsibilities of 107 service providers who admit an individual for an 108 involuntary assessment and stabilization; amending s. 109 397.695, F.S.; authorizing certain persons to file a 110 petition for involuntary outpatient services of an 111 individual; providing procedures and requirements for 112 such petitions; amending s. 397.6951, F.S.; requiring 113 that certain additional information be included in a 114 petition for involuntary outpatient services; amending 115 s. 397.6955, F.S.; requiring a court to fulfill 116 certain additional duties upon the filing of petition 117 for involuntary outpatient services; amending s. 118 397.6957, F.S.; providing additional requirements for a hearing on a petition for involuntary outpatient 119

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services; amending s. 397.697, F.S.; authorizing a court to make a determination of involuntary outpatient services; prohibiting a court from ordering involuntary outpatient services under certain circumstances; requiring the service provider to document certain inquiries; requiring the managing entity to document certain efforts; requiring a copy of the court's order to be sent to the department and managing entity; providing procedures for modifications to such orders; amending s. 397.6971, F.S.; establishing the requirements for an early release from involuntary outpatient services; amending s. 397.6975, F.S.; requiring the court to appoint certain counsel; providing requirements for hearings on petitions for continued involuntary outpatient services; requiring notice of such hearings; amending s. 397.6977, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 397.6978, F.S.; providing for the appointment of quardian advocates if an individual is found incompetent to consent to treatment; providing a list of persons prohibited from being appointed as an individual's guardian advocate; providing requirements for a facility requesting the appointment of a quardian advocate; requiring a training course for guardian advocates; providing requirements for the training course; providing requirements for the prioritization of individuals to be selected as guardian advocates; authorizing certain quardian advocates to consent to medical treatment;

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149	providing exceptions; providing procedures for the
150	discharge of a guardian advocate; amending ss. 39.407,
151	212.055, 394.4599, 394.495, 394.496, 394.9085,
152	397.405, 397.407, 397.416, 409.972, 440.102, 744.704,
153	and 790.065, F.S.; conforming cross-references;
154	providing an effective date.
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156	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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158	Section 1. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (10) of
159	section 29.004, Florida Statutes, to read:
160	29.004 State courts system.—For purposes of implementing s.
161	14, Art. V of the State Constitution, the elements of the state
162	courts system to be provided from state revenues appropriated by
163	general law are as follows:
164	(10) Case management. Case management includes:
165	(e) Service referral, coordination, monitoring, and
166	tracking for mental health programs under chapter 394.
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168	Case management may not include costs associated with the
169	application of therapeutic jurisprudence principles by the
170	courts. Case management also may not include case intake and
171	records management conducted by the clerk of court.
172	Section 2. Subsection (6) of section 39.001, Florida
173	Statutes, is amended to read:
174	39.001 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and
175	screening
176	(6) MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES
177	(a) The Legislature recognizes that early referral and

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comprehensive treatment can help combat $\underline{\text{mental illness and}}$ substance abuse $\underline{\text{disorders}}$ in families and that treatment is cost-effective.

- (b) The Legislature establishes the following goals for the state related to <u>mental illness and</u> substance abuse treatment services in the dependency process:
 - 1. To ensure the safety of children.

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

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207 abuse problems.

- (d) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the use of the mental health programs established under chapter 394 and the drug court program model established under by s. 397.334 and authorize courts to assess children and persons who have custody or are requesting custody of children where good cause is shown to identify and address mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders problems as the court deems appropriate at every stage of the dependency process. Participation in treatment, including a treatment-based mental health court program or a treatment-based drug court program, may be required by the court following adjudication. Participation in assessment and treatment before prior to adjudication is shall be voluntary, except as provided in s. 39.407(16).
- (e) It is therefore the purpose of the Legislature to provide authority for the state to contract with mental health service providers and community substance abuse treatment providers for the development and operation of specialized support and overlay services for the dependency system, which will be fully implemented and used as resources permit.
- (f) Participation in <u>a treatment-based mental health court program or a the treatment-based drug court program does not divest any public or private agency of its responsibility for a child or adult, but is intended to enable these agencies to better meet their needs through shared responsibility and resources.</u>

Section 3. Subsection (10) of section 39.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.507 Adjudicatory hearings; orders of adjudication.-

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(10) After an adjudication of dependency, or a finding of dependency where adjudication is withheld, the court may order a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child to submit to a mental health or substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation. The assessment or evaluation must be administered by a qualified professional, as defined in s. 397.311. The court may also require such person to participate in and comply with treatment and services identified as necessary, including, when appropriate and available, participation in and compliance with a mental health program established under chapter 394 or a treatment-based drug court program established under s. 397.334. In addition to supervision by the department, the court, including a treatment-based mental health court program or a the treatment-based drug court program, may oversee the progress and compliance with treatment by a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child. The court may impose appropriate available sanctions for noncompliance upon a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child or make a finding of noncompliance for consideration in determining whether an alternative placement of the child is in the child's best interests. Any order entered under this subsection may be made only upon good cause shown. This subsection does not authorize placement of a child with a person seeking custody, other than the parent or legal custodian, who requires mental health or substance abuse disorder treatment. Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition .-

(1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court,

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if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.

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- (b) When any child is adjudicated by a court to be dependent, the court having jurisdiction of the child has the power by order to:
- 275 1. Require the parent and, when appropriate, the legal custodian and the child to participate in treatment and services 276 identified as necessary. The court may require the person who 277 278 has custody or who is requesting custody of the child to submit 279 to a mental illness or substance abuse disorder assessment or 280 evaluation. The assessment or evaluation must be administered by 281 a qualified professional, as defined in s. 397.311. The court 282 may also require such person to participate in and comply with 283 treatment and services identified as necessary, including, when 284 appropriate and available, participation in and compliance with a mental health program established under chapter 394 or a 285 treatment-based drug court program established under s. 397.334. 287 In addition to supervision by the department, the court, 288 including a treatment-based mental health court program or a the 289 treatment-based drug court program, may oversee the progress and 290 compliance with treatment by a person who has custody or is 291 requesting custody of the child. The court may impose 292 appropriate available sanctions for noncompliance upon a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child or make a

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finding of noncompliance for consideration in determining whether an alternative placement of the child is in the child's best interests. Any order entered under this subparagraph may be made only upon good cause shown. This subparagraph does not authorize placement of a child with a person seeking custody of the child, other than the child's parent or legal custodian, who requires mental health or substance abuse treatment.

- 2. Require, if the court deems necessary, the parties to participate in dependency mediation.
- 3. Require placement of the child either under the protective supervision of an authorized agent of the department in the home of one or both of the child's parents or in the home of a relative of the child or another adult approved by the court, or in the custody of the department. Protective supervision continues until the court terminates it or until the child reaches the age of 18, whichever date is first. Protective supervision shall be terminated by the court whenever the court determines that permanency has been achieved for the child, whether with a parent, another relative, or a legal custodian, and that protective supervision is no longer needed. The termination of supervision may be with or without retaining jurisdiction, at the court's discretion, and shall in either case be considered a permanency option for the child. The order terminating supervision by the department must shall set forth the powers of the custodian of the child and shall include the powers ordinarily granted to a guardian of the person of a minor unless otherwise specified. Upon the court's termination of supervision by the department, no further judicial reviews are not required if, so long as permanency has been established for

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323	the child.
324	Section 5. Section 394.455, Florida Statutes, is amended to
325	read:
326	394.455 Definitions.—As used in this part, unless the
327	context clearly requires otherwise, the term:
328	(1) "Access center" or "drop-off center" means a facility
329	staffed by medical, behavioral, and substance abuse
330	professionals which provides emergency screening and evaluation
331	for mental health or substance abuse disorders and may provide
332	transportation to an appropriate facility if an individual is in
333	<pre>need of more intensive services.</pre>
334	(2) "Addictions receiving facility" means a secure, acute
335	care facility that, at a minimum, provides emergency screening,
336	evaluation, and short-term stabilization services; is operated
337	24 hours per day, 7 days per week; and is designated by the
338	department to serve individuals found to have substance abuse
339	impairment who qualify for services under this part.
340	$\underline{\text{(3)}}$ "Administrator" means the chief administrative
341	officer of a receiving or treatment facility or his or her
342	designee.
343	(4) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years of age or
344	older or who has had the disability of nonage removed under
345	<pre>chapter 743.</pre>
346	(5) "Advanced registered nurse practitioner" means any
347	person licensed in this state to practice professional nursing
348	who is certified in advanced or specialized nursing practice
349	<u>under s. 464.012.</u>
350	(2) "Clinical psychologist" means a psychologist as defined
351	in s. 490.003(7) with 3 years of postdoctoral experience in the

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practice of clinical psychology, inclusive of the experience
required for licensure, or a psychologist employed by a facility
operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs
that qualifies as a receiving or treatment facility under this

- $\underline{(6)}$ "Clinical record" means all parts of the record required to be maintained and includes all medical records, progress notes, charts, and admission and discharge data, and all other information recorded by $\frac{1}{2}$ facility $\underline{\text{staff}}$ which pertains to the patient's hospitalization or treatment.
- (7) "Clinical social worker" means a person licensed as a clinical social worker under <u>s. 491.005 or s. 491.006</u> chapter 491.
- (9) "Community mental health center or clinic" means a publicly funded, not-for-profit center that which contracts with the department for the provision of inpatient, outpatient, day treatment, or emergency services.
- (10) (7) "Court," unless otherwise specified, means the circuit court.
- $\underline{\text{(11)}\,\text{(8)}}$ "Department" means the Department of Children and Families.
- (12) "Designated receiving facility" means a facility approved by the department which provides, at a minimum, emergency screening, evaluation, and short-term stabilization for mental health or substance abuse disorders, and which may

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381	have an agreement with a corresponding facility for
382	transportation and services.
383	(13) "Detoxification facility" means a facility licensed to
384	provide detoxification services under chapter 397.
385	(14) "Electronic means" is a form of telecommunication
386	which requires all parties to maintain visual as well as audio
387	communication.
388	(15) (9) "Express and informed consent" means consent
389	voluntarily given in writing, by a competent person, after
390	sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter
391	involved to enable the person to make a knowing and willful
392	decision without any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, or
393	other form of constraint or coercion.
394	(16) (10) "Facility" means any hospital, community facility,
395	public or private facility, or receiving or treatment facility
396	providing for the evaluation, diagnosis, care, treatment,
397	training, or hospitalization of persons who appear to have ${\tt a}$
398	${\color{red} {\tt mental \ illness}}$ or ${\color{red} {\tt who}}$ have been diagnosed as having a mental
399	illness <u>or substance abuse impairment</u> . <u>The term</u> <u>"Facility"</u> does
400	not include \underline{a} \underline{any} program or \underline{an} entity licensed \underline{under} $\underline{pursuant}$
401	to chapter 400 or chapter 429.
402	(17) "Governmental facility" means a facility owned,
403	operated, or administered by the Department of Corrections or
404	the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.
405	(18) "Guardian" means the natural guardian of a minor,
406	or a person appointed by a court to act on behalf of a ward's
407	person if the ward is a minor or has been adjudicated
408	incapacitated.
409	(19) (12) "Guardian advocate" means a person appointed by a

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410	court to make decisions regarding mental health or substance
411	abuse treatment on behalf of a patient who has been found
412	incompetent to consent to treatment pursuant to this part. The
413	guardian advocate may be granted specific additional powers by
414	written order of the court, as provided in this part.
415	(20) (13) "Hospital" means a hospital facility as defined in
416	s. 395.002 and licensed under chapter 395 and part II of chapter
417	408.
418	(21) (14) "Incapacitated" means that a person has been
419	adjudicated incapacitated pursuant to part V of chapter 744 and
420	a guardian of the person has been appointed.
421	$\underline{\text{(22)}}$ "Incompetent to consent to treatment" means \underline{a}
422	$\underline{\text{state in which}}$ that a person's judgment is so affected by $\underline{\text{a}}$ $\underline{\text{his}}$
423	or her mental illness, a substance abuse impairment, or any
424	$\underline{\text{medical or organic cause}}$ that $\underline{\text{he or she}}$ $\underline{\text{the person}}$ lacks the
425	capacity to make a well-reasoned, willful, and knowing decision
426	concerning his or her medical $\underline{\prime}$ or mental health, or substance
427	<u>abuse</u> treatment.
428	(23) "Involuntary examination" means an examination
429	performed under s. 394.463 or s. 397.675 to determine whether a
430	person qualifies for involuntary outpatient services or
431	involuntary inpatient placement.
432	(24) "Involuntary services" means court-ordered outpatient
433	services or inpatient placement for mental health treatment
434	pursuant to s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467.
435	(25) (16) "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as
436	<pre>provided means a law enforcement officer as defined in s.</pre>
437	943.10.

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(26) "Marriage and family therapist" means a person

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439	licensed to practice marriage and family therapy under s.
440	491.005 or s. 491.006.
441	(27) "Mental health counselor" means a person licensed to
442	practice mental health counseling under s. 491.005 or s.
443	491.006.
444	(28) (17) "Mental health overlay program" means a mobile
445	service $\underline{\text{that}}$ which provides an independent examination for
446	voluntary <u>admission</u> admissions and a range of supplemental
447	onsite services to persons with a mental illness in a
448	residential setting such as a nursing home, \underline{an} assisted living
449	facility, or an adult family-care home, or \underline{a} nonresidential
450	setting such as an adult day care center. Independent
451	examinations provided pursuant to this part through a mental
452	health overlay program must only be provided under contract with
453	the department for this service or be attached to a public
454	receiving facility that is also a community mental health
455	center.
456	(29) (18) "Mental illness" means an impairment of the mental
457	or emotional processes that exercise conscious control of one's
458	actions or of the ability to perceive or understand reality,
459	which impairment substantially interferes with the person's
460	ability to meet the ordinary demands of living. For the purposes
461	of this part, the term does not include a developmental
462	disability as defined in chapter 393, intoxication, or
463	conditions manifested only by antisocial behavior or substance
464	abuse impairment.
465	(30) "Minor" means an individual who is 17 years of age or
466	younger and who has not had the disability of nonage removed
467	pursuant to s. 743.01 or s. 743.015.

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

 $(32) \cdot (20)$ "Patient" means any person who is held or accepted for mental health or substance abuse treatment.

(33)(21) "Physician" means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders or a physician employed by a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense which qualifies as a receiving or treatment facility under this part.

 $\underline{(35)}$ "Private facility" means any hospital or facility operated by a for-profit or not-for-profit corporation or association which that provides mental health or substance abuse services and is not a public facility.

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

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497	clinical experience under the supervision of a physician.
498	(37) (24) "Psychiatrist" means a medical practitioner
499	licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has primarily
500	diagnosed and treated mental and nervous disorders for at least
501	a period of not less than 3 years, inclusive of psychiatric
502	residency.
503	(38) "Psychologist" has the same meaning as provided in s.
504	490.003 or means a psychologist employed by a facility operated
505	by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs which
506	qualifies as a receiving or treatment facility under this part.
507	(39) (25) "Public facility" means <u>a</u> any facility that has
508	contracted with the department to provide mental health $\underline{\text{or}}$
509	<pre>substance abuse services to all persons, regardless of their</pre>
510	ability to pay, and is receiving state funds for such purpose.
511	(40) "Qualified professional" means a physician or a
512	physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; a
513	<pre>professional licensed under chapter 490 or chapter 491; a</pre>
514	psychiatrist licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; or a
515	psychiatric nurse as defined in subsection (36).
516	(41) (26) "Receiving facility" means any public or private
517	facility designated by the department to receive and hold $\underline{\text{or}}$
518	refer, as appropriate, involuntary patients under emergency
519	conditions or for mental health or substance abuse psychiatric
520	evaluation and to provide $\frac{1}{2}$ treatment $\frac{1}{2}$ or transportation
521	to the appropriate service provider. The term does not include a
522	county jail.
523	(42) "Representative" means a person selected to

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receive notice of proceedings during the time a patient is held

in or admitted to a receiving or treatment facility.

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(43)(28)(a) "Restraint" means: a physical device, method, or drug used to control behavior.

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

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555	treatment; when used to provide support for the achievement of
556	functional body position or proper balance; or when used to
557	protect a person from falling out of bed.
558	(44) "School psychologist" has the same meaning as in s.
559	490.003.
560	(45) "Seclusion" means the physical segregation of a
561	person in any fashion or involuntary isolation of a person in a
562	room or area from which the person is prevented from leaving.
563	The prevention may be by physical barrier or by a staff member
564	who is acting in a manner, or who is physically situated, so as
565	to prevent the person from leaving the room or area. For
566	purposes of this <u>part</u> chapter , the term does not mean isolation
567	due to a person's medical condition or symptoms.
568	(46) (30) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Children and
569	Families.
570	(47) "Service provider" means a receiving facility, any
571	facility licensed under chapter 397, a treatment facility, an
572	entity under contract with the department to provide mental
573	health or substance abuse services, a community mental health
574	center or clinic, a psychologist, a clinical social worker, a
575	marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, a
576	physician, a psychiatrist, an advanced registered nurse
577	<pre>practitioner, a psychiatric nurse, or a qualified professional</pre>
578	as defined in this section.
579	(48) "Substance abuse impairment" means a condition
580	involving the use of alcoholic beverages or any psychoactive or
581	$\underline{\text{mood-altering substance in such a manner as to induce mental,}}$
582	$\underline{\text{emotional,}}$ or physical problems and cause socially dysfunctional
583	behavior.

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(49)(31) "Transfer evaluation" means the process by which, as approved by the appropriate district office of the department, whereby a person who is being considered for placement in a state treatment facility is first evaluated for appropriateness of admission to a state treatment the facility by a community-based public receiving facility or by a community mental health center or clinic if the public receiving facility is not a community mental health center or clinic.

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

(51) "Triage center" means a facility that is staffed by medical, behavioral, and substance abuse professionals who provide emergency screening and evaluation of individuals transported to the center by a law enforcement officer.

(33) "Service provider" means any public or private receiving facility, an entity under contract with the Department of Children and Families to provide mental health services, a clinical psychologist, a clinical social worker, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, a physician, a

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613	psychiatric nurse as defined in subsection (23), or a community
614	mental health center or clinic as defined in this part.
615	(34) "Involuntary examination" means an examination
616	performed under s. 394.463 to determine if an individual
617	qualifies for involuntary inpatient treatment under s.
618	394.467(1) or involuntary outpatient treatment under s.
619	394.4655(1).
620	(35) "Involuntary placement" means either involuntary
621	outpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.4655 or involuntary
622	inpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.467.
623	(36) "Marriage and family therapist" means a person
624	licensed as a marriage and family therapist under chapter 491.
625	(37) "Mental health counselor" means a person licensed as a
626	mental health counselor under chapter 491.
627	(38) "Electronic means" means a form of telecommunication
628	that requires all parties to maintain visual as well as audio
629	communication.
630	Section 6. Section 394.4573, Florida Statutes, is amended
631	to read:
632	394.4573 Coordinated system of care; annual assessment;
633	<pre>essential elements Continuity of care management system;</pre>
634	measures of performance; system improvement grants; reports.—On
635	or before October 1 of each year, the department shall submit to
636	the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of
637	the House of Representatives an assessment of the behavioral
638	health services in this state in the context of the No-Wrong-
639	Door model and standards set forth in this section. The
640	department's assessment shall be based on both quantitative and
641	qualitative data and must identify any significant regional

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variations. The assessment must include information gathered from managing entities, service providers, law enforcement, judicial officials, local governments, behavioral health consumers and their family members, and the public.

- (1) As used in For the purposes of this section:
- (a) "Case management" means those <u>direct services provided</u>
 to a client in order to assess his or her activities aimed at
 assessing client needs, <u>plan or arrange planning</u> services,
 coordinate service providers, monitor <u>linking the service system</u>
 to a client, coordinating the various system components,
 monitoring service delivery, and <u>evaluate patient outcomes</u>
 evaluating the effect of service delivery.
- (b) "Case manager" means an individual who works with clients $_{7}$ and their families and significant others $_{7}$ to provide case management.
- (c) "Client manager" means an employee of the <u>managing</u> entity or entity under contract with the managing entity department who is assigned to specific provider agencies and geographic areas to ensure that the full range of needed services is available to clients.
- (d) "Coordinated system Continuity of care management system" means a system that assures, within available resources, that clients have access to the full array of behavioral and related services in a region or community offered by all service providers, whether participating under contract with the managing entity or another method of community partnership or mutual agreement within the mental health services delivery system.
 - (e) "No-Wrong-Door model" means a model for the delivery of

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671	health care services to persons who have mental health or
672	substance abuse disorders, or both, which optimizes access to
673	care, regardless of the entry point to the behavioral health
674	<pre>care system.</pre>
675	(2) The essential elements of a coordinated system of care
676	include:
677	(a) Community interventions, such as prevention, primary
678	care for behavioral health needs, therapeutic and supportive
679	services, crisis response services, and diversion programs.
680	(b) A designated receiving system consisting of one or more
681	$\underline{\text{facilities serving a defined geographic area and responsible for}}$
682	assessment and evaluation, both voluntary and involuntary, and
683	treatment or triage for patients who present with mental
684	illness, substance abuse disorder, or co-occurring disorders.
685	The system must be authorized by each county or by several
686	counties, planned through an inclusive process, approved by the
687	managing entity, and documented through written memoranda of
688	agreement or other binding arrangements. The designated
689	receiving system may be organized in any of the following ways
690	so long as it functions as a No-Wrong-Door model that responds
691	to individual needs and integrates services among various
692	<pre>providers:</pre>
693	$\underline{\text{1. A central receiving system, which consists of a}}$
694	designated central receiving facility that serves as a single
695	entry point for persons with mental health or substance abuse
696	disorders, or both. The designated receiving facility must be
697	capable of assessment, evaluation, and triage or treatment for
698	various conditions and circumstances.

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2. A coordinated receiving system, which consists of

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multiple entry points that are linked by shared data systems,
formal referral agreements, and cooperative arrangements for
care coordination and case management. Each entry point must be
a designated receiving facility and must provide or arrange for
necessary services following an initial assessment and

- 3. A tiered receiving system, which consists of multiple entry points, some of which offer only specialized or limited services. Each service provider participating in the tiered receiving system must be classified as a designated receiving facility, a triage center, or an access center. All participating service providers must be linked by shared data systems, formal referral agreements, and cooperative arrangements for care coordination and case management. An accurate inventory of the participating service providers which specifies the capabilities and limitations of each provider must be maintained and made available at all times to all first responders in the service area.
- (d) Crisis services, including mobile response teams, crisis stabilization units, addiction receiving facilities, and detoxification facilities.
- (e) Case management, including intensive case management for individuals determined to be high-need or high-utilization individuals under s. 394.9082(2)(e).
 - (f) Outpatient services.

evaluation.

- (g) Residential services.
- (h) Hospital inpatient care.

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729	(i) Aftercare and other post-discharge services.
730	(j) Medication assistance and management.
731	(k) Recovery support, including housing assistance and
732	support for competitive employment, educational attainment,
733	independent living skills development, family support and
734	education, and wellness management and self-care.
735	(3) The department's annual assessment must compare the
736	status and performance of the extant behavioral health system
737	$\underline{\mbox{with the following standards}}$ and any other standards or measures
738	that the department determines to be applicable.
739	(a) The capacity of the contracted service providers to
740	meet estimated need when such estimates are based on credible
741	evidence and sound methodologies.
742	(b) The extent to which the behavioral health system uses
743	$\underline{\text{evidence-based practices}}$ and broadly disseminates the results of
744	quality improvement activities to all service providers.
745	(c) The degree to which services are offered in the least
746	restrictive and most appropriate therapeutic environment.
747	(d) The scope of systemwide accountability activities used
748	to monitor patient outcomes and measure continuous improvement
749	in the behavioral health system.
750	(4) Subject to a specific appropriation by the Legislature,
751	the department may award system improvement grants to managing
752	entities based on the submission of a detailed plan to enhance
753	$\underline{\text{services, coordination, or performance measurement in accordance}}$
754	$\underline{\text{with the model}}$ and standards specified in this section. Such a
755	$\underline{\text{grant}}$ must be awarded through a performance-based contract that
756	links nayments to the documented and measurable achievement of

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system improvements The department is directed to implement a

38-01698B-16 201612_continuity of care management system for the provision of mental health care, through the provision of client and case management, including clients referred from state treatment facilities to community mental health facilities. Such system shall include a network of client managers and case managers

(a) Reduce the possibility of a client's admission or readmission to a state treatment facility.

throughout the state designed to:

(b) Provide for the creation or designation of an agency in each county to provide single intake services for each person seeking mental health services. Such agency shall provide information and referral services necessary to ensure that clients receive the most appropriate and least restrictive form of care, based on the individual needs of the person seeking treatment. Such agency shall have a single telephone number, operating 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, where practicable, at a central location, where each client will have a central record.

(c) Advocate on behalf of the client to ensure that all appropriate services are afforded to the client in a timely and dignified manner.

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

(3) The department is directed to develop and include in contracts with service providers measures of performance with

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787	regard to goals and objectives as specified in the state plan.
788	Such measures shall use, to the extent practical, existing data
789	collection methods and reports and shall not require, as a
790	result of this subsection, additional reports on the part of
791	service providers. The department shall plan monitoring visits
792	of community mental health facilities with other state, federal,
793	and local governmental and private agencies charged with
794	monitoring such facilities.
795	Section 7. Paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (2) of
796	section 394.4597, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
797	394.4597 Persons to be notified; patient's representative
798	(2) INVOLUNTARY PATIENTS
799	(d) When the receiving or treatment facility selects a
800	representative, first preference shall be given to a health care
801	surrogate, if one has been previously selected by the patient.
802	If the patient has not previously selected a health care
803	surrogate, the selection, except for good cause documented in
804	the patient's clinical record, shall be made from the following
805	list in the order of listing:
806	1. The patient's spouse.
807	2. An adult child of the patient.
808	3. A parent of the patient.
809	4. The adult next of kin of the patient.
810	5. An adult friend of the patient.
811	6. The appropriate Florida local advocacy council as
812	provided in s. 402.166.
813	(e) The following persons are prohibited from selection as
814	a patient's representative:
815	1. A professional providing clinical services to the

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patient under this part.

- 3. An employee, an administrator, or a board member of the facility providing the examination of the patient.
- 4. An employee, an administrator, or a board member of a treatment facility providing treatment for the patient.
- 5. A person providing any substantial professional services to the patient, including clinical and nonclinical services.
 - 6. A creditor of the patient.
- 7. A person subject to an injunction for protection against domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the patient was the petitioner.
- 8. A person subject to an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence under s.

 784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the patient was the petitioner A licensed professional providing services to the patient under this part, an employee of a facility providing direct services to the patient under this part, a department employee, a person providing other substantial services to the patient in a professional or business capacity, or a creditor of the patient shall not be appointed as the patient's representative.

Section 8. Present subsections (2) through (7) of section 394.4598, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (3) through (8), respectively, a new subsection (2) is added to that section, and present subsections (3) and (4) of that section are

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845	amended, to read:
846	394.4598 Guardian advocate.—
847	(2) The following persons are prohibited from appointment
848	as a patient's guardian advocate:
849	(a) A professional providing clinical services to the
850	patient under this part.
851	(b) The licensed professional who initiated the involuntary
852	examination of the patient, if the examination was initiated by
853	professional certificate.
854	(c) An employee, an administrator, or a board member of the
855	facility providing the examination of the patient.
856	(d) An employee, an administrator, or a board member of a
857	treatment facility providing treatment of the patient.
858	(e) A person providing any substantial professional
859	services to the patient, including clinical and nonclinical
860	services.
861	(f) A creditor of the patient.
862	(g) A person subject to an injunction for protection
863	against domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether the order of
864	injunction is temporary or final, and for which the patient was
865	the petitioner.
866	(h) A person subject to an injunction for protection
867	against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence
868	under s. 784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary
869	or final, and for which the patient was the petitioner.
870	$\underline{\text{(4)}}$ In lieu of the training required of guardians
871	appointed pursuant to chapter 744, Prior to a guardian advocate
872	must attend at least a 4-hour training course approved by the
873	<pre>court before exercising his or her authority, the guardian</pre>

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advocate shall attend a training course approved by the court.

At a minimum, this training course, of not less than 4 hours, must include, at minimum, information about the patient rights, psychotropic medications, the diagnosis of mental illness, the ethics of medical decisionmaking, and duties of guardian advocates. This training course shall take the place of the training required for guardians appointed pursuant to chapter

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

Section 9. Section 394.462, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.462 Transportation.—<u>A transportation plan must be</u>
developed and implemented in each county in accordance with this
section. A county may enter into a memorandum of understanding

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903	with the governing boards of nearby counties to establish a
904	shared transportation plan. When multiple counties enter into a
905	memorandum of understanding for this purpose, the managing
906	entity must be notified and provided a copy of the agreement.
907	The transportation plan must specify methods of transport to a
908	facility within the designated receiving system and may delegate
909	responsibility for other transportation to a participating
910	facility when necessary and agreed to by the facility. The plan
911	must ensure that individuals who meet the criteria for
912	involuntary assessment and evaluation pursuant to ss. 394.463
913	and 397.675 will be transported. The plan may rely on emergency
914	medical transport services or private transport companies as
915	appropriate.
916	(1) TRANSPORTATION TO A RECEIVING FACILITY
917	(a) Each county shall designate a single law enforcement
918	agency within the county, or portions thereof, to take a person
919	into custody upon the entry of an ex parte order or the
920	execution of a certificate for involuntary examination by an
921	authorized professional and to transport that person to an

(b)1. The designated law enforcement agency may decline to transport the person to a receiving facility only if:

nearest receiving facility for examination.

appropriate facility within the designated receiving system the

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a.1- The jurisdiction designated by the county has contracted on an annual basis with an emergency medical transport service or private transport company for transportation of persons to receiving facilities pursuant to this section at the sole cost of the county; and b.2- The law enforcement agency and the emergency medical

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transport service or private transport company agree that the continued presence of law enforcement personnel is not necessary for the safety of the person or others.

- 2.3. The entity providing transportation jurisdiction designated by the county may seek reimbursement for transportation expenses. The party responsible for payment for such transportation is the person receiving the transportation. The county shall seek reimbursement from the following sources in the following order:
- a. From a private or public third-party payor an insurance company, health care corporation, or other source, if the person receiving the transportation has applicable coverage is covered by an insurance policy or subscribes to a health care corporation or other source for payment of such expenses.
 - b. From the person receiving the transportation.
- c. From a financial settlement for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation payable or accruing to the injured party.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ $\underline{\text{A}}$ Any company that transports a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified $\underline{\text{transport}}$ $\underline{\text{transportation}}$ of the patient. Such company must be insured and provide no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance with respect to the transport $\underline{\text{transportation}}$ of patients.

 $\underline{\mbox{(d)}}$ (c) Any company that contracts with a governing board of a county to transport patients shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of the patients.

(e) (d) When a law enforcement officer takes custody of a

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person pursuant to this part, the officer may request assistance from emergency medical personnel if such assistance is needed for the safety of the officer or the person in custody.

(f) (e) When a member of a mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service is a professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 397.675 and that professional evaluates a person and determines that transportation to a receiving facility is needed, the service, at its discretion, may transport the person to the facility or may call on the law enforcement agency or other transportation arrangement best suited to the needs of the patient.

 $\underline{(g)}$ (ff) When any law enforcement officer has custody of a person based on either noncriminal or minor criminal behavior that meets the statutory guidelines for involuntary examination under this part, the law enforcement officer shall transport the person to $\underline{an\ appropriate}\ \underline{the\ nearest\ receiving}\ facility\ \underline{within}\ \underline{the\ designated\ receiving\ system}\ for\ examination.$

(h) (g) When any law enforcement officer has arrested a person for a felony and it appears that the person meets the statutory guidelines for involuntary examination or placement under this part, such person must shall first be processed in the same manner as any other criminal suspect. The law enforcement agency shall thereafter immediately notify the appropriate nearest public receiving facility within the designated receiving system, which shall be responsible for promptly arranging for the examination and treatment of the person. A receiving facility is not required to admit a person charged with a crime for whom the facility determines and

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documents that it is unable to provide adequate security, but shall provide mental health examination and treatment to the person where he or she is held.

 $\underline{\text{(i)}}$ (h) If the appropriate law enforcement officer believes that a person has an emergency medical condition as defined in s. 395.002, the person may be first transported to a hospital for emergency medical treatment, regardless of whether the hospital is a designated receiving facility.

(j)(i) The costs of transportation, evaluation, hospitalization, and treatment incurred under this subsection by persons who have been arrested for violations of any state law or county or municipal ordinance may be recovered as provided in s. 901.35.

(1) (k) Each law enforcement agency designated pursuant to paragraph (a) shall establish a policy that develop a memorandum of understanding with each receiving facility within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction which reflects a single set of protocols approved by the managing entity for the safe and secure transportation of the person and transfer of custody of the person. These protocols must also address crisis intervention measures.

 $\underline{\text{(m)}}$ (1) When a jurisdiction has entered into a contract with an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company for transportation of persons to $\frac{\text{receiving}}{\text{facilities}}$ within the designated receiving system, such service or company

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38-01698B-16 shall be given preference for transportation of persons from nursing homes, assisted living facilities, adult day care centers, or adult family-care homes, unless the behavior of the person being transported is such that transportation by a law enforcement officer is necessary. (n) (m) Nothing in This section may not shall be construed to limit emergency examination and treatment of incapacitated persons provided in accordance with the provisions of s. 401.445. (2) TRANSPORTATION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.-

(a) If neither the patient nor any person legally obligated or responsible for the patient is able to pay for the expense of transporting a voluntary or involuntary patient to a treatment facility, the transportation plan established by the governing board of the county or counties must specify how in which the hospitalized patient will be transported to, from, and between facilities in a is hospitalized shall arrange for such required transportation and shall ensure the safe and dignified manner transportation of the patient. The governing board of each county is authorized to contract with private transport companies for the transportation of such patients to and from a treatment facility.

(b) \underline{A} Any company that transports a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transportation of the patient. Such company must be insured and provide no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance with respect to the <u>transport transportation</u> of patients.

(c) A Any company that contracts with one or more counties

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the governing board of a county to transport patients $\underline{\text{in}}$ accordance with this section shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of the patients.

- (d) County or municipal law enforcement and correctional personnel and equipment \underline{may} shall not be used to transport patients adjudicated incapacitated or found by the court to meet the criteria for involuntary placement pursuant to s. 394.467, except in small rural counties where there are no cost-efficient alternatives.
- (3) TRANSFER OF CUSTODY.—Custody of a person who is transported pursuant to this part, along with related documentation, shall be relinquished to a responsible individual at the appropriate receiving or treatment facility.
- (4) EXCEPTIONS.—An exception to the requirements of this section may be granted by the secretary of the department for the purposes of improving service coordination or better meeting the special needs of individuals. A proposal for an exception must be submitted by the district administrator after being approved by the governing boards of any affected counties, prior to submission to the secretary.
- (a) A proposal for an exception must identify the specific provision from which an exception is requested; describe how the proposal will be implemented by participating law enforcement agencies and transportation authorities; and provide a plan for the coordination of services such as case management.
 - (b) The exception may be granted only for:
- 1. An arrangement centralizing and improving the provision of services within a district, which may include an exception to

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1077	the requirement for transportation to the nearest receiving
1078	facility;
1079	2. An arrangement by which a facility may provide, in
1080	addition to required psychiatric services, an environment and
1081	services which are uniquely tailored to the needs of an
1082	identified group of persons with special needs, such as persons
1083	with hearing impairments or visual impairments, or elderly
1084	persons with physical frailties; or
1085	3. A specialized transportation system that provides an
1086	efficient and humane method of transporting patients to
1087	receiving facilities, among receiving facilities, and to
1088	treatment facilities.
1089	(c) Any exception approved pursuant to this subsection
1090	shall be reviewed and approved every 5 years by the secretary.
1091	Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 394.463, Florida
1092	Statutes, is amended to read:
1093	394.463 Involuntary examination.—
1094	(2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION.—
1095	(a) An involuntary examination may be initiated by any one
1096	of the following means:
1097	1. A $\underline{\text{circuit or county}}$ court may enter an ex parte order
1098	stating that a person appears to meet the criteria for
1099	involuntary examination and specifying, giving the findings on
1100	which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for
1101	involuntary examination must be based on $\underline{\text{written or oral}}$ sworn
1102	testimony that includes specific facts that support the
1103	$\underline{\text{findings}}_{r}$ written or oral. If other $\underline{}$ less restrictive $\underline{}$ means are
1104	not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient
1105	evaluation, a law enforcement officer, or other designated agent

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38-01698B-16 201612 of the court, shall take the person into custody and deliver him or her to an appropriate the nearest receiving facility within the designated receiving system for involuntary examination. The order of the court shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A No fee may not shall be charged for the filing of an order under this subsection. Any receiving facility accepting the patient based on this order must send a copy of the order to the managing entity in the region and to the department Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day. The order shall be valid only until the person is delivered to the appropriate facility executed or, if not executed, for the period specified in the order itself, whichever comes first. If no time limit is specified in the order, the order shall be valid for 7 days after the date that the order was signed.

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- 2. A law enforcement officer shall take a person who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver the person or have him or her delivered to the appropriate nearest receiving facility within the designated receiving system for examination. The officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody, which must and the report shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any receiving facility accepting the patient based on this report must send a copy of the report to the department and the managing entity Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day.
- 3. A physician, elinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker may execute a certificate stating that he

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38-01698B-16 201612 1135 or she has examined a person within the preceding 48 hours and 1136 finds that the person appears to meet the criteria for 1137 involuntary examination and stating the observations upon which 1138 that conclusion is based. If other, less restrictive means, such 1139 as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, are not 1140 available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient 1141 evaluation, a law enforcement officer shall take into custody 1142 the person named in the certificate into custody and deliver him 1143 or her to the appropriate nearest receiving facility within the 1144 designated receiving system for involuntary examination. The law 1145 enforcement officer shall execute a written report detailing the 1146 circumstances under which the person was taken into custody. The 1147 report and certificate shall be made a part of the patient's 1148 clinical record. Any receiving facility accepting the patient 1149 based on this certificate must send a copy of the certificate to 1150 the managing entity and the department Agency for Health Care 1151 Administration on the next working day. 1152 (b) A person may shall not be removed from any program or 1153

(b) A person <u>may</u> shall not be removed from any program or residential placement licensed under chapter 400 or chapter 429 and transported to a receiving facility for involuntary examination unless an ex parte order, a professional certificate, or a law enforcement officer's report is first prepared. If the condition of the person is such that preparation of a law enforcement officer's report is not practicable before removal, the report shall be completed as soon as possible after removal, but in any case before the person is transported to a receiving facility. A <u>receiving</u> facility admitting a person for involuntary examination who is not accompanied by the required ex parte order, professional

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certificate, or law enforcement officer's report shall notify the <u>managing entity and the department</u> Agency for Health Care Administration of such admission by certified mail <u>or by electronic means if available, by no later than</u> the next working day. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply when transportation is provided by the patient's family or quardian.

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

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

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

(g) A person may not be held for involuntary examination for more than 72 hours from the time of his or her arrival at the facility. Based on the person's needs, one of the following

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1222 actions must be taken within the involuntary examination period: 1223 1. The person must be released with the approval of a physician, psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse, or psychologist.

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- However, if the examination is conducted in a hospital, an attending emergency department physician with experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness may approve the
- release. The professional approving the release must have personally conducted the involuntary examination.
- 2. The person must be asked to give express and informed consent for voluntary admission if a physician, psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse, or psychologist has determined that the individual is competent to consent to treatment.
- 3. A petition for involuntary services must be completed and filed in the circuit court by the facility administrator. If electronic filing of the petition is not available in the county and the 72-hour period ends on a weekend or legal holiday, the petition must be filed by the next working day. If involuntary services are deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the person's condition must be made available.
- (h) An individual discharged from a facility on a voluntary or an involuntary basis who is currently charged with a crime shall be released to the custody of a law enforcement officer, unless the individual has been released from law enforcement custody by posting of a bond, by a pretrial conditional release, or by other judicial release.
- (i) (a) 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

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1251 be examined by an appropriate a receiving facility within 72 1252 hours. The 72-hour period begins when the patient arrives at the 1253 hospital and ceases when the attending physician documents that 1254 the patient has an emergency medical condition. If the patient is examined at a hospital providing emergency medical services 1255 by a professional qualified to perform an involuntary 1256 1257 examination and is found as a result of that examination not to 1258 meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services placement 1259 pursuant to s. 394.4655(1) or involuntary inpatient placement 1260 pursuant to s. 394.467(1), the patient may be offered voluntary 1261 placement, if appropriate, or released directly from the hospital providing emergency medical services. The finding by 1262 1263 the professional that the patient has been examined and does not 1264 meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement or 1265 involuntary outpatient services placement must be entered into 1266 the patient's clinical record. Nothing in This paragraph is not intended to prevent a hospital providing emergency medical 1267 1268 services from appropriately transferring a patient to another 1269 hospital before prior to stabilization if, provided the 1270 requirements of s. 395.1041(3)(c) have been met. 1271

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(j) (h) One of the following must occur within 12 hours after the patient's attending physician documents that the patient's medical condition has stabilized or that an emergency medical condition does not exist:

- 1. The patient must be examined by an appropriate $\frac{a}{b}$ designated receiving facility and released; or
- 1277 2. The patient must be transferred to a designated 1278 receiving facility in which appropriate medical treatment is 1279 available. However, the receiving facility must be notified of

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1280	the transfer within 2 hours after the patient's condition has
1281	been stabilized or after determination that an emergency medical
1282	condition does not exist.
1283	(i) Within the 72-hour examination period or, if the 72
1284	hours ends on a weekend or holiday, no later than the next
1285	working day thereafter, one of the following actions must be
1286	taken, based on the individual needs of the patient:
1287	1. The patient shall be released, unless he or she is
1288	charged with a crime, in which case the patient shall be
1289	returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer;
1290	2. The patient shall be released, subject to the provisions
1291	of subparagraph 1., for voluntary outpatient treatment;
1292	3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime,
1293	shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement
1294	as a voluntary patient, and, if such consent is given, the
1295	patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or
1296	4. A petition for involuntary placement shall be filed in
1297	the circuit court when outpatient or inpatient treatment is
1298	${\tt deemed\ necessary.\ When\ inpatient\ treatment\ is\ deemed\ necessary.}$
1299	the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum
1300	improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available.
1301	When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient
1302	placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified
1303	in s. 394.4655(3)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient
1304	placement shall be filed by the facility administrator.
1305	Section 11. Section 394.4655, Florida Statutes, is amended
1306	to read:
1307	394.4655 Involuntary outpatient services placement.
1308	(1) CRITERIA FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT <u>SERVICES</u>

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1309	PLACEMENT.—A person may be ordered to involuntary outpatient
1310	<pre>services placement upon a finding of the court, by clear and</pre>
1311	<pre>convincing evidence, that the person meets all of the following</pre>
1312	<pre>criteria by clear and convincing evidence:</pre>
1313	(a) The person is 18 years of age or older. \div
1314	(b) The person has a mental illness $\underline{\cdot}\dot{\tau}$
1315	(c) The person is unlikely to survive safely in the
1316	community without supervision, based on a clinical
1317	$\texttt{determination}\underline{.}\dot{\tau}$
1318	(d) The person has a history of lack of compliance with
1319	treatment for mental illness $_{.\dot{ au}}$
1320	(e) The person has:
1321	1. At least twice within the immediately preceding 36
1322	months been involuntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment
1323	facility as defined in s. 394.455, or has received mental health
1324	services in a forensic or correctional facility. The 36-month
1325	period does not include any period during which the person was
1326	admitted or incarcerated; or
1327	2. Engaged in one or more acts of serious violent behavior
1328	toward self or others, or attempts at serious bodily harm to
1329	himself or herself or others, within the preceding 36 months $\underline{\cdot} \dot{\tau}$
1330	(f) The person is, as a result of his or her mental
1331	illness, unlikely to voluntarily participate in the recommended
1332	treatment plan and either he or she has refused voluntary
1333	<pre>services placement for treatment after sufficient and</pre>
1334	conscientious explanation and disclosure of $\underline{\mathtt{why}}$ the $\underline{\mathtt{services}}$ are
1335	<pre>necessary purpose of placement for treatment or he or she is</pre>
1336	unable to determine for himself or herself whether $\underline{\text{services are}}$
1337	<pre>placement is necessary_+</pre>

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- (g) In view of the person's treatment history and current behavior, the person is in need of involuntary outpatient services placement in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others, or a substantial harm to his or her well-being as set forth in s. 394.463(1).
- (h) It is likely that the person will benefit from involuntary outpatient services. placement; and

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- (i) All available, less restrictive alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of his or her condition have been judged to be inappropriate or unavailable.
 - (2) INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES PLACEMENT.-
- (a) 1. A patient who is being recommended for involuntary outpatient services placement by the administrator of the receiving facility where the patient has been examined may be retained by the facility after adherence to the notice procedures provided in s. 394.4599. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of two qualified professionals $\frac{1}{2}$ psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary outpatient services placement are met. However, in a county having a population of fewer than 50,000, if the administrator certifies that a qualified professional psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders or by a psychiatric nurse. Any second opinion

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

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- 1374 2. If the patient has been stabilized and no longer meets 1375 the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 1376 394.463(1), the patient must be released from the receiving 1377 facility while awaiting the hearing for involuntary outpatient services placement. Before filing a petition for involuntary 1378 1379 outpatient services $\frac{1}{2}$ the administrator of the $\frac{1}{2}$ 1380 receiving facility or a designated department representative 1381 must identify the service provider that will have primary 1382 responsibility for service provision under an order for 1383 involuntary outpatient services placement, unless the person is 1384 otherwise participating in outpatient psychiatric treatment and 1385 is not in need of public financing for that treatment, in which 1386 case the individual, if eligible, may be ordered to involuntary 1387 treatment pursuant to the existing psychiatric treatment 1388 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 placement order. The service provider shall also provide a copy of the proposed treatment plan to the patient and the administrator of the receiving facility. The treatment plan must specify the

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requested services.

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

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1425	supported by the opinion of two qualified professionals a
1426	psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist
1427	or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined
1428	the patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for
1429	involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> placement are met. However, in a
1430	county having a population of fewer than 50,000, if the
1431	administrator certifies that a qualified professional
1432	psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is not available to
1433	provide the second opinion, the second opinion may be provided
1434	by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and
1435	experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous
1436	disorders or by a psychiatric nurse. Any second opinion
1437	authorized in this <u>paragraph</u> subparagraph may be conducted
1438	through a face-to-face examination, in person or by electronic
1439	means including telemedicine. Such recommendation must be
1440	entered on an involuntary outpatient services placement
1441	certificate, and the certificate must be made a part of the
1442	patient's clinical record.
1443	(c)1. The administrator of the $\frac{1}{1}$
1444	provide a copy of the involuntary outpatient $\underline{\text{services}}$ $\underline{\text{placement}}$
1445	certificate and a copy of the state mental health discharge form
1446	to a department representative in the county where the patient
1447	will be residing. For persons who are leaving a state mental
1448	health treatment facility, the petition for involuntary
1449	outpatient $\underline{\text{services}}$ $\underline{\text{placement}}$ must be filed in the county where
1450	the patient will be residing.

designated department representative $\underline{\text{before}}$ $\underline{\text{prior to}}$ the order Page 50 of 124

responsibility for service provision shall be identified by the

2. The service provider that will have primary

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201612 for involuntary outpatient services placement and must, before

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prior to filing a petition for involuntary outpatient services placement, certify to the court whether the services recommended in the patient's discharge plan are available in the local community and whether the service provider agrees to provide those services. The service provider must develop with the 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

- 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 document its inquiry with the department and the managing entity as to the availability of the requested services. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services.
- (3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES PLACEMENT.-
- (a) A petition for involuntary outpatient services placement may be filed by:
 - 1. The administrator of a receiving facility; or
 - 2. The administrator of a treatment facility.
- (b) Each required criterion for involuntary outpatient services placement must be alleged and substantiated in the

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201612 1483 petition for involuntary outpatient services placement. A copy 1484 of the certificate recommending involuntary outpatient services 1485 placement completed by two a qualified professionals 1486 professional specified in subsection (2) must be attached to the 1487 petition. A copy of the proposed treatment plan must be attached 1488 to the petition. Before the petition is filed, the service 1489 provider shall certify that the services in the proposed 1490 treatment plan are available. If the necessary services are not 1491 available in the patient's local community to respond to the person's individual needs, the petition may not be filed. The 1492 1493 service provider must document its inquiry with the department 1494 and the managing entity as to the availability of the requested 1495 services. The managing entity must document such efforts to 1496 obtain the requested services.

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- (c) The petition for involuntary outpatient services placement must be filed in the county where the patient is located, unless the patient is being placed from a state treatment facility, in which case the petition must be filed in the county where the patient will reside. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the proposed treatment plan to the department, the managing entity, the patient, the patient's guardian or representative, the state attorney, and the public defender or the patient's private counsel. A fee may not be charged for filing a petition under this subsection.
- 1508 (4) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.-Within 1 court working day 1509 after the filing of a petition for involuntary outpatient 1510 services placement, the court shall appoint the public defender 1511 to represent the person who is the subject of the petition,

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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 placement. An attorney who represents the patient must be provided shall have access to the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

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

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

(b)1. If the court concludes that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services placement pursuant to subsection (1), the court shall issue an order for involuntary outpatient services placement. The court order shall be for a period of up to 90 days 6 months. However, an order for involuntary services in a state treatment facility may be for up to 6 months. The order must specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness. The order of the court and the treatment plan must shall be made part of the patient's clinical record. The service provider shall discharge a patient from involuntary outpatient services placement when the order expires or any time the patient no longer meets the criteria for

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involuntary <u>services</u> placement. Upon discharge, the service provider shall send a certificate of discharge to the court.

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- 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 document its inquiry with the department and the managing entity as to the availability of the requested services. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services. A copy of the order must be sent to the department and the managing entity Agency for Health Care Administration by the service provider within 1 working day after it is received from the court. After the placement order for involuntary services is issued, the service provider and the patient may modify provisions of the treatment plan. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the patient or, if one is appointed, the patient's guardian advocate agrees, if appointed, does agree, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the treatment plan which are contested by the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable appointed, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with subsection (2).
- 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

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1599 brought to a receiving facility pursuant to s. 394.463. If, 1600 after examination, the patient does not meet the criteria for 1601 involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467, the 1602 patient must be discharged from the receiving facility. The 1603 involuntary outpatient services placement order shall remain in 1604 effect unless the service provider determines that the patient 1605 no longer meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services 1606 placement or until the order expires. The service provider must 1607 determine whether modifications should be made to the existing 1608 treatment plan and must attempt to continue to engage the 1609 patient in treatment. For any material modification of the 1610 treatment plan to which the patient or the patient's quardian 1611 advocate, if applicable appointed, agrees does agree, the 1612 service provider shall send notice of the modification to the 1613 court. Any material modifications of the treatment plan which 1614 are contested by the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, 1615 if applicable appointed, must be approved or disapproved by the 1616 court consistent with subsection (2).

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(c) If, at any time before the conclusion of the initial hearing on involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> <u>placement</u>, it appears to the court that the person does not meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> <u>placement</u> 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.

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397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings $\underline{\text{are}}$ shall be governed by chapter 397.

- (d) At the hearing on involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> placement, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598. The guardian advocate shall be appointed or discharged in accordance with s. 394.4598.
- (e) The administrator of the receiving facility or the designated department representative shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of a patient's mental illness to the service provider for involuntary outpatient services placement. Such documentation must include any advance directives made by the patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the patient, and any evaluations of the patient performed by a clinical psychologist or a clinical social worker.
- (7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT $\underline{\text{SERVICES}}$ PLACEMENT.—
- (a)1. If the person continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services placement, the service provider shall, at least 10 days before the expiration of the period during which the treatment is ordered for the person, file in the county or circuit court a petition for continued involuntary outpatient services placement. The court shall immediately schedule a hearing on the petition to be held within 15 days after the petition is filed.
- 2. The existing involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> placement order remains in effect until disposition on the petition for

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continued involuntary outpatient services placement.

- 3. A certificate shall be attached to the petition which includes a statement from the person's physician or elinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the patient's treatment during the time he or she was receiving involuntarily services placed, and an individualized plan of continued treatment.
- 4. The service provider shall develop the individualized plan of continued treatment in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable appointed. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the certificate and the individualized plan of continued treatment to the department, the 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
 placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of such appointment. The public defender shall represent the person until the petition is dismissed or the court order expires or the patient is discharged from involuntary outpatient services
 placement. Any attorney representing the patient shall have access to the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

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- (c) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary outpatient services must placement shall be before the circuit court. The court may appoint a general or special master to preside at the hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order pursuant to this paragraph must meet the requirements of shall be in accordance with subsection (6), except that the time period included in paragraph (1) (e) does not apply when is not applicable in determining the appropriateness of additional periods of involuntary outpatient services placement.
- (d) Notice of the hearing \underline{must} shall be provided as set forth in s. 394.4599. The patient and the patient's attorney may agree to a period of continued outpatient $\underline{services}$ placement without a court hearing.
- (e) The same procedure $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall be repeated before the expiration of each additional period the patient is placed in treatment.
- (f) If the patient has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence. Section 394.4598 governs the discharge of the guardian advocate if the patient's competency to consent to treatment has been restored.

Section 12. Section 394.467, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.467 Involuntary inpatient placement.-

- (1) CRITERIA.—A person may be <u>ordered for placed in</u> involuntary inpatient placement for treatment upon a finding of the court by clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) He or she $\underline{\text{has a mental illness}}$ $\underline{\text{is mentally ill}}$ and because of his or her mental illness:

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1715	1.a. He or she has refused voluntary <u>inpatient</u> placement
1716	for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and
1717	disclosure of the purpose of <u>inpatient</u> placement for treatment;
1718	or
1719	b. He or she is unable to determine for himself or herself
1720	whether <u>inpatient</u> placement is necessary; and
1721	2.a. He or she is manifestly incapable of surviving alone
1722	or with the help of willing and responsible family or friends,
1723	including available alternative services, and, without
1724	treatment, is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care
1725	for himself or herself, and such neglect or refusal poses a real
1726	and present threat of substantial $\underline{physical}$ or \underline{mental} harm to his
1727	or her well-being; or
1728	b. There is substantial likelihood that in the near future
1729	he or she will inflict serious bodily harm on \underline{self} or others
1730	himself or herself or another person, as evidenced by recent
1731	behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm; and
1732	(b) All available $\underline{}$ less restrictive treatment alternatives
1733	$\underline{\text{that}}$ which would offer an opportunity for improvement of his or
1734	her condition have been judged to be inappropriate.
1735	(2) ADMISSION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.—A patient may be
1736	retained by a receiving facility or involuntarily placed in a
1737	treatment facility upon the recommendation of the administrator
1738	of the receiving facility where the patient has been examined
1739	and after adherence to the notice and hearing procedures
1740	provided in s. 394.4599. The recommendation must be supported by
1741	the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a
1742	$\underline{\text{psychiatric nurse,}}$ $\underline{\text{clinical}}$ $\underline{\text{psychologist}}_{\underline{ extit{L}}}$ or another

psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the patient $Page \ 60 \ of \ 124$

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within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement are met. However, in a county that has a population of fewer than 50,000, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental illness and nervous disorders or by a psychiatric nurse. Any second opinion authorized in this subsection may be conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person or by electronic means, including telemedicine. Such recommendation shall be entered on a petition for an involuntary inpatient placement certificate that authorizes the receiving facility to retain the patient pending transfer to a treatment facility or completion of a hearing.

- (3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a) The administrator of the facility shall file a petition for involuntary inpatient placement in the court in the county where the patient is located. Upon filing, the clerk of the court shall provide copies to the department, the patient, the patient's guardian or representative, and the state attorney and public defender of the judicial circuit in which the patient is located. A No fee may not Shall be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.
- (b) A facility filing a petition under this subsection for involuntary inpatient placement shall send a copy of the petition to the department and the managing entity in its area.
- (4) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.—Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for involuntary inpatient

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201612 1773 placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to 1774 represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless 1775 the person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the 1776 court shall immediately notify the public defender of such 1777 appointment. Any attorney representing the patient shall have 1778 access to the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the 1779 presentation of the patient's case and shall represent the 1780 interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to 1781 the attorney.

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- (5) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The patient is entitled, with the concurrence of the patient's counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing. The continuance shall be for a period of up to 4 weeks.
 - (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a) 1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement within 5 court working days, unless a continuance is granted.
- 2. Except for good cause documented in the court file, the hearing must shall be held in the county or the facility, as appropriate, where the patient is located, must and shall be as convenient to the patient as is may be consistent with orderly procedure, and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds that the patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient, and the patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioning

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facility administrator, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.

3.2. The court may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside at the hearing. One of the \underline{two} professionals who executed the $\underline{petition}$ for involuntary inpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The patient and the patient's guardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall \underline{ensure} that \underline{one} is provided, as otherwise provided for by \underline{law} $\underline{provide}$ for \underline{one} . The independent expert's report \underline{is} \underline{shall} \underline{be} confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the patient at the hearing. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.

(b) If the court concludes that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, it may shall order that the patient be 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 receiving or treatment facility, or that the patient receive services from such a receiving or treatment facility or service provider, on an involuntary basis, for a period of up to 90 days 6 months. However, any order for involuntary mental health services in a state treatment facility may be for up to 6 months. The order shall specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness. The facility shall discharge a patient any time the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, unless the patient has transferred to voluntary

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1831 status.

- (c) If at any time <u>before prior to</u> the conclusion of the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement it appears to the court that the person does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement under this section, but instead meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> <u>placement</u>, the court may order the person evaluated for involuntary outpatient <u>services</u> <u>placement</u> pursuant to s. 394.4655. The petition and hearing procedures set forth in s. 394.4655 shall apply. If the person instead meets the criteria for involuntary assessment, protective custody, or involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675, then the court may order the person to be admitted for involuntary assessment for a period of 5 days pursuant to s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings <u>are shall be</u> 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.
- (e) The administrator of the <u>petitioning</u> receiving facility shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of a patient's mental illness to the administrator of a treatment facility <u>if the whenever a</u> patient is ordered for involuntary inpatient placement, whether by civil or criminal court. The documentation <u>must shall</u> include any advance directives made by the patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the patient, and any evaluations of the patient performed by a <u>clinical</u> psychologist, a marriage and family therapist, a mental

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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 at the same time by adequate orders and documentation.

(7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.—

- (a) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary inpatient placement of an individual placed at any state treatment facility are shall be administrative hearings and must shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of s. 120.57(1), except that any order entered by the administrative law judge is shall be 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 shall be governed by the provisions of s. 916.15.
- (b) If the patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement and is being treated at a state treatment facility, the administrator shall, before prior to the expiration of the period during which the state treatment facility is authorized to retain the patient, file a petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary inpatient placement. The request must shall be accompanied by a statement from the patient's physician, psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the patient's treatment during the time he or she was involuntarily placed, and an individualized plan of continued treatment. Notice of the hearing must shall be provided as provided set forth in s. 394.4599. If a patient's

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1889	attendance at the hearing is voluntarily waived, the
1890	administrative law judge must determine that the waiver is
1891	knowing and voluntary before waiving the presence of the patient
1892	from all or a portion of the hearing. Alternatively, if at the
1893	hearing the administrative law judge finds that attendance at
1894	the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the
1895	patient, the administrative law judge may waive the presence of
1896	the patient from all or any portion of the hearing, unless the
1897	patient, through counsel, objects to the waiver of presence. The
1898	testimony in the hearing must be under oath, and the proceedings
1899	must be recorded.

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- (c) Unless the patient is otherwise represented or is ineligible, he or she shall be represented at the hearing on the petition for continued involuntary inpatient placement by the public defender of the circuit in which the facility is located.
- (d) If at a hearing it is shown that the patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the administrative law judge shall sign the order for continued involuntary inpatient placement for a period of up to 90 days not to exceed 6 months. However, any order for involuntary mental health services in a state treatment facility may be for up to 6 months. The same procedure shall be repeated prior to the expiration of each additional period the patient is retained.
- (e) If continued involuntary inpatient placement is necessary for a patient admitted while serving a criminal sentence, but his or her whose sentence is about to expire, or for a minor patient involuntarily placed, while a minor but who is about to reach the age of 18, the administrator shall petition the administrative law judge for an order authorizing

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continued involuntary inpatient placement.

- (f) If the patient has been previously found incompetent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence. If the administrative law judge finds evidence that the patient is now competent to consent to treatment, 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.
- (g) If the patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary inpatient placement and has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's incompetence. If the patient's competency to consent to treatment is restored, the discharge of the guardian advocate shall be governed by the provisions of s. 394.4598.

The procedure required in this subsection must be followed before the expiration of each additional period the patient is involuntarily receiving services.

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

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1947	Section 13. Section 394.46715, Florida Statutes, is amended
1948	to read:
1949	394.46715 Rulemaking authority.—The department may adopt
1950	rules to administer this part Department of Children and
1951	Families shall have rulemaking authority to implement the
1952	provisions of ss. 394.455, 394.4598, 394.4615, 394.463,
1953	394.4655, and 394.467 as amended or created by this act. These
1954	rules shall be for the purpose of protecting the health, safety,
1955	and well-being of persons examined, treated, or placed under
1956	this act.
1957	Section 14. Section 394.761, Florida Statutes, is created
1958	to read:
1959	394.761 Revenue maximization.—The agency and the department
1960	shall develop a plan to obtain federal approval for increasing
1961	the availability of federal Medicaid funding for behavioral
1962	health care. Increased funding shall be used to advance the goal
1963	of improved integration of behavioral health and primary care
1964	services through development and effective implementation of
1965	coordinated care as described in s. 394.9082. The agency and the
1966	department shall submit the written plan to the President of the
1967	Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by
1968	November 1, 2016. The plan shall identify the amount of general
1969	revenue funding appropriated for mental health and substance
1970	abuse services which is eligible to be used as state Medicaid
1971	match. The plan must evaluate alternative uses of increased
1972	Medicaid funding, including expansion of Medicaid eligibility
1973	for the severely and persistently mentally ill; increased
1974	reimbursement rates for behavioral health services; adjustments
1975	to the capitation rate for Medicaid enrollees with chronic

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1976 mental illness and substance abuse disorders; supplemental 1977 payments to mental health and substance abuse providers through 1978 a designated state health program or other mechanism; and 1979 innovative programs for incentivizing improved outcomes for 1980 behavioral health conditions. The plan must identify the 1981 advantages and disadvantages of each alternative and assess the 1982 potential of each for achieving improved integration of 1983 services. The plan must identify the federal approvals necessary 1984 to implement each alternative and project a timeline for 1985 implementation. 1986 Section 15. Subsection (11) is added to section 394.875, 1987 Florida Statutes, to read: 1988 394.875 Crisis stabilization units, residential treatment 1989 facilities, and residential treatment centers for children and 1990 adolescents; authorized services; license required .-1991 (11) By January 1, 2017, the department shall modify 1992 licensure rules and procedures to create an option for a single, 1993 consolidated license for a provider who offers multiple types of 1994 mental health and substance abuse services regulated under this 1995 chapter and chapter 397. Providers eligible for a consolidated 1996 license shall operate these services through a single corporate 1997 entity and a unified management structure. Any provider serving 1998 adults and children must meet department standards for separate 1999 facilities and other requirements necessary to ensure children's 2000 safety and promote therapeutic efficacy. 2001 Section 16. Section 394.9082, Florida Statutes, is amended 2002 to read: 2003 (Substantial rewording of section. See 2004 s. 394.9082, F.S., for present text.)

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2005	394.9082 Behavioral health managing entities' purpose;
2006	definitions; duties; contracting; accountability
2007	(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the behavioral health managing
2008	entities is to plan for and coordinate the delivery of community
2009	mental health and substance abuse services, to improve access to
2010	care, to promote service continuity, and to support efficient
2011	and effective delivery of services.
2012	(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
2013	(a) "Behavioral health services" means mental health
2014	services and substance abuse prevention and treatment services
2015	as described in this chapter and chapter 397.
2016	(b) "Case management" means those direct services provided
2017	to a client in order to assess needs, plan or arrange services,
2018	coordinate service providers, monitor service delivery, and
2019	evaluate outcomes.
2020	(c) "Coordinated system of care" means the full array of
2021	behavioral health and related services in a region or a
2022	community offered by all service providers, whether
2023	participating under contract with the managing entity or through
2024	another method of community partnership or mutual agreement.
2025	(d) "Geographic area" means one or more contiguous
2026	counties, circuits, or regions as described in s. 409.966 or s.
2027	<u>381.0406.</u>
2028	(e) "High-need or high-utilization individual" means a
2029	recipient who meets one or more of the following criteria and
2030	may be eligible for intensive case management services:
2031	$\underline{\text{1. Has resided in a state mental health facility for at}}$
2032	<pre>least 6 months in the last 36 months;</pre>
2033	2. Has had two or more admissions to a state mental health

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facility in the last 36 months; or

- 3. Has had three or more admissions to a crisis stabilization unit, an addictions receiving facility, a short-term residential facility, or an inpatient psychiatric unit within the last 12 months.
- (f) "Managing entity" means a corporation designated or filed as a nonprofit organization under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which is selected by, and is under contract with, the department to manage the daily operational delivery of behavioral health services through a coordinated system of care.
- (g) "Provider network" means the group of direct service providers, facilities, and organizations under contract with a managing entity to provide a comprehensive array of emergency, acute care, residential, outpatient, recovery support, and consumer support services.
- (h) "Receiving facility" means any public or private facility designated by the department to receive and hold or to refer, as appropriate, involuntary patients under emergency conditions for mental health or substance abuse evaluation and to provide treatment or transportation to the appropriate service provider. County jails may not be used or designated as a receiving facility, a triage center, or an access center.
 - (3) DEPARTMENT DUTIES.—The department shall:
- (a) Designate, with input from the managing entity, facilities that meet the definitions in s. 394.455(1), (2), (12), and (41) and the receiving system developed by one or more counties pursuant to s. 394.4573(2)(b).
 - (b) Contract with organizations to serve as the managing

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2063	entity in accordance with the requirements of this section.
2064	(c) Specify the geographic area served.
2065	(d) Specify data reporting and use of shared data systems.
2066	(e) Develop strategies to divert persons with mental
2067	illness or substance abuse disorders from the criminal and
2068	juvenile justice systems.
2069	(f) Support the development and implementation of a
2070	coordinated system of care by requiring each provider that
2071	receives state funds for behavioral health services through a
2072	direct contract with the department to work with the managing
2073	entity in the provider's service area to coordinate the
2074	provision of behavioral health services, as part of the contract
2075	with the department.
2076	(g) Set performance measures and performance standards for
2077	managing entities based on nationally recognized standards, such
2078	as those developed by the National Quality Forum, the National
2079	Committee for Quality Assurance, or similar credible sources.
2080	Performance standards must include all of the following:
2081	1. Annual improvement in the extent to which the need for
2082	behavioral health services is met by the coordinated system of
2083	care in the geographic area served.
2084	2. Annual improvement in the percentage of patients who
2085	$\underline{\text{receive services through the coordinated system of care and } \underline{\text{who}}$
2086	achieve improved functional status as indicated by health
2087	condition, employment status, and housing stability.
2088	3. Annual reduction in the rates of readmissions to acute
2089	care facilities, jails, prisons, and forensic facilities.
2090	4. Annual improvement in consumer and family satisfaction.
2091	(h) Provide technical assistance to the managing entities.

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2092	(i) Promote the integration of behavioral health care and
2093	primary care.
2094	$\underline{\mbox{(j)}}$ Facilitate the coordination between the managing entity
2095	and other payors of behavioral health care.
2096	(k) Develop and provide a unique identifier for clients
2097	$\underline{\text{receiving services}}$ under the managing entity to coordinate care.
2098	(1) Coordinate procedures for the referral and admission of
2099	patients to, and the discharge of patients from, state treatment
2100	facilities and their return to the community.
2101	(m) Ensure that managing entities comply with state and
2102	federal laws, rules, and regulations.
2103	(n) Develop rules for the operations of, and the
2104	requirements that must be met by, the managing entity, if
2105	necessary.
2106	(4) CONTRACT WITH MANAGING ENTITIES
2107	(a) The department's contracts with managing entities must
2108	$\underline{\text{support efficient and effective administration of the behavioral}}$
2109	health system and ensure accountability for performance.
2110	(b) Beginning July 1, 2018, managing entities under
2111	contract with the department are subject to a contract
2112	performance review. The review must include:
2113	1. Analysis of the duties and performance measures
2114	described in this section;
2115	2. The results of contract monitoring compiled during the
2116	term of the contract; and
2117	3. Related compliance and performance issues.
2118	(c) For the managing entities whose performance is
2119	determined satisfactory after completion of the review pursuant
2120	to paragraph (b), and before the end of the term of the

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2121	contract, the department may negotiate and enter into a contract
2122	with the managing entity for a period of 4 years pursuant to s.
2123	287.057(3)(e).
2124	(d) The performance review must be completed by the
2125	beginning of the third year of the 4-year contract. In the event
2126	the managing entity does not meet the requirements of the
2127	performance review, a corrective action plan must be created by
2128	the department. The managing entity must complete the corrective
2129	action plan before the beginning of the fourth year of the
2130	contract. If the corrective action plan is not satisfactorily
2131	completed, the department shall provide notice to the managing
2132	entity that the contract will be terminated at the end of the
2133	contract term and the department shall initiate a competitive
2134	procurement process to select a new managing entity pursuant to
2135	<u>s. 287.057.</u>
2136	(5) MANAGING ENTITIES DUTIES.—A managing entity shall:
2137	(a) Maintain a board of directors that is representative of
2138	the community and that, at a minimum, includes consumers and
2139	family members, community stakeholders and organizations, and
2140	providers of mental health and substance abuse services,
2141	including public and private receiving facilities.
2142	(b) Conduct a community behavioral health care needs
2143	assessment in the geographic area served by the managing entity.
2144	The needs assessment must be updated annually and provided to
2145	the department. The assessment must include, at a minimum, the
2146	information the department needs for its annual report to the
2147	Governor and Legislature pursuant to s. 394.4573.
2148	(c) Develop local resources by pursuing third-party
2149	payments for services, applying for grants, securing local

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2150	matching funds and in-kind services, and any other methods
2151	needed to ensure services are available and accessible.
2152	(d) Provide assistance to counties to develop a designated
2153	receiving system pursuant to s. 394.4573(2)(b) and a
2154	transportation plan pursuant to s. 394.462.
2155	(e) Promote the development and effective implementation of
2156	a coordinated system of care pursuant to s. 394.4573.
2157	(f) Develop a comprehensive network of qualified providers
2158	to deliver behavioral health services. The managing entity is
2159	not required to competitively procure network providers, but
2160	must have a process in place to publicize opportunities to join
2161	the network and to evaluate providers in the network to
2162	determine if they can remain in the network. These processes
2163	must be published on the website of the managing entity. The
2164	managing entity must ensure continuity of care for clients if a
2165	provider ceases to provide a service or leaves the network.
2166	(g) Enter into cooperative agreements with local homeless
2167	councils and organizations to allow the sharing of available
2168	resource information, shared client information, client referral
2169	services, and any other data or information that may be useful
2170	in addressing the homelessness of persons suffering from a
2171	behavioral health crisis.
2172	(h) Monitor network providers' performance and their
2173	compliance with contract requirements and federal and state
2174	laws, rules, and regulations.
2175	(i) Provide or contract for case management services.
2176	(j) Manage and allocate funds for services to meet the
2177	requirements of law or rule.
2178	(k) Promote integration of behavioral health with primary

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2179	care.
2180	(1) Implement shared data systems necessary for the
2181	delivery of coordinated care and integrated services, the
2182	assessment of managing entity performance and provider
2183	performance, and the reporting of outcomes and costs of
2184	services.
2185	(m) Operate in a transparent manner, providing public
2186	access to information, notice of meetings, and opportunities for
2187	public participation in managing entity decisionmaking.
2188	(n) Establish and maintain effective relationships with
2189	community stakeholders, including local governments and other
2190	organizations that serve individuals with behavioral health
2191	needs.
2192	(o) Collaborate with local criminal and juvenile justice
2193	systems to divert persons with mental illness or substance abuse
2194	disorders, or both, from the criminal and juvenile justice
2195	systems.
2196	(p) Collaborate with the local court system to develop
2197	procedures to maximize the use of involuntary outpatient
2198	services; reduce involuntary inpatient treatment; and increase
2199	diversion from the criminal and juvenile justice systems.
2200	(6) FUNDING FOR MANAGING ENTITIES.—
2201	(a) A contract established between the department and a
2202	managing entity under this section must be funded by general
2203	revenue, other applicable state funds, or applicable federal
2204	funding sources. A managing entity may carry forward documented
2205	unexpended state funds from one fiscal year to the next, but the
2206	cumulative amount carried forward may not exceed 8 percent of
2207	the total value of the contract. Any unexpended state funds in

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excess of that percentage must be returned to the department.

The funds carried forward may not be used in a way that would increase future recurring obligations or for any program or service that was not authorized as of July 1, 2016, under the existing contract with the department. Expenditures of funds carried forward must be separately reported to the department.

Any unexpended funds that remain at the end of the contract period must be returned to the department. Funds carried forward may be retained through contract renewals and new contract procurements as long as the same managing entity is retained by the department.

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- (b) The method of payment for a fixed-price contract with a managing entity must provide for a 2-month advance payment at the beginning of each fiscal year and equal monthly payments thereafter.
- (7) CRISIS STABILIZATION SERVICES UTILIZATION DATABASE.—The department shall develop, implement, and maintain standards under which a managing entity shall collect utilization data from all public receiving facilities situated within its geographic service area. As used in this subsection, the term "public receiving facility" means an entity that meets the licensure requirements of, and is designated by, the department to operate as a public receiving facility under s. 394.875 and that is operating as a licensed crisis stabilization unit.
- (a) The department shall develop standards and protocols for managing entities and public receiving facilities to be used for data collection, storage, transmittal, and analysis. The standards and protocols must allow for compatibility of data and data transmittal between public receiving facilities, managing

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2237	entities, and the department for the implementation and
2238	requirements of this subsection.
2239	(b) A managing entity shall require a public receiving
2240	facility within its provider network to submit data, in real
2241	time or at least daily, to the managing entity for:
2242	1. All admissions and discharges of clients receiving
2243	public receiving facility services who qualify as indigent, as
2244	<u>defined in s. 394.4787; and</u>
2245	2. The current active census of total licensed beds, the
2246	number of beds purchased by the department, the number of
2247	clients qualifying as indigent who occupy those beds, and the
2248	total number of unoccupied licensed beds regardless of funding.
2249	(c) A managing entity shall require a public receiving
2250	facility within its provider network to submit data, on a
2251	monthly basis, to the managing entity which aggregates the daily
2252	data submitted under paragraph (b). The managing entity shall
2253	reconcile the data in the monthly submission to the data
2254	received by the managing entity under paragraph (b) to check for
2255	consistency. If the monthly aggregate data submitted by a public
2256	receiving facility under this paragraph are inconsistent with
2257	the daily data submitted under paragraph (b), the managing
2258	<pre>entity shall consult with the public receiving facility to make</pre>
2259	corrections necessary to ensure accurate data.
2260	(d) A managing entity shall require a public receiving
2261	facility within its provider network to submit data, on an
2262	annual basis, to the managing entity which aggregates the data
2263	submitted and reconciled under paragraph (c). The managing
2264	entity shall reconcile the data in the annual submission to the
2265	$\underline{\text{data received}}$ and reconciled by the managing entity $\underline{\text{under}}$

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paragraph (c) to check for consistency. If the annual aggregate data submitted by a public receiving facility under this paragraph are inconsistent with the data received and reconciled under paragraph (c), the managing entity shall consult with the public receiving facility to make corrections necessary to

ensure accurate data.

(e) After ensuring the accuracy of data pursuant to paragraphs (c) and (d), the managing entity shall submit the data to the department on a monthly and an annual basis. The department shall create a statewide database for the data described under paragraph (b) and submitted under this paragraph for the purpose of analyzing the payments for and the use of crisis stabilization services funded by the Baker Act on a statewide basis and on an individual public receiving facility basis.

Section 17. Present subsections (20) through (45) of section 397.311, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (21) through (46), respectively, a new subsection (20) is added to that section, and present subsections (30) and (38) of that section are amended, to read:

397.311 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, except part VIII, the term:

(20) "Involuntary services" means court-ordered outpatient services or treatment for substance abuse disorders or services provided in an inpatient placement in a receiving facility or treatment facility.

(31)(30) "Qualified professional" means a physician or a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; a professional licensed under chapter 490 or chapter 491; an

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38-01698B-16 advanced registered nurse practitioner having a specialty in psychiatry licensed under part I of chapter 464; or a person who is certified through a department-recognized certification process for substance abuse treatment services and who holds, at a minimum, a bachelor's degree. A person who is certified in substance abuse treatment services by a state-recognized certification process in another state at the time of employment with a licensed substance abuse provider in this state may perform the functions of a qualified professional as defined in this chapter but must meet certification requirements contained in this subsection no later than 1 year after his or her date of employment. (39) (38) "Service component" or "component" means a discrete operational entity within a service provider which is subject to licensing as defined by rule. Service components

Section 18. Section 397.675, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

include prevention, intervention, and clinical treatment

described in subsection (23) $\frac{(22)}{}$.

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 has a substance abuse or co-occurring mental health disorder is substance abuse impaired and, because of such disorder impairment:

(1) Has lost the power of self-control with respect to

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substance abuse use; and either

- (2) (a) Without care or treatment, is likely to suffer from neglect or to 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 family members or friends or the provision of other services, or there is substantial likelihood that the person has inflicted, or threatened to or attempted to inflict, or, unless admitted, is likely to inflict, physical harm on himself, expenself, or another; or
- (b) Is in need of substance abuse services and, by reason of substance abuse impairment, his or her judgment has been so impaired that he or she the person is incapable of appreciating his or her need for such services and of making a rational decision in that regard, although thereto; however, mere refusal to receive such services does not constitute evidence of lack of judgment with respect to his or her need for such services.

Section 19. Section 397.679, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.679 Emergency admission; circumstances justifying.—A person who meets the criteria for involuntary admission in s. 397.675 may be admitted to a hospital or to a licensed detoxification facility or addictions receiving facility for emergency assessment and stabilization, or to a less intensive component of a licensed service provider for assessment only, upon receipt by the facility of <u>a the physician's</u> certificate <u>by a physician</u>, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, a clinical psychologist, a licensed clinical social worker, a

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2353	licensed marriage and family therapist, a licensed mental health
2354	counselor, a physician assistant working under the scope of
2355	practice of the supervising physician, or a master's-level-
2356	certified addictions professional, if the certificate is
2357	specific to substance abuse disorders, and the completion of an
2358	application for emergency admission.
2359	Section 20. Section 397.6791, Florida Statutes, is amended
2360	to read:
2361	397.6791 Emergency admission; persons who may initiate.—The
2362	following professionals persons may request a certificate for an
2363	emergency <u>assessment or</u> admission:
2364	(1) In the case of an adult, physicians, advanced
2365	registered nurse practitioners, clinical psychologists, licensed
2366	clinical social workers, licensed marriage and family
2367	therapists, licensed mental health counselors, physician
2368	assistants working under the scope of practice of the
2369	supervising physician, and a master's-level-certified addictions
2370	professional, if the certificate is specific to substance abuse
2371	$\underline{\text{disorders}}$ the certifying physician, the person's spouse or $\underline{\text{legal}}$
2372	guardian, any relative of the person, or any other responsible
2373	adult who has personal knowledge of the person's substance abuse
2374	impairment.
2375	(2) In the case of a minor, the minor's parent, legal
2376	guardian, or legal custodian.
2377	Section 21. Section 397.6793, Florida Statutes, is amended
2378	to read:
2379	397.6793 Professional's Physician's certificate for
2380	emergency admission
2381	(1) The professional's physician's certificate must include

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

- (a) The reason for the $\frac{physician's}{s}$ belief that the person is substance abuse impaired; and
- (b) The reason for the physician's belief that because of such impairment the person has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance abuse; and either
- (c)1. The reason for the belief physician believes that, without care or treatment, the person 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 family members or friends or the provision of other services or there is substantial likelihood that the person has inflicted or is likely to inflict physical harm on himself or herself or others unless admitted; or
- 2. The reason $\underline{\text{for}}$ the $\underline{\text{belief}}$ physician believes that the person's refusal to voluntarily receive care is based on judgment so impaired by reason of substance abuse that the person is incapable of appreciating his or her need for care and of making a rational decision regarding his or her need for

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2411 care.

2412 (2) The professional's physician's certificate must

2413 recommend the least restrictive type of service that is

recommend the least restrictive type of service that is appropriate for the person. The certificate must be signed by the professional physician. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, a law enforcement officer shall take the person named in the certificate into custody and deliver him or her to the appropriate facility for involuntary examination.

- (3) A signed copy of the <u>professional's</u> physician's certificate shall accompany the person_r and shall be made a part of the person's clinical record, together with a signed copy of the application. The application and <u>the professional's</u> physician's certificate authorize the involuntary admission of the person pursuant to, and subject to the provisions of, ss. 397.679-397.6797.
- (4) The professional's certificate is valid for $7\ \mathrm{days}$ after issuance.
- (5) The professional's physician's certificate must indicate whether the person requires transportation assistance for delivery for emergency admission and specify, pursuant to s. 397.6795, the type of transportation assistance necessary.

Section 22. Section 397.6795, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6795 Transportation-assisted delivery of persons for emergency assessment.—An applicant for a person's emergency admission, or the person's spouse or guardian, or a law enforcement officer, or a health officer may deliver a person named in the professional's physician's certificate for

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emergency admission to a hospital or a licensed detoxification facility or addictions receiving facility for emergency assessment and stabilization.

Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 397.681, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.681 Involuntary petitions; general provisions; court jurisdiction and right to counsel.—

(1) JURISDICTION.—The courts have jurisdiction of involuntary assessment and stabilization petitions and involuntary treatment petitions for substance abuse impaired persons, and such petitions must be filed with the clerk of the court in the county where the person is located. The court may not charge a fee for the filing of a petition under this section. The chief judge may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside over all or part of the proceedings. The alleged impaired person is named as the respondent.

Section 24. Subsection (1) of section 397.6811, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) If the person upon whose behalf the petition is being

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2469	filed is an adult, a petition for involuntary assessment and
2470	stabilization may be filed by the respondent's spouse $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$, legal
2471	guardian, any relative, a private practitioner, the director of
2472	a licensed service provider or the director's designee, or any
2473	individual three adults who has direct have personal knowledge
2474	of the respondent's substance abuse impairment.
2475	Section 25. Section 397.6814, Florida Statutes, is amended
2476	to read:
2477	397.6814 Involuntary assessment and stabilization; contents
2478	of petition.—A petition for involuntary assessment and
2479	stabilization must contain the name of the respondent $_{\underline{\prime}}\dot{\tau}$ the name
2480	of the applicant or applicants $_{\! L^{\! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! $
2481	respondent and the applicant, and; the name of the respondent's
2482	attorney, if known, and a statement of the respondent's ability
2483	to afford an attorney; and must state facts to support the need
2484	for involuntary assessment and stabilization, including:
2485	(1) The reason for the petitioner's belief that the
2486	respondent is substance abuse impaired; and
2487	(2) The reason for the petitioner's belief that because of
2488	such impairment the respondent has lost the power of self-
2489	control with respect to substance abuse; and either
2490	(3) (a) The reason the petitioner believes that the
2491	respondent has inflicted or is likely to inflict physical harm
2492	on himself or herself or others unless admitted; or
2493	(b) The reason the petitioner believes that the
2494	respondent's refusal to voluntarily receive care is based on
2495	judgment so impaired by reason of substance abuse that the
2496	respondent is incapable of appreciating his or her need for care
2497	and of making a rational decision regarding that need for care

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2498	If the respondent has refused to submit to an assessment, such
2499	refusal must be alleged in the petition.
2500	
2501	A fee may not be charged for the filing of a petition pursuant
2502	to this section.
2503	Section 26. Section 397.6819, Florida Statutes, is amended
2504	to read:
2505	397.6819 Involuntary assessment and stabilization;
2506	responsibility of licensed service provider.—A licensed service
2507	provider may admit an individual for involuntary assessment and
2508	stabilization for a period not to exceed 5 days $\underline{\text{unless a}}$
2509	petition for involuntary outpatient services has been initiated
2510	which authorizes the licensed service provider to retain
2511	physical custody of the person pending further order of the
2512	court pursuant to s. 397.6822. The individual must be assessed
2513	within 24 hours without unnecessary delay by a qualified
2514	professional. The person may not be held pursuant to this
2515	section beyond the 24-hour assessment period unless the
2516	assessment has been reviewed and authorized by a licensed
2517	physician as necessary for continued stabilization. If an
2518	assessment is performed by a qualified professional who is not a
2519	physician, the assessment must be reviewed by a physician before
2520	the end of the assessment period.
2521	Section 27. Section 397.695, Florida Statutes, is amended
2522	to read:
2523	397.695 Involuntary outpatient services treatment; persons
2524	who may petition.—
2525	(1) (a) If the respondent is an adult, a petition for

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involuntary <u>outpatient services</u> treatment may be filed by the

2526

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2527	respondent's spouse or $\underline{\text{legal}}$ guardian, any relative, a service
2528	provider, or any <u>individual</u> three adults who <u>has direct</u> have
2529	personal knowledge of the respondent's substance abuse
2530	impairment and his or her prior course of assessment and
2531	treatment.
2532	(b) The administrator of a receiving facility, a crisis
2533	stabilization unit, or an addictions receiving facility where
2534	the patient has been examined may retain the patient at the
2535	facility after adherence to the notice procedures provided in s .
2536	397.6955. The recommendation for involuntary outpatient services
2537	must be supported by the opinion of a qualified professional as
2538	defined in s. 397.311(31) or a master's-level-certified
2539	addictions professional and by the second opinion of a
2540	psychologist, a physician, or an advanced registered nurse
2541	practitioner licensed under chapter 464, both of whom have
2542	personally examined the patient within the preceding 72 hours,
2543	that the criteria for involuntary outpatient services are met.
2544	However, in a county having a population of fewer than 50,000,
2545	if the administrator of the facility certifies that a qualified
2546	professional is not available to provide the second opinion, the
2547	second opinion may be provided by a physician who has
2548	postgraduate training and experience in the diagnosis and
2549	treatment of substance abuse disorders. Any second opinion
2550	authorized in this section may be conducted through face-to-face
2551	examination, in person, or by electronic means, including
2552	telemedicine. Such recommendation must be entered on an
2553	involuntary outpatient certificate that authorizes the facility
2554	to retain the patient pending completion of a hearing. The
2555	certificate must be made a part of the patient's clinical

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record.

(c) If the patient has been stabilized and no longer meets the criteria for involuntary assessment and stabilization pursuant to s. 397.6811, 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 must identify the service provider that will have responsibility for service provision under the order for involuntary outpatient services, unless the person is otherwise participating in outpatient substance abuse disorder services and is not in need of public financing of the services, in which case the person, if eligible, may be ordered to involuntary outpatient services pursuant to the existing provision-of-services relationship he or she has for substance abuse disorder services.

(d) The service provider shall prepare a written proposed treatment plan in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable, for the order for outpatient services and provide a copy of the proposed treatment plan to the patient and the administrator of the facility. The treatment plan must specify the nature and extent of the patient's substance abuse disorder, address the reduction of symptoms that necessitate involuntary outpatient services, and include measurable goals and objectives for the services and treatment that are provided to treat the person's substance abuse disorder and to assist the person in living and functioning in the community or prevent relapse or further deterioration. Service providers may coordinate, select, and supervise other individuals to implement specific aspects of the treatment plan.

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2585	The services in the treatment plan must be deemed clinically
2586	appropriate by a qualified professional who consults with, or is
2587	employed by, the service provider. The service provider must
2588	certify that the recommended services in the treatment plan are
2589	available for the stabilization and improvement of the patient.
2590	If the service provider certifies that the recommended services
2591	in the proposed treatment plan are not available, the petition
2592	may not be filed. The service provider must document its inquiry
2593	with the department and the managing entity as to the
2594	availability of the requested services. The managing entity must
2595	document such efforts to obtain the requested services.
2596	(e) If a patient in involuntary inpatient placement meets
2597	the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the
2598	administrator of the treatment facility may, before the
2599	expiration of the period during which the treatment facility is
2600	authorized to retain the patient, recommend involuntary
2601	outpatient services. The recommendation must be supported by the
2602	opinion of a qualified professional as defined in s. 397.311(31)
2603	or a master's-level-certified addictions professional and by the
2604	second opinion of a psychologist, a physician, an advanced
2605	registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 464, or a
2606	mental health professional licensed under chapter 491, both of
2607	whom have personally examined the patient within the preceding
2608	72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary outpatient services
2609	are met. However, in a county having a population of fewer than
2610	50,000, if the administrator of the facility certifies that a
2611	qualified professional is not available to provide the second
2612	opinion, the second opinion may be provided by a physician who
2613	has postgraduate training and experience in the diagnosis and

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treatment of substance abuse disorders. Any second opinion
authorized in this section may be conducted through face-to-face
examination, in person, or by electronic means, including
telemedicine. Such recommendation must be entered on an
involuntary outpatient 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.

- (f) The service provider who is responsible for providing services under the order for involuntary outpatient services must be identified before the entry of the order for outpatient services. The service provider shall certify to the court that the recommended services in the treatment plan are available for the stabilization and improvement of the patient. If the service provider certifies that the recommended services in the proposed treatment plan are not available, the petition may not be filed. The service provider must document its inquiry with the department and the managing entity as to the availability of the requested services. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services.
- (2) If the respondent is a minor, a petition for involuntary treatment may be filed by a parent, legal guardian, or service provider.

Section 28. Section 397.6951, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6951 Contents of petition for involuntary <u>outpatient</u>

<u>services</u> <u>treatment</u>.—A petition for involuntary <u>outpatient</u>

<u>services</u> <u>treatment</u> must contain the name of the respondent <u>to be</u>

<u>admitted</u>; the name of the petitioner or petitioners; the

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2643	relationship between the respondent and the petitioner; the name
2644	of the respondent's attorney, if $known_{\overline{r}}$ and a statement of the
2645	petitioner's knowledge of the respondent's ability to afford an
2646	attorney; the findings and recommendations of the assessment
2647	performed by the qualified professional; and the factual
2648	allegations presented by the petitioner establishing the need
2649	for involuntary outpatient services. The factual allegations
2650	<pre>must demonstrate treatment, including:</pre>
2651	(1) The reason for the petitioner's belief that the
2652	respondent is substance abuse impaired; and
2653	(2) The respondent's history of failure to comply with
2654	requirements for treatment for substance abuse and that the
2655	respondent has been involuntarily admitted to a receiving or
2656	treatment facility at least twice within the immediately
2657	<pre>preceding 36 months;</pre> The reason for the petitioner's belief that
2658	because of such impairment the respondent has lost the power of
2659	self-control with respect to substance abuse; and either
2660	(3) That the respondent is, as a result of his or her
2661	substance abuse disorder, unlikely to voluntarily participate in
2662	the recommended services after sufficient and conscientious
2663	explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the services or he
2664	or she is unable to determine for himself or herself whether
2665	<pre>outpatient services are necessary;</pre>
2666	(4) That, in view of the person's treatment history and
2667	current behavior, the person is in need of involuntary
2668	$\underline{\text{outpatient services;}}$ that without services, the person is likely
2669	to suffer from neglect or to refuse to care for himself or
2670	<pre>herself; that such neglect or refusal poses a real and present</pre>
2671	threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; and that

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2672	there is a substantial likelihood that without services the
2673	person will cause serious bodily harm to himself, herself, or
2674	others in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior; and
2675	(5) That it is likely that the person will benefit from
2676	involuntary outpatient services.
2677	(3) (a) The reason the petitioner believes that the
2678	respondent has inflicted or is likely to inflict physical harm
2679	on himself or herself or others unless admitted; or
2680	(b) The reason the petitioner believes that the
2681	respondent's refusal to voluntarily receive care is based on
2682	judgment so impaired by reason of substance abuse that the
2683	respondent is incapable of appreciating his or her need for care
2684	and of making a rational decision regarding that need for care.
2685	Section 29. Section 397.6955, Florida Statutes, is amended
2686	to read:
2687	397.6955 Duties of court upon filing of petition for
2688	involuntary outpatient services treatment
2689	$\underline{\text{(1)}}$ Upon the filing of a petition for the involuntary
2690	outpatient services for treatment of a substance abuse impaired
2691	person with the clerk of the court, the court shall immediately
2692	determine whether the respondent is represented by an attorney
2693	or whether the appointment of counsel for the respondent is
2694	appropriate. If the court appoints counsel for the person, the
2695	clerk of the court shall immediately notify the regional
2696	conflict counsel, created pursuant to s. 27.511, of the
2697	appointment. The regional conflict counsel shall represent the
2698	person until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires,
2699	or the person is discharged from involuntary outpatient

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services. An attorney that represents the person named in the

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2701	petition shall have access to the person, witnesses, and records
2702	relevant to the presentation of the person's case and shall
2703	represent the interests of the person, regardless of the source
2704	of payment to the attorney.
2705	(2) The court shall schedule a hearing to be held on the
2706	petition within $\underline{5}$ $\underline{10}$ days \underline{unless} a continuance is granted. The
2707	court may appoint a general or special master to preside at the
2708	hearing.
2709	(3) A copy of the petition and notice of the hearing must
2710	be provided to the respondent; the respondent's parent,
2711	guardian, or legal custodian, in the case of a minor; the
2712	respondent's attorney, if known; the petitioner; the
2713	respondent's spouse or guardian, if applicable; and such other
2714	persons as the court may direct. If the respondent is a minor, \underline{a}
2715	$\underline{\text{copy of the petition and notice of the hearing must be}}$ and have
2716	such petition and order personally delivered to the respondent
2717	if he or she is a minor. The court shall also issue a summons to
2718	the person whose admission is sought.
2719	Section 30. Section 397.6957, Florida Statutes, is amended
2720	to read:
2721	397.6957 Hearing on petition for involuntary outpatient
2722	<pre>services treatment</pre>
2723	(1) At a hearing on a petition for involuntary outpatient
2724	services treatment, the court shall hear and review all relevant
2725	evidence, including the review of results of the assessment
2726	completed by the qualified professional in connection with the
2727	respondent's protective custody, emergency admission,
2728	involuntary assessment, or alternative involuntary admission.
2729	The respondent must be present unless the court finds that his

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or her presence is likely to be injurious to himself or herself or others, in which event the court must appoint a guardian advocate to act in behalf of the respondent throughout the proceedings.

- (2) The petitioner has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) The respondent is substance abuse impaired $\underline{\text{and has a}}$ $\underline{\text{history of lack of compliance with treatment for substance}}$ $\underline{\text{abuse;}_{7}}$ $\underline{\text{and}}$
- (b) Because of such impairment the respondent is unlikely to voluntarily participate in the recommended treatment or is unable to determine for himself or herself whether outpatient services are necessary the respondent has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance abuse; and either
- 1. Without services, the respondent is likely to suffer from neglect or to 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 there is a substantial likelihood that without services the respondent will cause serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior The respondent has inflicted or is likely to inflict physical harm on himself or herself or others unless admitted; or
- 2. 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.
 - (3) One of the qualified professionals who executed the

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2759	involuntary outpatient services certificate must be a witness.
2760	The court shall allow testimony from individuals, including
2761	family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state
2762	law, regarding the respondent's prior history and how that prior
2763	history relates to the person's current condition. The testimony
2764	in the hearing must be under oath, and the proceedings must be
2765	recorded. The patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.
2766	(4) (3) At the conclusion of the hearing the court shall
2767	$rac{ ext{either}}{ ext{dismiss}}$ the petition or order the respondent to $rac{ ext{receive}}{ ext{}}$
2768	undergo involuntary outpatient services from his or her
2769	substance abuse treatment, with the respondent's chosen licensed
2770	service provider $\underline{\mathrm{if}}$ to deliver the involuntary substance abuse
2771	treatment where possible and appropriate.
2772	Section 31. Section 397.697, Florida Statutes, is amended
2773	to read:
2774	397.697 Court determination; effect of court order for
2775	involuntary outpatient services substance abuse treatment
2776	(1) When the court finds that the conditions for
2777	involuntary <u>outpatient services</u> substance abuse treatment have
2778	been proved by clear and convincing evidence, it may order the
2779	respondent to $\underline{\text{receive}}$ $\underline{\text{undergo}}$ involuntary $\underline{\text{outpatient services}}$
2780	$\underline{\text{from}}$ treatment by a licensed service provider for a period not
2781	to exceed 60 days. If the court finds it necessary, it may
2782	direct the sheriff to take the respondent into custody and
2783	deliver him or her to the licensed service provider specified in
2784	the court order, or to the nearest appropriate licensed service
2785	provider, for involuntary <u>outpatient services</u> treatment . When
2786	the conditions justifying involuntary <u>outpatient services</u>
2787	treatment no longer exist, the individual must be released as

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provided in s. 397.6971. When the conditions justifying involuntary <u>outpatient services</u> treatment are expected to exist after 60 days of <u>services</u> treatment, a renewal of the involuntary <u>outpatient services</u> treatment order may be requested pursuant to s. 397.6975 <u>before</u> prior to the end of the 60-day period.

- (2) In all cases resulting in an order for involuntary <u>outpatient services</u> substance abuse treatment, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the case and the parties for the entry of such further orders as the circumstances may require. The court's requirements for notification of proposed release must be included in the original treatment order.
- (3) An involuntary <u>outpatient services treatment</u> order authorizes the licensed service provider to require the individual to <u>receive services that undergo such treatment as</u> will benefit him or her, including <u>services treatment</u> at any licensable service component of a licensed service provider.
- (4) The court may not order involuntary outpatient services if the service provider certifies to the court that the recommended services are not available. The service provider must document its inquiry with the department and the managing entity as to the availability of the requested services. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services.
- (5) If the court orders involuntary outpatient services, a copy of the order must be sent to the department and the managing entity within 1 working day after it is received from the court. After the order for outpatient services is issued, the service provider and the patient may modify provisions of

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2817	the treatment plan. For any material modification of the
2818	treatment plan to which the patient or the patient's guardian
2819	advocate, if appointed, agrees, the service provider shall send
2820	notice of the modification to the court. Any material
2821	modification of the treatment plan which is contested by the
2822	patient or the guardian advocate, if applicable, must be
2823	approved or disapproved by the court.
2824	Section 32. Section 397.6971, Florida Statutes, is amended
2825	to read:
2826	397.6971 Early release from involuntary outpatient services
2827	substance abuse treatment
2828	(1) At any time $\underline{\text{before}}$ $\underline{\text{prior to}}$ the end of the 60-day
2829	involuntary <u>outpatient services</u> treatment period, or prior to
2830	the end of any extension granted pursuant to s. 397.6975, an
2831	individual $\underline{\text{receiving}}$ $\underline{\text{admitted for}}$ involuntary $\underline{\text{outpatient}}$
2832	$\underline{\mathtt{services}}$ treatment may be determined eligible for discharge to
2833	the most appropriate referral or disposition for the individual
2834	when any of the following apply:
2835	(a) The individual no longer meets the criteria for
2836	involuntary admission and has given his or her informed consent
2837	to be transferred to voluntary treatment status $\underline{\cdot} \dot{\tau}$
2838	(b) If the individual was admitted on the grounds of
2839	likelihood of infliction of physical harm upon himself or
2840	herself or others, such likelihood no longer exists.
2841	(c) If the individual was admitted on the grounds of need
2842	for assessment and stabilization or treatment, accompanied by
2843	inability to make a determination respecting such need, either:
2844	1. Such inability no longer exists; or
2845	2. It is evident that further treatment will not bring

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- (d) The individual is no longer in need of services.; or
- (e) The director of the service provider determines that the individual is beyond the safe management capabilities of the provider.
- (2) Whenever a qualified professional determines that an individual admitted for involuntary <u>outpatient services</u> <u>qualifies treatment is ready</u> for early release <u>under for any of the reasons listed in</u> subsection (1), the service provider shall immediately discharge the individual, and must notify all persons specified by the court in the original treatment order.

Section 33. Section 397.6975, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 397.6975 Extension of involuntary $\underline{\text{outpatient services}}$ substance abuse treatment $\underline{\text{period.}}$ -
- (1) Whenever a service provider believes that an individual who is nearing the scheduled date of https://doi.or.jub.com/her release from involuntary outpatient services treatment continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services treatment in s. 397.693, a petition for renewal of the involuntary outpatient services treatment order may be filed with the court at least 10 days before the expiration of the court-ordered outpatient services treatment period. The court shall immediately schedule a hearing to be held not more than 15 days after filing of the petition. The court shall provide the copy of the petition for renewal and the notice of the hearing to all parties to the proceeding. The hearing is conducted pursuant to s. 397.6957.
 - (2) If the court finds that the petition for renewal of the

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38-01698B-16 involuntary outpatient services treatment order should be granted, it may order the respondent to receive undergo involuntary outpatient services treatment for a period not to exceed an additional 90 days. When the conditions justifying involuntary outpatient services treatment no longer exist, the individual must be released as provided in s. 397.6971. When the conditions justifying involuntary outpatient services treatment continue to exist after an additional 90 days of service additional treatment, a new petition requesting renewal of the involuntary outpatient services treatment order may be filed pursuant to this section. (3) Within 1 court working day after the filing of a

petition for continued involuntary outpatient services, the court shall appoint the regional conflict counsel to represent the respondent, unless the respondent is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the regional conflict counsel of such appointment. The regional conflict counsel shall represent the respondent until the petition is dismissed or the court order expires or the respondent is discharged from involuntary outpatient services. Any attorney representing the respondent shall have access to the respondent, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the respondent, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

(4) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary outpatient services shall be before the circuit court. The court may appoint a general or special master to preside at the hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order pursuant to this

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section shall be in accordance with s. 397.697.

- (5) Notice of hearing shall be provided to the respondent or his or her counsel. The respondent and the respondent's counsel may agree to a period of continued outpatient services without a court hearing.
- (6) The same procedure shall be repeated before the expiration of each additional period of outpatient services.
- (7) If the respondent has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the respondent's competence.

Section 34. Section 397.6977, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 35. Section 397.6978, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 397.6978 Guardian advocate; patient incompetent to consent; substance abuse disorder.—
- (1) The administrator of a receiving facility or addictions receiving facility may petition the court for the appointment of a guardian advocate based upon the opinion of a qualified professional that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment. If the court finds that a patient is incompetent to consent to treatment and has not been adjudicated incapacitated

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2933	and that a guardian with the authority to consent to mental
2934	health treatment has not been appointed, it shall appoint a
2935	guardian advocate. The patient has the right to have an attorney
2936	represent him or her at the hearing. If the person is indigent,
2937	the court shall appoint the office of the regional conflict
2938	counsel to represent him or her at the hearing. The patient has
2939	the right to testify, cross-examine witnesses, and present
2940	witnesses. The proceeding shall be recorded electronically or
2941	stenographically, and testimony must be provided under oath. One
2942	of the qualified professionals authorized to give an opinion in
2943	support of a petition for involuntary placement, as described in
2944	s. 397.675 or s. 397.6981, must testify. A guardian advocate
2945	must meet the qualifications of a guardian contained in part ${\tt IV}$
2946	of chapter 744. The person who is appointed as a guardian
2947	advocate must agree to the appointment.
2948	(2) The following persons are prohibited from appointment
2949	as a patient's guardian advocate:
2950	(a) A professional providing clinical services to the
2951	individual under this part.
2952	(b) The qualified professional who initiated the
2953	involuntary examination of the individual, if the examination
2954	was initiated by a qualified professional's certificate.
2955	(c) An employee, an administrator, or a board member of the
2956	facility providing the examination of the individual.
2957	(d) An employee, an administrator, or a board member of the
2958	treatment facility providing treatment of the individual.
2959	(e) A person providing any substantial professional
2960	services to the individual, including clinical and nonclinical
2961	services.

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(f) A creditor of the individual.

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- (g) A person subject to an injunction for protection against domestic violence under s. 741.30, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual was the petitioner.
- (h) A person subject to an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence under s. 784.046, whether the order of injunction is temporary or final, and for which the individual was the petitioner.
- (3) A facility requesting appointment of a guardian advocate must, before the appointment, provide the prospective quardian advocate with information about the duties and responsibilities of quardian advocates, including information about the ethics of medical decisionmaking. Before asking a guardian advocate to give consent to treatment for a patient, the facility must provide to the guardian advocate sufficient information so that the quardian advocate can decide whether to give express and informed consent to the treatment. Such information must include information that demonstrates that the treatment is essential to the care of the patient and does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. If possible, before giving consent to treatment, the guardian advocate must personally meet and talk with the patient and the patient's physician. If that is not possible, the discussion may be conducted by telephone. The decision of the quardian advocate may be reviewed by the court, upon petition of the patient's attorney, the patient's family, or the facility administrator.

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(4) In lieu of the training required for guardians

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2991	appointed pursuant to chapter 744, a guardian advocate shall
2992	attend at least a 4-hour training course approved by the court
2993	before exercising his or her authority. At a minimum, the
2994	training course must include information about patient rights,
2995	the diagnosis of substance abuse disorders, the ethics of
2996	medical decisionmaking, and the duties of guardian advocates.
2997	(5) The required training course and the information to be
2998	supplied to prospective guardian advocates before their
2999	appointment must be developed by the department, approved by the
3000	chief judge of the circuit court, and taught by a court-approved
3001	organization, which may include, but need not be limited to, a
3002	community college, a guardianship organization, a local bar
3003	association, or The Florida Bar. The court may waive some or all
3004	of the training requirements for guardian advocates or impose
3005	additional requirements. The court shall make its decision on a
3006	case-by-case basis and, in making its decision, shall consider
3007	the experience and education of the guardian advocate, the
3008	duties assigned to the guardian advocate, and the needs of the
3009	<pre>patient.</pre>
3010	(6) In selecting a guardian advocate, the court shall give
3011	preference to the patient's health care surrogate, if one has
3012	already been designated by the patient. If the patient has not
3013	previously designated a health care surrogate, the selection
3014	shall be made, except for good cause documented in the court
3015	record, from among the following persons, listed in order of
3016	<pre>priority:</pre>
3017	(a) The patient's spouse.
3018	(b) An adult child of the patient.
3019	(c) A parent of the patient.

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3020	(d) The adult next of kin of the patient.
3021	(e) An adult friend of the patient.
3022	(f) An adult trained and willing to serve as the guardian
3023	advocate for the patient.
3024	(7) If a guardian with the authority to consent to medical
3025	treatment has not already been appointed, or if the patient has
3026	not already designated a health care surrogate, the court may
3027	authorize the guardian advocate to consent to medical treatment
3028	as well as substance abuse disorder treatment. Unless otherwise
3029	limited by the court, a guardian advocate with authority to
3030	consent to medical treatment has the same authority to make
3031	health care decisions and is subject to the same restrictions as
3032	a proxy appointed under part IV of chapter 765. Unless the
3033	guardian advocate has sought and received express court approval
3034	in a proceeding separate from the proceeding to determine the
3035	competence of the patient to consent to medical treatment, the
3036	guardian advocate may not consent to:
3037	(a) Abortion.
3038	(b) Sterilization.
3039	(c) Electroshock therapy.
3040	(d) Psychosurgery.
3041	(e) Experimental treatments that have not been approved by
3042	a federally approved institutional review board in accordance
3043	with 45 C.F.R. part 46 or 21 C.F.R. part 56.
3044	
3045	The court must base its authorization on evidence that the
3046	treatment or procedure is essential to the care of the patient
3047	and that the treatment does not present an unreasonable risk of
3048	serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. In complying

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3049	with this subsection, the court shall follow the procedures set
3050	forth in subsection (1).
3051	(8) The guardian advocate shall be discharged when the
3052	patient is discharged from an order for involuntary outpatient
3053	services or involuntary inpatient placement or when the patient
3054	is transferred from involuntary to voluntary status. The court
3055	or a hearing officer shall consider the competence of the
3056	patient as provided in subsection (1) and may consider an
3057	involuntarily placed patient's competence to consent to
3058	treatment at any hearing. Upon sufficient evidence, the court
3059	may restore, or the hearing officer may recommend that the court
3060	restore, the patient's competence. A copy of the order restoring
3061	competence or the certificate of discharge containing the
3062	restoration of competence shall be provided to the patient and
3063	the guardian advocate.
3064	Section 36. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section
3065	39.407, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3066	39.407 Medical, psychiatric, and psychological examination
3067	and treatment of child; physical, mental, or substance abuse
3068	examination of person with or requesting child custody.—
3069	(3)(a)1. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (b)1.
3070	or paragraph (e), before the department provides psychotropic
3071	medications to a child in its custody, the prescribing physician
3072	shall attempt to obtain express and informed consent, as defined
3073	in <u>s. 394.455(15)</u> s. $394.455(9)$ and as described in s.
3074	394.459(3)(a), from the child's parent or legal guardian. The
3075	department must take steps necessary to facilitate the inclusion
3076	of the parent in the child's consultation with the physician.
3077	However, if the parental rights of the parent have been

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

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

Section 37. Paragraph (e) of subsection (5) of section 212.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds.—It is the legislative intent that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the

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procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide.

Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as

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provided in s. 212.054.

(5) COUNTY PUBLIC HOSPITAL SURTAX.—Any county as defined in s. 125.011(1) may levy the surtax authorized in this subsection pursuant to an ordinance either approved by extraordinary vote of the county commission or conditioned to take effect only upon approval by a majority vote of the electors of the county voting in a referendum. In a county as defined in s. 125.011(1), for the purposes of this subsection, "county public general hospital" means a general hospital as defined in s. 395.002 which is owned, operated, maintained, or governed by the county or its agency, authority, or public health trust.

(e) A governing board, agency, or authority shall be chartered by the county commission upon this act becoming law. The governing board, agency, or authority shall adopt and implement a health care plan for indigent health care services. The governing board, agency, or authority shall consist of no more than seven and no fewer than five members appointed by the county commission. The members of the governing board, agency, or authority shall be at least 18 years of age and residents of the county. No member may be employed by or affiliated with a health care provider or the public health trust, agency, or authority responsible for the county public general hospital. The following community organizations shall each appoint a representative to a nominating committee: the South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Association, the Miami-Dade County

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Public Health Trust, the Dade County Medical Association, the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust, and the Mayor of Miami-Dade County. This committee shall nominate between 10 and 14 county citizens for the governing board, agency, or authority. The slate shall be presented to the county commission and the county commission shall confirm the top five to seven nominees, depending on the size of the governing board. Until such time as the governing board, agency, or authority is created, the funds provided for in subparagraph (d)2. shall be placed in a restricted account set aside from other county funds and not disbursed by the county for any other purpose.

- 1. The plan shall divide the county into a minimum of four and maximum of six service areas, with no more than one participant hospital per service area. The county public general hospital shall be designated as the provider for one of the service areas. Services shall be provided through participants' primary acute care facilities.
- 2. The plan and subsequent amendments to it shall fund a defined range of health care services for both indigent persons and the medically poor, including primary care, preventive care, hospital emergency room care, and hospital care necessary to stabilize the patient. For the purposes of this section, "stabilization" means stabilization as defined in s. 397.311(42) s. 397.311(41). Where consistent with these objectives, the plan may include services rendered by physicians, clinics, community hospitals, and alternative delivery sites, as well as at least one regional referral hospital per service area. The plan shall provide that agreements negotiated between the governing board, agency, or authority and providers shall recognize hospitals

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38-01698B-16 201612 3165 that render a disproportionate share of indigent care, provide 3166 other incentives to promote the delivery of charity care to draw 3167 down federal funds where appropriate, and require cost 3168 containment, including, but not limited to, case management. 3169 From the funds specified in subparagraphs (d) 1. and 2. for 3170 indigent health care services, service providers shall receive 3171 reimbursement at a Medicaid rate to be determined by the 3172 governing board, agency, or authority created pursuant to this 3173 paragraph for the initial emergency room visit, and a per-member 3174 per-month fee or capitation for those members enrolled in their 3175 service area, as compensation for the services rendered following the initial emergency visit. Except for provisions of 3176 3177 emergency services, upon determination of eligibility, 3178 enrollment shall be deemed to have occurred at the time services 3179 were rendered. The provisions for specific reimbursement of 3180 emergency services shall be repealed on July 1, 2001, unless 3181 otherwise reenacted by the Legislature. The capitation amount or 3182 rate shall be determined before prior to program implementation 3183 by an independent actuarial consultant. In no event shall such 3184 reimbursement rates exceed the Medicaid rate. The plan must also 3185 provide that any hospitals owned and operated by government 3186 entities on or after the effective date of this act must, as a 3187 condition of receiving funds under this subsection, afford 3188 public access equal to that provided under s. 286.011 as to any 3189 meeting of the governing board, agency, or authority the subject 3190 of which is budgeting resources for the retention of charity 3191 care, as that term is defined in the rules of the Agency for 3192 Health Care Administration. The plan shall also include 3193 innovative health care programs that provide cost-effective

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alternatives to traditional methods of service and delivery funding.

- 3. The plan's benefits shall be made available to all county residents currently eligible to receive health care services as indigents or medically poor as defined in paragraph (4) (d).
- 4. Eligible residents who participate in the health care plan shall receive coverage for a period of 12 months or the period extending from the time of enrollment to the end of the current fiscal year, per enrollment period, whichever is less.
- 5. At the end of each fiscal year, the governing board, agency, or authority shall prepare an audit that reviews the budget of the plan, delivery of services, and quality of services, and makes recommendations to increase the plan's efficiency. The audit shall take into account participant hospital satisfaction with the plan and assess the amount of poststabilization patient transfers requested, and accepted or denied, by the county public general hospital.

Section 38. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4599 Notice.-

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- (2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION.-
- (c)1. A receiving facility shall give notice of the whereabouts of a minor who is being involuntarily held for examination pursuant to s. 394.463 to the minor's parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate, in person or by telephone or other form of electronic communication, immediately after the minor's arrival at the facility. The facility may delay notification for no more than 24 hours after the minor's

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the receiving facility receives confirmation from the parent, 3231 guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate, verbally, by 3232 telephone or other form of electronic communication, or by 3233 recorded message, that notification has been received. Attempts to notify the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian advocate 3234 3235 must be repeated at least once every hour during the first 12 3236 hours after the minor's arrival and once every 24 hours 3237 thereafter and must continue until such confirmation is 3238 received, unless the minor is released at the end of the 72-hour 3239 examination period, or until a petition for involuntary services 3240 placement is filed with the court pursuant to s. 394.463(2)(g) 3241 s. 394.463(2)(i). The receiving facility may seek assistance 3242 from a law enforcement agency to notify the minor's parent, quardian, caregiver, or quardian advocate if the facility has 3243 3244 not received within the first 24 hours after the minor's arrival 3245 a confirmation by the parent, guardian, caregiver, or guardian 3246 advocate that notification has been received. The receiving facility must document notification attempts in the minor's 3247 clinical record. 3248

Section 39. Subsection (3) of section 394.495, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care;

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3252	programs and services
3253	(3) Assessments must be performed by:
3254	(a) A professional as defined in $s. 394.455(7)$, (33), (36),
3255	(37), or (38) s. 394.455(2), (4), (21), (23), or (24);
3256	(b) A professional licensed under chapter 491; or
3257	(c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a
3258	professional as defined in s. 394.455(7), (33), (36), (37), or
3259	(38) s. 394.455(2), (4), (21), (23), or (24) or a professional
3260	licensed under chapter 491.
3261	Section 40. Subsection (5) of section 394.496, Florida
3262	Statutes, is amended to read:
3263	394.496 Service planning.—
3264	(5) A professional as defined in s. 394.455(7), (33), (36),
3265	(37), or (38) s. 394.455(2), (4), (21), (23), or (24) or a
3266	professional licensed under chapter 491 must be included among
3267	those persons developing the services plan.
3268	Section 41. Subsection (6) of section 394.9085, Florida
3269	Statutes, is amended to read:
3270	394.9085 Behavioral provider liability
3271	(6) For purposes of this section, the terms "detoxification
3272	services," "addictions receiving facility," and "receiving
3273	facility" have the same meanings as those provided in $\underline{\mathrm{ss.}}$
3274	397.311(23)(a)4., 397.311(23)(a)1., and 394.455(41) ss.
3275	397.311(22)(a)4., 397.311(22)(a)1., and 394.455(26),
3276	respectively.
3277	Section 42. Subsection (8) of section 397.405, Florida
3278	Statutes, is amended to read:
3279	397.405 Exemptions from licensure.—The following are exempt
3280	from the licensing provisions of this chapter:

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(8) A legally cognizable church or nonprofit religious organization or denomination providing substance abuse services, 3283 including prevention services, which are solely religious, spiritual, or ecclesiastical in nature. A church or nonprofit religious organization or denomination providing any of the licensed service components itemized under s. 397.311(23) s. 397.311(22) is not exempt from substance abuse licensure but retains its exemption with respect to all services which are solely religious, spiritual, or ecclesiastical in nature.

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The exemptions from licensure in this section do not apply to any service provider that receives an appropriation, grant, or contract from the state to operate as a service provider as defined in this chapter or to any substance abuse program regulated pursuant to s. 397.406. Furthermore, this chapter may not be construed to limit the practice of a physician or physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a psychologist licensed under chapter 490, a psychotherapist licensed under chapter 491, or an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under part I of chapter 464, who provides substance abuse treatment, so long as the physician, physician assistant, psychologist, psychotherapist, or advanced registered nurse practitioner does not represent to the public that he or she is a licensed service provider and does not provide services to individuals pursuant to part V of this chapter. Failure to 3306 comply with any requirement necessary to maintain an exempt status under this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Section 43. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 397.407,

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Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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- 397.407 Licensure process; fees.-
- (1) The department shall establish the licensure process to include fees and categories of licenses and must prescribe a fee range that is based, at least in part, on the number and complexity of programs listed in s. 397.311(23) s. 397.311(22) which are operated by a licensee. The fees from the licensure of service components are sufficient to cover at least 50 percent of the costs of regulating the service components. The department shall specify a fee range for public and privately funded licensed service providers. Fees for privately funded licensed service providers must exceed the fees for publicly funded licensed service providers.
- (5) The department may issue probationary, regular, and interim licenses. The department shall issue one license for each service component that is operated by a service provider and defined pursuant to s. 397.311(23) s. 397.311(22). The license is valid only for the specific service components listed for each specific location identified on the license. The licensed service provider shall apply for a new license at least 60 days before the addition of any service components or 30 days before the relocation of any of its service sites. Provision of service components or delivery of services at a location not identified on the license may be considered an unlicensed operation that authorizes the department to seek an injunction against operation as provided in s. 397.401, in addition to other sanctions authorized by s. 397.415. Probationary and regular licenses may be issued only after all required information has been submitted. A license may not be

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3339	transferred. As used in this subsection, the term "transfer"
3340	includes, but is not limited to, the transfer of a majority of
3341	the ownership interest in the licensed entity or transfer of
3342	responsibilities under the license to another entity by
3343	contractual arrangement.
3344	Section 44. Section 397.416, Florida Statutes, is amended
3345	to read:
3346	397.416 Substance abuse treatment services; qualified
3347	professional.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a
3348	person who was certified through a certification process
3349	recognized by the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative
3350	Services before January 1, 1995, may perform the duties of a
3351	qualified professional with respect to substance abuse treatment
3352	services as defined in this chapter, and need not meet the
3353	certification requirements contained in $\underline{s.\ 397.311(31)}$ $\underline{s.}$
3354	397.311(30) .
3355	Section 45. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
3356	409.972, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3357	409.972 Mandatory and voluntary enrollment.—
3358	(1) The following Medicaid-eligible persons are exempt from
3359	mandatory managed care enrollment required by s. 409.965, and
3360	may voluntarily choose to participate in the managed medical
3361	assistance program:
3362	(b) Medicaid recipients residing in residential commitment
3363	facilities operated through the Department of Juvenile Justice
3364	or \underline{a} mental health treatment $\underline{facility}$ facilities as defined \underline{in}
3365	by <u>s. 394.455(50)</u> s. 394.455(32) .
3366	Section 46. Paragraphs (d) and (g) of subsection (1) of
3367	section 440.102, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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440.102 Drug-free workplace program requirements.—The following provisions apply to a drug-free workplace program implemented pursuant to law or to rules adopted by the Agency for Health Care Administration:

(1) DEFINITIONS.—Except where the context otherwise requires, as used in this act:

- (d) "Drug rehabilitation program" means a service provider, established pursuant to $\underline{s.\ 397.311(40)}$ $\underline{s.\ 397.311(39)}$, that provides confidential, timely, and expert identification, assessment, and resolution of employee drug abuse.
- (g) "Employee assistance program" means an established program capable of providing expert assessment of employee personal concerns; confidential and timely identification services with regard to employee drug abuse; referrals of employees for appropriate diagnosis, treatment, and assistance; and followup services for employees who participate in the program or require monitoring after returning to work. If, in addition to the above activities, an employee assistance program provides diagnostic and treatment services, these services shall in all cases be provided by service providers pursuant to s. 397.311(40) s. 397.311(39).

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

744.704 Powers and duties.-

(7) A public guardian $\underline{\text{may shall}}$ not commit a ward to a $\underline{\text{mental health}}$ treatment facility, as defined in $\underline{\text{s. 394.455(50)}}$ $\underline{\text{s. 394.455(32)}}$, without an involuntary placement proceeding as provided by law.

Section 48. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section

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3397	790.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3398	790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.—
3399	(2) Upon receipt of a request for a criminal history record
3400	check, the Department of Law Enforcement shall, during the
3401	licensee's call or by return call, forthwith:
3402	(a) Review any records available to determine if the
3403	potential buyer or transferee:
3404	1. Has been convicted of a felony and is prohibited from
3405	receipt or possession of a firearm pursuant to s. 790.23;
3406	2. Has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic
3407	violence, and therefore is prohibited from purchasing a firearm;
3408	3. Has had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of
3409	sentence suspended on any felony or misdemeanor crime of
3410	domestic violence unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or
3411	any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled or
3412	expunction has occurred; or
3413	4. Has been adjudicated mentally defective or has been
3414	committed to a mental institution by a court or as provided in
3415	$\operatorname{sub-sub-subparagraph}$ b.(II), and as a result is prohibited by
3416	state or federal law from purchasing a firearm.
3417	a. As used in this subparagraph, "adjudicated mentally
3418	defective" means a determination by a court that a person, as a
3419	result of marked subnormal intelligence, or mental illness,
3420	incompetency, condition, or disease, is a danger to himself or
3421	herself or to others or lacks the mental capacity to contract or
3422	manage his or her own affairs. The phrase includes a judicial
3423	finding of incapacity under s. $744.331(6)(a)$, an acquittal by
3424	reason of insanity of a person charged with a criminal offense,

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and a judicial finding that a criminal defendant is not

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competent to stand trial.

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- b. As used in this subparagraph, "committed to a mental institution" means:
- (I) Involuntary commitment, commitment for mental defectiveness or mental illness, and commitment for substance abuse. The phrase includes involuntary inpatient placement as defined in s. 394.467, involuntary outpatient services placement as defined in s. 394.4655, involuntary assessment and stabilization under s. 397.6818, and involuntary substance abuse treatment under s. 397.6957, but does not include a person in a mental institution for observation or discharged from a mental institution based upon the initial review by the physician or a voluntary admission to a mental institution; or
- (II) Notwithstanding sub-sub-subparagraph (I), voluntary admission to a mental institution for outpatient or inpatient treatment of a person who had an involuntary examination under s. 394.463, where each of the following conditions have been met:
- (A) An examining physician found that the person is an imminent danger to himself or herself or others.
- (B) The examining physician certified that if the person did not agree to voluntary treatment, a petition for involuntary outpatient or inpatient services treatment would have been filed under s. 394.463(2)(g) s. 394.463(2)(i)4., or the examining physician certified that a petition was filed and the person subsequently agreed to voluntary treatment before prior to a court hearing on the petition.
- $\,$ (C) Before agreeing to voluntary treatment, the person received written notice of that finding and certification, and

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38-01698B-16 201612 3455 written notice that as a result of such finding, he or she may 3456 be prohibited from purchasing a firearm, and may not be eligible 3457 to apply for or retain a concealed weapon or firearms license 3458 under s. 790.06 and the person acknowledged such notice in 3459 writing, in substantially the following form: 3460 3461 "I understand that the doctor who examined me believes 3462 I am a danger to myself or to others. I understand 3463 that if I do not agree to voluntary treatment, a 3464 petition will be filed in court to require me to 3465 receive involuntary treatment. I understand that if 3466 that petition is filed, I have the right to contest it. In the event a petition has been filed, I 3467 3468 understand that I can subsequently agree to voluntary 3469 treatment prior to a court hearing. I understand that 3470 by agreeing to voluntary treatment in either of these 3471 situations, I may be prohibited from buying firearms 3472 and from applying for or retaining a concealed weapons 3473 or firearms license until I apply for and receive 3474 relief from that restriction under Florida law." 3475 3476 (D) A judge or a magistrate has, pursuant to sub-sub-3477 subparagraph c.(II), reviewed the record of the finding, 3478

(D) A judge or a magistrate has, pursuant to sub-subsubparagraph c.(II), reviewed the record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment classifying the person as an imminent danger to himself or herself or others, and ordered that such record be submitted to the department.

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c. In order to check for these conditions, the department shall compile and maintain an automated database of persons who

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are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of adjudications of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions.

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- (I) Except as provided in sub-sub-subparagraph (II), clerks of court shall submit these records to the department within 1 month after the rendition of the adjudication or commitment. Reports shall be submitted in an automated format. The reports must, at a minimum, include the name, along with any known alias or former name, the sex, and the date of birth of the subject.
- (II) For persons committed to a mental institution pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph b.(II), within 24 hours after the person's agreement to voluntary admission, a record of the finding, certification, notice, and written acknowledgment must be filed by the administrator of the receiving or treatment facility, as defined in s. 394.455, with the clerk of the court for the county in which the involuntary examination under s. 394.463 occurred. No fee shall be charged for the filing under this sub-sub-subparagraph. The clerk must present the records to a judge or magistrate within 24 hours after receipt of the records. A judge or magistrate is required and has the lawful authority to review the records ex parte and, if the judge or magistrate determines that the record supports the classifying of the person as an imminent danger to himself or herself or others, to order that the record be submitted to the department. If a judge or magistrate orders the submittal of the record to the department, the record must be submitted to the department within 24 hours.
- d. A person who has been adjudicated mentally defective or committed to a mental institution, as those terms are defined in

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38-01698B-16 201612 3513 this paragraph, may petition the circuit court that made the 3514 adjudication or commitment, or the court that ordered that the 3515 record be submitted to the department pursuant to sub-sub-3516 subparagraph c.(II), for relief from the firearm disabilities 3517 imposed by such adjudication or commitment. A copy of the 3518 petition shall be served on the state attorney for the county in 3519 which the person was adjudicated or committed. The state 3520 attorney may object to and present evidence relevant to the 3521 relief sought by the petition. The hearing on the petition may 3522 be open or closed as the petitioner may choose. The petitioner 3523 may present evidence and subpoena witnesses to appear at the hearing on the petition. The petitioner may confront and cross-3524 3525 examine witnesses called by the state attorney. A record of the 3526 hearing shall be made by a certified court reporter or by court-3527 approved electronic means. The court shall make written findings 3528 of fact and conclusions of law on the issues before it and issue 3529 a final order. The court shall grant the relief requested in the 3530 petition if the court finds, based on the evidence presented 3531 with respect to the petitioner's reputation, the petitioner's 3532 mental health record and, if applicable, criminal history 3533 record, the circumstances surrounding the firearm disability, 3534 and any other evidence in the record, that the petitioner will 3535 not be likely to act in a manner that is dangerous to public 3536 safety and that granting the relief would not be contrary to the 3537 public interest. If the final order denies relief, the 3538 petitioner may not petition again for relief from firearm 3539 disabilities until 1 year after the date of the final order. The 3540 petitioner may seek judicial review of a final order denying 3541 relief in the district court of appeal having jurisdiction over

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

- e. Upon receipt of proper notice of relief from firearm disabilities granted under sub-subparagraph d., the department shall delete any mental health record of the person granted relief from the automated database of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of adjudications of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions.
- f. The department is authorized to disclose data collected pursuant to this subparagraph to agencies of the Federal Government and other states for use exclusively in determining the lawfulness of a firearm sale or transfer. The department is also authorized to disclose this data to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for purposes of determining eligibility for issuance of a concealed weapons or concealed firearms license and for determining whether a basis exists for revoking or suspending a previously issued license pursuant to s. 790.06(10). When a potential buyer or transferee appeals a nonapproval based on these records, the clerks of court and mental institutions shall, upon request by the department, provide information to help determine whether the potential buyer or transferee is the same person as the subject of the record. Photographs and any other data that could confirm or negate identity must be made available to the department for

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3571	such purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of state law
3572	to the contrary. Any such information that is made confidential
3573	or exempt from disclosure by law shall retain such confidential
3574	or exempt status when transferred to the department.
3575	Section 49. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

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The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM: SB 12 FINAL ACTION: Favorable

MEETING DATE: Thursday, January 14, 2016

TIME: 10:00 a.m.—12:00 noon PLACE: 301 Senate Office Building

FINAL	VOTE							
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Χ		Dean						
Χ		Detert						
Χ		Garcia						
Χ		Hutson						
Χ		Ring						
Χ		Altman, VICE CHAIR						
Х		Sobel, CHAIR						
		 						
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Yea	Nay	TOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

ILL:	CS/SB 670				
ITRODUCER:	Children, Far	milies, and Elder Affa	airs Committee an	d Senator Ga	etz
UBJECT:	Child Protec	tion Teams			
DATE:	January 14, 2	2016 REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
Preston		Hendon	CF	Fav/CS	
			JU		
			AP		
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COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 670 bill provides sovereign immunity protections of the state to any physician in this state who is a medical director for or a member of a child protection team, when they are carrying out duties as a team member. Child protection teams (CPT) are medically directed, multidisciplinary teams that supplement the child protective investigation efforts of the Department of Children and Families (DCF or department) and local sheriffs' offices in cases of child abuse and neglect

The bill does not appear to have a significant fiscal impact on state or local governments.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

II. Present Situation:

Child Protection Teams

A child protection team is a medically directed, multidisciplinary team that supplements the child protective investigation efforts of the department and local sheriffs' offices in cases of child abuse and neglect. They are independent, community-based programs that provide expertise in evaluating alleged child abuse and neglect, assessing risk and protective factors, and provide

¹ Florida Department of Health, Children's Medical Services. Child Protection Teams, available at http://www.floridahealth.gov/AlternateSites/CMS-Kids/families/child protection safety/child protection teams.html (last visited December 29, 2015).

recommendations for interventions to protect children and to enhance a caregiver's capacity to provide a safer environment when possible.²

Child abuse, abandonment and neglect reports to the DCF central abuse hotline that must be referred to child protection teams include cases involving:

- Injuries to the head, bruises to the neck or head, burns, or fractures in a child of any age.
- Bruises anywhere on a child five years of age or younger.
- Any report alleging sexual abuse of a child.
- Any sexually transmitted disease in a prepubescent child.
- Reported malnutrition or failure of a child to thrive.
- Reported medical neglect of a child.
- A sibling or other child remaining in a home where one or more children have been
 pronounced dead on arrival or have been injured and later died as a result of suspected abuse,
 abandonment or neglect.
- Symptoms of serious emotional problems in a child when emotional or other abuse, abandonment, or neglect is suspected.³

Once a referral from DCF or law enforcement has been accepted, the CPT may provide one or more of the following services:

- Medical diagnosis and evaluation,
- Nursing assessments,
- Child and family assessments,
- Multidisciplinary staffing,
- Psychological and psychiatric evaluations,
- Specialized and forensic interviews, or
- Expert court testimony⁴

The Department of Health currently contracts with a variety of community-based organizations to provide CPT services statewide. Employees of the 22 CPTs are independent contractors and are not covered by section 768.28, F.S., which provides sovereign immunity in tort actions and limits financial recoveries. The teams are medically directed by one board certified pediatrician and in the case of a large geographical areas, some may have an associate medical director to ensure adequate coverage.⁵

Some CPTs employ individuals to provide services while others provide these services through subcontractors. The total number of all CPT members statewide is approximately 388. These 388 positions do not include the 20 CPT Medical Directors and the two interim CPT Statewide Medical Directors, who are all employees of the state and have liability protection when acting in

 $^{^{2}}$ Id.

³ Section 39.303, F.S.

⁴ Florida Department of Health, Children's Medical Services. Child Protection Teams, *available at* http://www.floridahealth.gov/AlternateSites/CMS-Kids/families/child_protection_safety/child_protection_teams.html (last visited December 29, 2015).

⁵ Florida Department of Health, 2016 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis, SB 670. November 3, 2015. On file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families and Elder Affairs.

the scope of their employment. Of the 388 positions, 92 are employed by the University of Florida (Gainesville and Jacksonville) and the University of South Florida and are currently covered by sovereign immunity. The CPT employees are employed as physicians, registered nurses (RN), advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP), physician assistants (PA), medical assistants, team coordinator or supervisor, case coordinator or other staff (administrative or data).

Sovereign Immunity

Sovereign immunity bars lawsuits against the state or its political subdivisions for the torts of officers, employees, or agents of such governments unless the immunity is expressly waived. Article X, Section 13, of the Florida Constitution recognizes the concept of sovereign immunity and gives the Legislature the power to waive such immunity in part or in full by general law. Section 768.28, F.S., contains the limited waiver of sovereign immunity applicable to the state. Under this statute, officers, employees, and agents of the state will not be held personally liable in tort or named as a party defendant in any action for any injury or damage suffered as a result of any act, event, or omission of action in the scope of her or his employment or function.

Instead, the state steps in as the party litigant and defends against the claim. The recovery by any one person is limited to \$200,000 for one incident and the total for all recoveries related to one incident is limited to \$300,000.⁶ The sovereign immunity recovery caps do not prevent a plaintiff from obtaining a judgment in excess of the caps, but the plaintiff cannot recover the excess damages without action by the Legislature.⁷ However, personal liability may result from actions in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, safety, or property.⁸

Whether sovereign immunity applies depends on the degree of control of the agent of the state retained by the state. In *Stoll v. Noel*, the Florida Supreme Court held that independent contractor physicians may be agents of the state for purposes of sovereign immunity. The court examined the employment contract between the physicians and the state to determine whether the state's right to control was sufficient to create an agency relationship and held that it did. 10

The *Stoll* court explained that whether the Children's Medical Services (CMS) physician consultants are agents of the state turns on the degree of control retained or exercised by CMS. The manuals and guides given to physician consultants demonstrated that CMS had final authority over all care and treatment provided to CMS patients, and that CMS could refuse to allow a physician consultant's recommended course of treatment of any CMS patient for either medical or budgetary reasons. ¹¹ Furthermore, the court's conclusion was supported by the state's acknowledgement that the manual creates an agency relationship between CMS and its physician consultants, and the state acknowledged full financial responsibility for the physicians' actions.

⁶ Section 768.28(5), F.S.

 $^{^{7}}$ Id.

⁸ Section 768.28(9)(a), F.S.

⁹ Stoll v. Noel, 694 So. 2d 701, 703 (Fla. 1997).

¹⁰ *Id*.

¹¹ *Id*.

The court stated that the state's interpretation of its manual is entitled to judicial deference and great weight. 12

A memorandum from the Deputy State Health Officer for Children's Medical Services (CMS) to all CMS physicians stated:

In *Stoll v. Noel*, the Florida Supreme Court established the principal that in appropriate factual circumstances contract physician providers for CMS may be deemed agents of the state for purposes of liability protection under section 768.28, Florida Statutes. Application of that principle, however, does not establish a bright line legal test to determine when a CMS contracted physician will be deemed to be an agent of the state as a matter of law.

As a matter of sound legal practice the public policy the Department cannot make any definitive statement of when contract physicians, individually or collectively, may be deemed an agent of the state for purposes of liability protection.¹³

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 768.28(9)(b), F.S., adding a physician licensed in this state who is a medical director for or member of a child protection team, as defined in s. 39.01, F.S., when carrying out his or her duties as a team member" to the definition of "officer, employee or agent." This explicitly includes CPT members as falling under the sovereign immunity protections of the state.

Section 2 provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A.	Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

 $^{^{12}}$ *Id*.

¹³ Florida Department of Health. Memorandum from Dennis Cookro, Interim Deputy Secretary for Health and Deputy State Health Officer for CMS to all CMS physicians. February 6, 2013. On file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families and Elder Affairs.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Physicians who are licensed in this state who are medical directors for or members of a child protection team would be provided sovereign immunity.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Department of Health reports that the Department of Financial Services (DFS) provided a rough estimate of the state's general liability premium with the Child Protection Team staff added. The estimate is based upon the data for FY2015-2016 general liability premium allocation, but revised to include the additional 388 FTEs identified by DOH. The result is an increase of \$1,683 in the general liability premium based on this year's costs. DFS indicated they cannot guarantee the estimate will not materially differ. Because the total revenue generated each fiscal year by casualty premiums is established by the Legislature, premiums are the result of an allocation process and are not developed independently from other covered agencies and universities.¹⁴

The Department of Health also reports that 92 of the 388 CPT employees are already covered by sovereign immunity so the number of employees needing protection may only be 296. 15

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The current definition of the term "Child protection team" in s. 39.01, F.S., is outdated.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends s. 768.28 of the Florida Statutes.

¹⁴ Florida Department of Health, 2016 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis, SB 670. November 3, 2015. On file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families and Elder Affairs.

¹⁵ Florida Department of Health, email communication, Office of Legislative Planning, December 30, 2015. On file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families and Elder Affairs.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs on January 14, 2016:

The committee substitute limits individuals being granted sovereign immunity under the bill to physicians licensed in this state who are medical directors for or members of a child protection team, when carrying out his or her duties as a team member.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
Comm: FAV	•	
01/14/2016	•	
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The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Ring) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete line 54

4 and insert:

> and an investigator; and any physician licensed in this state who is a medical director for or member of a child protection

7 team,

======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 6



11	and insert:
12	to include licensed physicians who are medical
13	directors for or members of a child protection team,
14	in

By Senator Gaetz

1-00826-16 2016670

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to child protection teams; amending s. 768.28, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "officer, employee, or agent," as it applies to immunity from personal liability in certain actions, to include any member of a child protection team, in certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9) of section 768.28, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

768.28 Waiver of sovereign immunity in tort actions; recovery limits; limitation on attorney fees; statute of limitations; exclusions; indemnification; risk management programs.—

(9) (a) An Ne officer, employee, or agent of the state or of any of its subdivisions may not shall be held personally liable in tort or named as a party defendant in any action for any injury or damage suffered as a result of any act, event, or omission of action in the scope of her or his employment or function, unless such officer, employee, or agent acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, safety, or property. However, such officer, employee, or agent shall be considered an adverse witness in a tort action for any injury or damage suffered as a result of any act, event, or omission of action in the scope of her or his employment or function. The exclusive remedy for injury or damage suffered as a result of an act,

Page 1 of 2

 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2016 SB 670

2016670

event, or omission of an officer, employee, or agent of the 31 state or any of its subdivisions or constitutional officers is 32 shall be by action against the governmental entity, or the head of such entity in her or his official capacity, or the 33 constitutional officer of which the officer, employee, or agent is an employee, unless such act or omission was committed in bad 35 faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, safety, or property. The 38 state or its subdivisions are shall not be liable in tort for 39 the acts or omissions of an officer, employee, or agent 40 committed while acting outside the course and scope of her or his employment or committed in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard 42 4.3 of human rights, safety, or property.

(b) As used in this subsection, the term:

1-00826-16

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- 1. "Employee" includes any volunteer firefighter.
- 2. "Officer, employee, or agent" includes, but is not limited to, any health care provider when providing services pursuant to s. 766.1115; any nonprofit independent college or university located and chartered in this state which owns or operates an accredited medical school, and its employees or agents, when providing patient services pursuant to paragraph (10)(f); and any public defender or her or his employee or agent, including, among others, an assistant public defender or and an investigator; and any member of a child protection team, as defined in s. 39.01, when carrying out her or his duties as a team member.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

Page 2 of 2

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
Comm: FAV	•	
01/14/2016	•	
	•	
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The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Ring) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete line 54

4 and insert:

> and an investigator; and any physician licensed in this state who is a medical director for or member of a child protection

7 team,

======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 6



11	and insert:
12	to include licensed physicians who are medical
13	directors for or members of a child protection team,
14	in

The Florida Senate **COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD**

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM:

FINAL ACTION: Favorable with Committee Substitute

MEETING DATE: Thursday, January 14, 2016 TIME:

10:00 a.m.—12:00 noon 301 Senate Office Building PLACE:

FINAL	VOTE		1/14/2016 Amendmei	1 nt 185600				
	1		Ring	T		1		
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Х		Dean						
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Χ		Garcia						
Χ		Hutson						
	Х	Ring						
Χ		Altman, VICE CHAIR						
Х		Sobel, CHAIR						
6	1		FAV	_				
Yea	Nay	TOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment

TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	epared By: The	e Profession	nal Staff of the C	ommittee on Childr	en, Families, and Elder Affairs
BILL:	SB 750				
INTRODUCER:	Senators Hutson and Bean				
SUBJECT:	Temporary Cash Assistance Program				
DATE:	January 13,	2016	REVISED:		
ANALYST		STAFF	DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
. Hendon		Hendon		CF	Pre-meeting
2.				AHS	
3.				AP	

I. Summary:

SB 750 makes changes to the state's main economic assistance program for families in poverty, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, administered by the Department of Children and Families. The program supports families in poverty by providing cash assistance. The bill requires clients to apply for three jobs prior to receiving benefits, reduces the length of time one can receive benefits from 48 to 30 months, and changes the way income from noncitizen parents is counted in determining eligibility.

The bill would have a positive fiscal impact to the state and has an effective date of July 1, 2016.

II. Present Situation:

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is a block grant that provides federal funding to states for a wide range of benefits and activities to support indigent families. It is best known for providing cash assistance to needy families with children. The TANF program was created in the 1996 welfare reform law as part of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act. In Florida, the 1996 legislature passed the Work and Gain Economic Self-Sufficiency Act in anticipation of passage of federal welfare reform.

The purpose of TANF is to:

- provide assistance to needy families with children so that they can live in their own home or the homes of relatives;
- to end the dependency of needy parents on government benefits through work, job preparation, and marriage;
- to reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and

¹ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, An Overview of Program Requirements. June 2015. Department of Children and Families, see http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/access/docs/TANF%20101%20final.pdf (last visited Dec. 18, 2015).

• to promote the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.²

Eligibility

Florida law specifies two major categories of families who are eligible for TANF cash assistance, those families that are work-eligible, and those child-only cases.³ While many of the basic eligibility requirements apply to all of these categories, there are some distinctions between the categories in terms of requirements and restrictions.

Work-Eligible Cases

Within the TANF work-eligible cases, there are single parent families and two-parent families. Single parent families can receive cash assistance for the parent and the children. The parent is subject to all of the financial and non-financial requirements described below including the work requirements and time limits. Single parents with a child under age six meet the participation rate with 20 hours of work participation per week.

Two-parent families with children are eligible on the same basis as single-parent families except the work requirement for two-parent families includes a higher number of hours of participation per week (35 hours or 55 hours if child care is subsidized) than required for single-parent families (30 hours).

Child-Only Cases

There are two child-only types of TANF cases. The first is where the child is living with a relative or situations where a custodial parent is not eligible to be included in the eligibility group. In the majority of situations, the child is living with a grandparent or other relative. Child-only families also include situations where a parent is receiving federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments and situations where the parent is not a U.S. citizen and is ineligible due to their immigration status. Grandparents or other relatives receiving child-only payments are not subject to the TANF work requirement or the TANF time limit.

The second type of child-only TANF case is called the Relative Caregiver case where the child has been adjudicated dependent due to the original parents' inability to care for the child and the child has been placed with relatives by the court. These relatives are eligible for a payment that is higher than the typical child-only payment, but less than the payment for licensed foster care. As with other child-only families, grandparents or relatives receiving Relative Caregiver payments are not subject to the TANF work requirements or time limits.

To be eligible, families must meet both financial and non-financial requirements established in state law. In general, families must include a child (or a pregnant woman) and be residents of

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/programs/tanf/about (last visited Dec. 18, 2015).

³ s. 414.045(1), Florida Statutes.

⁴ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, An Overview of Program Requirements. June 2015. Department of Children and Families. http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/access/docs/TANF%20101%20final.pdf (last visited Dec. 18, 2015).

Florida. Children under age 5 must be current with childhood immunizations and children age 6 to 18 must attend school and parents or caretakers must participate in school conferences. Countable assets must be \$2,000 or less and licensed vehicles needed for individuals subject to the work requirement may not exceed \$8,500.

Noncitizens

Florida law currently excludes a pro-rata share of the income from a parent who is an illegal noncitizen or ineligible noncitizen.⁵ This means that a portion of the income that an illegal citizen parent contributes to the family is not counted towards in the family's income for TANF eligibility.

Work requirements

Adults in families receiving cash assistance must work or participate in work related activities for a specified number of hours per week depending on the number of work-eligible adults in the family and the age of children.⁶

Type of Family	Work participation Hours Required
Other single parent families or two-parent	30 hours weekly with at least 20 hours in core
families where one parent is disabled	activities
Married teen or teen head of household	Maintains satisfactory attendance at secondary
under age 20	school or the equivalent or participates in
	education related to employment for at least 20
	hours weekly
Two-parent families who do not receive	35 hours per week (total among both parents) with
subsidized child care	at least 30 hours in core activities
Two-parent families who receive subsidized	55 hours per week with at least 50 hours in core
child care	activities

Federal law includes 12 work activities, including 9 that are "core" activities in that they may be used to satisfy any of the average weekly participation requirements and 3 that are "supplemental" in that they may only be used to satisfy the work activity requirement after the "core" requirement is met.

Core Activities include:

- Unsubsidized employment
- Subsidized private sector employment
- Subsidized public sector employment
- Job search and job readiness (limited to not more than 6 weeks in a federal fiscal year with not more than 4 weeks consecutive).
- Community service
- Work experience
- On-the-job training
- Vocational educational training (limited to 12 months for an individual), and

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⁵ s. 414.095(3)(d), F.S.

⁶ Id

• Caring for a child of a recipient in community service.

Supplemental Activities include:

- Job skills training directly related to employment
- Education directly related to employment (for those without a high school or equivalent degree), and
- Completion of a secondary school program.⁸

The Department of Children and Families (referred to as the department) works with CareerSource Florida, Inc., known locally as the regional workforce boards to serve the families defined as work-eligible. Workforce boards assist the client in employment training and securing employment. The boards also document whether the client meets the work requirements under TANF and reports this information to the department. If a client does not meet his or her work requirements, the department will sanction the client by reducing or eliminating cash assistance.

Amount of Assistance

The amount of temporary cash assistance received by a family depends on family size and whether the family must pay for housing. The following monthly amounts are specified in s. 414.095(10), F.S.

Family	No Obligation	Shelter Costs	Shelter Costs
Size	To Pay for Shelter	Less than \$50	Greater than \$50
1	\$95	\$153	\$180
2	\$158	\$205	\$241
3	\$198	\$258	\$303
4	\$254	\$309	\$364
5	\$289	\$362	\$426

Time Limits

Federal law restricts receipt of federal TANF benefits to not more than 60 months of assistance. States may exempt up to 20 percent of the caseload from the time limit due to state-defined hardship. Florida law limits receipt of assistance to not more than 48 cumulative months of assistance with exemptions to the time limit provided for hardship.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 414.095, F.S., to make changes to the eligibility for TANF. The first change is to require the client to provide proof that he or she has applied for employment with three employers prior to receiving TANF. The second change is to delete the requirement that the department pro-rate a share of income provided by a parent that is an illegal or ineligible noncitizen in determining family income eligibility for TANF. This change would allow the department to consider the total family income regardless of whether one parent is a noncitizen.

⁷ Id

⁸ Id

Lastly, this section clarifies the age for children whose income is not included in the family income for eligibility for TANF if they are students under the age of 19. This matches the definition in s. 414.0252(8), F.S.

Section 2 amends s. 414.105, F.S., to limit the number of months that a client can receive TANF in his or her lifetime to 30 months. Currently, federal law allows clients to receive TANF for 60 months and Florida law allows clients to receive TANF for 48 months.

Section 3 amends s. 445.024, F.S., to conform to the requirement that a person apply for employment with three employers to be eligible for TANF in section 1 of the bill.

Section 4 reenacts s. 414.065, F.S., to incorporate the amendments to s. 414.105, F.S., by the bill.

Section 5 reenacts s. 445.051, F.S., to incorporate the amendments to s. 414.105, F.S., by the bill.

Section 6 reenacts s. 445.045, F.S., to incorporate the amendments to ss. 414.095 and 414.105, F.S., by the bill.

Section 7 provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill would have a positive fiscal impact on the state due to fewer clients receiving TANF benefits. The department estimates that considering all the income of noncitizen parents in determining TANF eligibility would reduce program costs by \$239,518 each year.⁹

The bill could also have a positive fiscal impact by reducing the lifetime limit on TANF benefits from 48 to 30 months. The department however, expects that such families would seek and receive a hardship exemption. If no exemptions were granted, the bill would impact 755 families and save \$2,530,844 each year.¹⁰

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 414.095, 414.105, and 445.024.

This bill reenacts the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 414.065, 445.051, and 414.045.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

⁹ Department of Children and Families Bill Analysis for SB 750, dated Nov. 5, 2015. On file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

¹⁰ Id.



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
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The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Hutson) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3), and subsection (11) of section 414.095, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

414.095 Determining eligibility for temporary cash assistance.-

(3) ELIGIBILITY FOR NONCITIZENS.—A "qualified noncitizen" is an individual who is admitted to the United States as a

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refugee under s. 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or who is granted asylum under s. 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; a noncitizen whose deportation is withheld under s. 243(h) or s. 241(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; a noncitizen who is paroled into the United States under s. 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, for at least 1 year; a noncitizen who is granted conditional entry pursuant to s. 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act as in effect prior to April 1, 1980; a Cuban or Haitian entrant; or a noncitizen who has been admitted as a permanent resident. In addition, a "qualified noncitizen" includes an individual who, or an individual whose child or parent, has been battered or subject to extreme cruelty in the United States by a spouse, a parent, or other household member under certain circumstances, and has applied for or received protection under the federal Violence Against Women Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-322, if the need for benefits is related to the abuse and the batterer no longer lives in the household. A "nonqualified noncitizen" is a nonimmigrant noncitizen, including a tourist, business visitor, foreign student, exchange visitor, temporary worker, or diplomat. In addition, a "nonqualified noncitizen" includes an individual paroled into the United States for less than 1 year. A qualified noncitizen who is otherwise eligible may receive temporary cash assistance to the extent permitted by federal law. The income or resources of a sponsor and the sponsor's spouse shall be included in determining eligibility to the maximum extent permitted by federal law.

(d) The income of an illegal noncitizen or ineligible

Page 2 of 7

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noncitizen who is a mandatory member of a family, less a pro rata share for the illegal noncitizen or ineligible noncitizen, counts in full in determining a family's eligibility to participate in the program.

- (11) DISREGARDS.—
- (a) As an incentive to employment, the first \$200 plus onehalf of the remainder of earned income shall be disregarded. In order to be eligible for earned income to be disregarded, the individual must be:
 - 1. A current participant in the program; or
- 2. Eligible for participation in the program without the earnings disregard.
- (b) A child's earned income shall be disregarded if the child is a family member, attends high school or the equivalent, and is less than 19 years of age or younger.

Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to sections 414.095, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (1) of section 414.045, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

414.045 Cash assistance program.—Cash assistance families include any families receiving cash assistance payments from the state program for temporary assistance for needy families as defined in federal law, whether such funds are from federal funds, state funds, or commingled federal and state funds. Cash assistance families may also include families receiving cash assistance through a program defined as a separate state program.

(1) For reporting purposes, families receiving cash assistance shall be grouped into the following categories. The

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department may develop additional groupings in order to comply with federal reporting requirements, to comply with the datareporting needs of the board of directors of CareerSource Florida, Inc., or to better inform the public of program progress.

- (a) Work-eligible cases. Work-eligible cases shall include:
- 1. Families containing an adult or a teen head of household, as defined by federal law. These cases are generally subject to the work activity requirements provided in s. 445.024 and the time limitations on benefits provided in s. 414.105.
- 2. Families with a parent where the parent's needs have been removed from the case due to sanction or disqualification shall be considered work-eligible cases to the extent that such cases are considered in the calculation of federal participation rates or would be counted in such calculation in future months.
- 3. Families participating in transition assistance programs.
- 4. Families otherwise eligible for temporary cash assistance which receive diversion services, a severance payment, or participate in the relocation program.
- (b) Child-only cases.—Child-only cases include cases that do not have an adult or teen head of household as defined in federal law. Such cases include:
- 1. Children in the care of caretaker relatives, if the caretaker relatives choose to have their needs excluded in the calculation of the amount of cash assistance.
- 2. Families in the Relative Caregiver Program as provided in s. 39.5085.
 - 3. Families in which the only parent in a single-parent

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family or both parents in a two-parent family receive supplemental security income (SSI) benefits under Title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended. To the extent permitted by federal law, individuals receiving SSI shall be excluded as household members in determining the amount of cash assistance, and such cases shall not be considered families containing an adult. Parents or caretaker relatives who are excluded from the cash assistance group due to receipt of SSI may choose to participate in work activities. An individual whose ability to participate in work activities is limited who volunteers to participate in work activities shall be assigned to work activities consistent with such limitations. An individual who volunteers to participate in a work activity may receive child care or support services consistent with such participation.

- 4. Families in which the only parent in a single-parent family or both parents in a two-parent family are not eligible for cash assistance due to immigration status or other limitation of federal law. To the extent required by federal law, such cases shall not be considered families containing an adult.
- 5. To the extent permitted by federal law and subject to appropriations, special needs children who have been adopted pursuant to s. 409.166 and whose adopting family qualifies as a needy family under the state program for temporary assistance for needy families. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in s. 414.075, s. 414.085, or s. 414.095, a family shall be considered a needy family if:
- a. The family is determined by the department to have an income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level;



b. The family meets the requirements of s. 414.095(2) and (3) related to residence, citizenship, or eligible noncitizen status; and

c. The family provides any information that may be necessary to meet federal reporting requirements specified under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act.

Families described in subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3. may receive child care assistance or other supports or services so that the children may continue to be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives. Such assistance or services may be funded from the temporary assistance for needy families block grant to the extent permitted under federal law and to the extent funds have been provided in the General Appropriations Act.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

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======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the temporary cash assistance program; amending s. 414.095, F.S.; revising the consideration of income from illegal noncitizen or ineligible noncitizen family members in determining eligibility for temporary cash assistance; reenacting s. 414.045, F.S., incorporate the amendments made to s. 414.095, F.S., in references thereto;; providing an

156 effective date.

By Senator Hutson

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amended to read:

6-00684-16 2016750_ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the temporary cash assistance program; amending s. 414.095, F.S.; adding a requirement of proof of application for employment to eligibility requirements for receiving services or temporary cash assistance; amending s. 414.105, F.S.; decreasing the lifetime cumulative total time limit for which an applicant or current participant may receive temporary cash assistance; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 445.024, F.S.; adding proof of application for employment to the work activity requirements for a participant in the temporary cash assistance program; reenacting ss. 414.065(4)(b) and (c) and 445.051(4)(a), F.S., relating to noncompliance with work requirements and individual development accounts, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 414.105, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 414.045(1), F.S., relating to the cash assistance program, to incorporate the amendments made to ss. 414.095 and 414.105, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Subsection (1), paragraph (d) of subsection (3),

Page 1 of 13

and subsection (11) of section 414.095, Florida Statutes, are

414.095 Determining eligibility for temporary cash

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2016 SB 750

6-00684-16 2016750

assistance.-

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- (1) ELIGIBILITY.—An applicant must meet eligibility requirements of this section before receiving services or temporary cash assistance under this chapter, except that an applicant shall be required to register for work, provide proof of application for employment with three employers, and engage in work activities in accordance with s. 445.024, as designated by the regional workforce board, and may receive support services or child care assistance in conjunction with such requirements requirement. The department shall make a determination of eligibility based on the criteria listed in this chapter. The department shall monitor continued eligibility for temporary cash assistance through periodic reviews consistent with the food assistance eligibility process. Benefits shall not be denied to an individual solely based on a felony drug conviction, unless the conviction is for trafficking pursuant to s. 893.135. To be eligible under this section, an individual convicted of a drug felony must be satisfactorily meeting the requirements of the temporary cash assistance program, including all substance abuse treatment requirements. Within the limits specified in this chapter, the state opts out of the provision of Pub. L. No. 104-193, s. 115, that eliminates eligibility for temporary cash assistance and food assistance for any individual convicted of a controlled substance felony.
- (3) ELIGIBILITY FOR NONCITIZENS.—A "qualified noncitizen" is an individual who is admitted to the United States as a refugee under s. 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or who is granted asylum under s. 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; a noncitizen whose deportation is withheld

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under s. 243(h) or s. 241(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; a noncitizen who is paroled into the United States under s. 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, for at least 1 year; a noncitizen who is granted conditional entry pursuant to s. 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act as in effect prior to April 1, 1980; a Cuban or Haitian entrant; or a noncitizen who has been admitted as a permanent resident. In addition, a "qualified noncitizen" includes an individual who, or an individual whose child or parent, has been battered or subject to extreme cruelty in the United States by a spouse, a parent, or other household member under certain circumstances, and has applied for or received protection under the federal Violence Against Women Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-322, if the need for benefits is related to the abuse and the batterer no longer lives in the household. A "nonqualified noncitizen" is a nonimmigrant noncitizen, including a tourist, business visitor, foreign student, exchange visitor, temporary worker, or diplomat. In addition, a "nonqualified noncitizen" includes an individual paroled into the United States for less than 1 year. A qualified noncitizen who is otherwise eligible may receive temporary cash assistance to the extent permitted by federal law. The income or resources of a sponsor and the sponsor's spouse shall be included in determining eligibility to the maximum extent permitted by federal law.

(d) The income of an illegal noncitizen or ineligible noncitizen who is a mandatory member of a family, less a pro rata share for the illegal noncitizen or ineligible noncitizen, counts in full in determining a family's eligibility to

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88	participate in the program.
89	(11) DISREGARDS
90	(a) As an incentive to employment, the first \$200 plus one-
91	half of the remainder of earned income shall be disregarded. In
92	order to be eligible for earned income to be disregarded, the
93	individual must be:
94	1. A current participant in the program; or
95	2. Eligible for participation in the program without the
96	earnings disregard.
97	(b) A child's earned income shall be disregarded if the
98	child is a family member, attends high school or the equivalent,
99	and is <u>less than</u> 19 years of age or younger .
100	Section 2. Section 414.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to
101	read:
102	414.105 Time limitations of temporary cash assistance
103	Except as otherwise provided in this section, an applicant or
104	current participant shall receive temporary cash assistance for
105	no more than a lifetime cumulative total of $\underline{30}$ $\underline{48}$ months, unless
106	otherwise provided by law.
107	(1) Hardship exemptions from the time limitations provided
108	in this section may not exceed 20 percent of the average monthly
109	caseload, as determined by the department in cooperation with
110	CareerSource Florida, Inc. Criteria for hardship exemptions
111	include:
112	(a) Diligent participation in activities, combined with
113	inability to obtain employment.
114	(b) Diligent participation in activities, combined with
115	extraordinary barriers to employment, including the conditions

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which may result in an exemption to work requirements.

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(c) Significant barriers to employment, combined with a need for additional time.

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- (d) Diligent participation in activities and a need by teen parents for an exemption in order to have 24 months of eligibility beyond receipt of the high school diploma or equivalent.
- (e) A recommendation of extension for a minor child of a participating family that has reached the end of the eligibility period for temporary cash assistance. The recommendation must be the result of a review that determines that the termination of the child's temporary cash assistance would be likely to result in the child being placed into emergency shelter or foster care.
- (2) A victim of domestic violence may be granted a hardship exemption if the effects of such domestic violence delay or otherwise interrupt or adversely affect the individual's participation in the program.
- (3) The department, in cooperation with CareerSource Florida, Inc., shall establish a procedure for approving hardship exemptions and for reviewing hardship cases at least once every 2 years. Regional workforce boards may assist in making these determinations.
- (4) For individuals who have moved from another state, the months in which temporary cash assistance was received under a block grant program that provided temporary assistance for needy families in any state shall count towards the cumulative 30-month 48-month benefit limit for temporary cash assistance.
- (5) For individuals subject to a time limitation under the Family Transition Act of 1993, that time limitation shall continue to apply. Months in which temporary cash assistance was

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received through the family transition program shall count towards the time limitations under this section.

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- (6) Except when temporary cash assistance was received through the family transition program, the calculation of the time limitation for temporary cash assistance shall begin with the first month of receipt of temporary cash assistance after the effective date of this act.
- (7) Child-only cases are not subject to time limitations, and temporary cash assistance received while an individual is a minor child shall not count towards time limitations.
- 156 (8) An individual who receives benefits under the 157 Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program or the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) program is not subject to 158 159 time limitations. An individual who has applied for supplemental security income (SSI) or supplemental security disability income 161 (SSDI) but has not yet received a determination must be granted an extension of time limits until the individual receives a 162 163 final determination on the SSI or SSDI application. 164 Determination shall be considered final once all appeals have 165 been exhausted, benefits have been received, or denial has been 166 accepted without any appeal. While awaiting a final determination, the individual must continue to meet all program 168 requirements assigned to the participant based on medical 169 ability to comply. If a final determination results in the 170 denial of benefits for supplemental security income (SSI) or 171 supplemental security disability income (SSDI), any period 172 during which the recipient received assistance under this 173 section shall be counted in the recipient's 30-month 48-month 174 lifetime limit.

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(9) A person who is totally responsible for the personal care of a disabled family member is not subject to time limitations if the need for the care is verified and alternative care is not available for the family member. The department shall annually evaluate an individual's qualifications for this exemption.

(10) A member of the staff of the regional workforce board shall interview and assess the employment prospects and barriers of each participant who is within 6 months of reaching the 30-month 48-month time limit. The staff member shall assist the participant in identifying actions necessary to become employed prior to reaching the benefit time limit for temporary cash assistance and, if appropriate, shall refer the participant for services that could facilitate employment.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 445.024, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

445.024 Work requirements.-

(2) WORK ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS.—Each individual who is not otherwise exempt from work activity requirements must provide proof of application for employment with three employers and participate in a work activity for the maximum number of hours allowable under federal law; however, a participant may not be required to work more than 40 hours per week. The maximum number of hours each month that a family may be required to participate in community service or work experience programs is the number of hours that would result from dividing the family's monthly amount for temporary cash assistance and food assistance by the applicable minimum wage. However, the maximum hours required per week for community service or work experience may not exceed 40

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hours.

- (a) A participant in a work activity may also be required to enroll in and attend a course of instruction designed to increase literacy skills to a level necessary for obtaining or retaining employment if the instruction plus the work activity does not require more than 40 hours per week.
- (b) Program funds may be used, as available, to support the efforts of a participant who meets the work activity requirements and who wishes to enroll in or continue enrollment in an adult general education program or other training programs.

Section 4. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 414.105, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (4) of section 414.065, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

414.065 Noncompliance with work requirements.-

- (4) EXCEPTIONS TO NONCOMPLIANCE PENALTIES.—Unless otherwise provided, the situations listed in this subsection shall constitute exceptions to the penalties for noncompliance with participation requirements, except that these situations do not constitute exceptions to the applicable time limit for receipt of temporary cash assistance:
- (b) Noncompliance related to domestic violence.—An individual who is determined to be unable to comply with the work requirements because such compliance would make it probable that the individual would be unable to escape domestic violence shall be exempt from work requirements. However, the individual shall comply with a plan that specifies alternative requirements that prepare the individual for self-sufficiency while providing

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for the safety of the individual and the individual's dependents. A participant who is determined to be out of compliance with the alternative requirement plan shall be subject to the penalties under subsection (1). An exception granted under this paragraph does not automatically constitute an exception to the time limitations on benefits specified under s. 414.105.

(c) Noncompliance related to treatment or remediation of past effects of domestic violence. - An individual who is determined to be unable to comply with the work requirements under this section due to mental or physical impairment related to past incidents of domestic violence may be exempt from work requirements, except that such individual shall comply with a plan that specifies alternative requirements that prepare the individual for self-sufficiency while providing for the safety of the individual and the individual's dependents. A participant who is determined to be out of compliance with the alternative requirement plan shall be subject to the penalties under subsection (1). The plan must include counseling or a course of treatment necessary for the individual to resume participation. The need for treatment and the expected duration of such treatment must be verified by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; a psychologist licensed under s. 490.005(1), s. 490.006, or the provision identified as s. 490.013(2) in s. 1, chapter 81-235, Laws of Florida; a therapist as defined in s. 491.003(2) or (6); or a treatment professional who is registered under s. 39.905(1)(g), is authorized to maintain confidentiality under s. 90.5036(1)(d), and has a minimum of 2 years experience at a certified domestic violence center. An exception granted

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6-00684-16 2016750 262 under this paragraph does not automatically constitute an 263 exception from the time limitations on benefits specified under 264 265 Section 5. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 266 made by this act to section 414.105, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 267 2.68 445.051, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 269 445.051 Individual development accounts.-270 (4) (a) Any family subject to time limits and fully 271 complying with work requirements of the temporary cash 272 assistance program, pursuant to ss. 414.045, 414.065, 414.095, 273 414.105, and 445.024, which enters into an agreement with an approved fiduciary organization is eligible to participate in an 274 275 individual development account. 276 Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments 277 made by this act to sections 414.095 and 414.105, Florida 278 Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (1) of section 279 414.045, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 280 414.045 Cash assistance program.—Cash assistance families 2.81 include any families receiving cash assistance payments from the 282 state program for temporary assistance for needy families as defined in federal law, whether such funds are from federal 284 funds, state funds, or commingled federal and state funds. Cash 285 assistance families may also include families receiving cash 286 assistance through a program defined as a separate state 287 program.

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(1) For reporting purposes, families receiving cash

assistance shall be grouped into the following categories. The

department may develop additional groupings in order to comply

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with federal reporting requirements, to comply with the datareporting needs of the board of directors of CareerSource Florida, Inc., or to better inform the public of program progress.

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- (a) Work-eligible cases.-Work-eligible cases shall include:
- 1. Families containing an adult or a teen head of household, as defined by federal law. These cases are generally subject to the work activity requirements provided in s. 445.024 and the time limitations on benefits provided in s. 414.105.
- 2. Families with a parent where the parent's needs have been removed from the case due to sanction or disqualification shall be considered work-eligible cases to the extent that such cases are considered in the calculation of federal participation rates or would be counted in such calculation in future months.
- 3. Families participating in transition assistance programs.
- 4. Families otherwise eligible for temporary cash assistance which receive diversion services, a severance payment, or participate in the relocation program.
- (b) Child-only cases.—Child-only cases include cases that do not have an adult or teen head of household as defined in federal law. Such cases include:
- 1. Children in the care of caretaker relatives, if the caretaker relatives choose to have their needs excluded in the calculation of the amount of cash assistance.
- 2. Families in the Relative Caregiver Program as provided in s. 39.5085.
- 3. Families in which the only parent in a single-parent family or both parents in a two-parent family receive

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Florida Senate - 2016 SB 750

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320 supplemental security income (SSI) benefits under Title XVI of 321 the Social Security Act, as amended. To the extent permitted by 322 federal law, individuals receiving SSI shall be excluded as household members in determining the amount of cash assistance, and such cases shall not be considered families containing an 324 adult. Parents or caretaker relatives who are excluded from the 325 326 cash assistance group due to receipt of SSI may choose to 327 participate in work activities. An individual whose ability to 328 participate in work activities is limited who volunteers to 329 participate in work activities shall be assigned to work activities consistent with such limitations. An individual who volunteers to participate in a work activity may receive child 331 332 care or support services consistent with such participation.

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- 4. Families in which the only parent in a single-parent family or both parents in a two-parent family are not eligible for cash assistance due to immigration status or other limitation of federal law. To the extent required by federal law, such cases shall not be considered families containing an adult.
- 5. To the extent permitted by federal law and subject to appropriations, special needs children who have been adopted pursuant to s. 409.166 and whose adopting family qualifies as a needy family under the state program for temporary assistance for needy families. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in s. 414.075, s. 414.085, or s. 414.095, a family shall be considered a needy family if:
- a. The family is determined by the department to have an income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level;
 - b. The family meets the requirements of s. 414.095(2) and

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(3) related to residence, citizenship, or eligible noncitizen 349 350 status; and 351 c. The family provides any information that may be 352 necessary to meet federal reporting requirements specified under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act. 353 354 355 Families described in subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3. may receive child care assistance or other 356 357 supports or services so that the children may continue to be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives. Such 358 359 assistance or services may be funded from the temporary 360 assistance for needy families block grant to the extent permitted under federal law and to the extent funds have been 361 362 provided in the General Appropriations Act.

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

pared By: Th	e Profession	nal Staff of the C	ommittee on Childr	en, Families, a	nd Elder Affairs
CS/SB 860)				
Children, F	Families, a	nd Elder Affai	rs Committee and	d Senator De	tert
Foster Fan	nilies				
January 14	4, 2016	REVISED:			
YST	STAF	F DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
	Hendo	on	CF	Fav/CS	
			RC	_	
	CS/SB 860 Children, F Foster Far	CS/SB 860 Children, Families, a Foster Families January 14, 2016 YST STAF	CS/SB 860 Children, Families, and Elder Affair Foster Families January 14, 2016 REVISED:	CS/SB 860 Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee and Foster Families January 14, 2016 REVISED: YST STAFF DIRECTOR Hendon CF	Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee and Senator De Foster Families January 14, 2016 REVISED: YST STAFF DIRECTOR REFERENCE Hendon CF Fav/CS

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Technical Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 860 designates the second week of February of each year as "Foster Family Appreciation Week," to recognize the enduring and invaluable contributions that foster parents provide to the children in their care and, thus, to the future of the state.

The bill has no fiscal impact on state or local government.

The bill provides an effective day of upon becoming law.

II. Present Situation:

Chapter 683, F.S., contains provisions relating to legal holidays and observances. There are currently 21 legal holidays designated in s. 683.01, F.S.¹ The chapter provides that whenever reference is made to "legal holidays" in contracts to be performed by the state, the term includes the holidays designated in s. 683.01, F.S., and such others as may be designated by law.²

Designation of a day as a legal holiday does not necessarily make that day a paid holiday for

¹ The legal holidays named in s. 683.01, F.S., are: (a) Sunday; (b) New Year's Day; (c) Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.; (d) Birthday of Robert E. Lee; (e) Lincoln's Birthday; (f) Susan B. Anthony's Birthday; (g) Washington's Birthday; (h) Good Friday; (i) Pascua Florida Day; (j) Confederate Memorial Day; (k) Memorial Day; (l) Birthday of Jefferson Davis; (m) Flag Day; (n) Independence Day; (o) Labor Day; (p) Columbus Day and Farmers' Day; (q) Veterans' Day; (r) General Election Day; (s) Thanksgiving Day; (t) Christmas Day; and (u) Shrove Tuesday, in certain counties.

² See s. 683.02, F.S.

BILL: CS/SB 860 Page 2

public employees. Presently, there are nine paid holidays for state employees, all of which are listed in s. 110.117, F.S.³

Additional holidays such as Gasparilla Day and Rosh Hashanah are designated as legal holidays in certain counties or judicial circuits.⁴

Chapter 683, F.S., additionally designates days of special observance that are not legal holidays. These include, but are not limited to, Law Enforcement Memorial Day, Teacher's Day, Florida Alzheimer's Disease Day, Patriots' Day, Florida Missing Children's Day, and Homeless Persons' Memorial Day. Currently, the state does not officially celebrate the contributions of foster families with a day of observance.

While Florida law does not define the terms "foster parent" or "foster family," these individuals and families play a key role in the child welfare system that provides services to children who must live away from their family of origin when that family cannot provide a safe environment or meet the special needs of the children. The role of the foster parents is to provide the foster child with a safe and healthy environment in a family home, on a temporary basis, until the child can be reunited with his/her family, be placed in another permanent setting, or moved into independent living.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 designates the second week of February each year as "Foster Family Appreciation Week." The purpose of the week is to recognize the enduring and invaluable contributions that foster parents provide to the children in their care and, thus, to the future of the state. The Department of Children and Families, local governments, and other agencies are encouraged to sponsor events to promote awareness of the contributions made by foster families to the vitality of the state.

Section 2 provides an effective date of upon becoming law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

³ The following holidays are paid holidays observed by all state branches and agencies: (a) New Year's Day; (b) Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.; (c) Memorial Day; (d) Independence Day; (e) Labor Day; (f) Veterans' Day; (g) Thanksgiving Day; (h) Friday after Thanksgiving; and (i) Christmas Day.

⁴ See ss. 683.08, 683.09, 683.12 and 683.19, F.S.

⁵ For a full list of special observances in the state and legal holidays in specific counties, see ss. 683.04 through 683.332, F.S.

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\sim	Truct		Dootriction
U.	Hust	runus	Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates s. 683.333 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs on January 14, 2016:

The Committee Substitute removes an unnecessary date.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: FAV		
01/14/2016		

The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Detert) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

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Delete lines 52 - 53

and insert: (1) The second week of February of each year is designated as "Foster Family Appreciation Week" to

By Senator Detert

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to foster families; creating s. 683.333, F.S.; designating the second week of February of each year as "Foster Family Appreciation Week"; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the family is the very foundation of our communities, state, and country, and

WHEREAS, parents serve as a child's primary source of love, attachment, identity, self-esteem, and support, and

WHEREAS, foster parents open their homes and hearts to children whose families are in crisis and play a vital role in helping children heal, reconnect, grow, and flourish, and

WHEREAS, foster parents are professional parents and full partners in the commitment to ensuring the well-being of children in foster care, and

WHEREAS, many of the children adopted in this state have been provided a permanent home by their foster parents, and

WHEREAS, foster parents play a critical role in the Quality Parenting Initiative, which places a priority on quality parenting, putting the needs of children first, advocating for children in their care, and supporting and mentoring birth families, and

WHEREAS, in this state, more than 6,000 children and youth in foster care have a safe, secure, and stable family foster home, and

WHEREAS, compassionate individuals, faith-based communities, and public and private organizations work to increase public awareness of the enduring and valuable

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Florida Senate - 2016 SB 860

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30	contributions of foster parents and the needs of children in
31	foster care, and
32	WHEREAS, those families who are able to serve as foster
33	parents should be wholeheartedly encouraged to do so, and
34	WHEREAS, the Governor's Office of Adoption and Child
35	Protection, the Legislature, the Department of Children and
36	Families, community-based care lead agencies, the guardian ad
37	litem program, the Florida State Foster/Adoptive Parent
38	Association, and state and local agencies and organizations all
39	provide support for foster families, and
40	WHEREAS, to continue to commend and support foster families
41	in the years ahead, the people of this state are called upon to
42	recognize the positive impact that foster parents have on
43	children in foster care and to consider providing a loving,
44	supportive home for children in need by becoming foster parents,
45	NOW, THEREFORE,
46	
47	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
48	
49	Section 1. Section 683.333, Florida Statutes, is created to
50	read:
51	683.333 Foster Family Appreciation Week
52	(1) The second week of February of each year, beginning in
53	2016, is designated as "Foster Family Appreciation Week" to
54	recognize the enduring and invaluable contributions that foster
55	parents provide to the children in their care and, thus, to the
56	<pre>future of this state.</pre>
57	(2) The Department of Children and Families, local
5.8	governments, and other agencies are encouraged to sponsor events

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to promote awareness of the contributions made by foster

families to the vitality of the state.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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 ${\bf CODING:}$ Words ${\bf stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\bf \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: FAV		
01/14/2016		

The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Detert) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

1 2 3

4

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Delete lines 52 - 53

and insert: (1) The second week of February of each year is designated as "Foster Family Appreciation Week" to

The Florida Senate **COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD**

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM:

FINAL ACTION: Favorable with Committee Substitute

MEETING DATE: Thursday, January 14, 2016 TIME:

10:00 a.m.—12:00 noon 301 Senate Office Building PLACE:

FINAL	VOTE		1/14/2016 1 Amendment 235082					
			Detert					
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Χ		Dean						
Χ		Detert						
Χ		Garcia						
Χ		Hutson						
Χ		Ring						
Χ		Altman, VICE CHAIR						
VA		Sobel, CHAIR						
7	0	TOTALS	FAV	-				
Yea	Nay	TOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment

TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	pared By: The	Profession	al Staff of the 0	Committee on Childre	en, Families, and Elder Affairs
BILL:	SB 7048				
INTRODUCER:	Children, F	amilies, a	nd Elder Affa	airs Committee	
SUBJECT:	OGSR/Clie	nt Record	ls and Donor	Information Colle	ected by Regional Autism Centers
DATE:	January 15,	2016	REVISED:		
ANAL	YST	STAFF	DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Crosier		Hendo	n		CA Submitted as a Committee Bill

I. Summary:

SB 7048 the Open Government Sunset Review Act requires the Legislature to review each public record and each public meeting exemption five years after enactment. If the Legislature does not reenact the exemption, it automatically repeals on October 2nd of the fifth year after enactment.

The Legislature has established seven regional autism centers (centers) throughout the state. The centers are tasked with providing nonresidential resources and training services to persons of all ages and all levels of intellectual functioning who have autism, an autistic-like disability, a dual sensory impairment, a sensory impairment with other handicapping conditions, or a pervasive developmental disorder that is not otherwise specified. Each center must provide services within its geographical region of the state, be operationally and fiscally independent, and coordinate services within and between state agencies, local agencies, and school districts.

Current law provides two public record exemptions for the centers. The first exemption provides that all records relating to a client of a center who receives the services of a center or participates in center activities, and all records relating to the client's family, are confidential and exempt from public record requirements. Confidential and exempt client records may be released in certain instances. The second exemption provides that personal identifying information of a donor or prospective donor to the center who desires to remain anonymous is confidential and exempt from public record requirements.

The bill reenacts the public record exemptions, which will repeal on October 2, 2016, if this bill does not become law.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on the state or local governments.

II. Present Situation:

Open Government Sunset Review Act

The Open Government Sunset Review Act (Act)¹ sets forth a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended public record or public meeting exemptions. It requires an automatic repeal of the exemption on October 2nd of the fifth year after creation or substantial amendment, unless the Legislature reenacts the exemption.²

The Act provides that a public record or public meeting exemption may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose. In addition, it may be no broader than is necessary to meet one of the following purposes:

- Allows the state or its political subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a
 governmental program, which administration would be significantly impaired without the
 exemption.
- Protects sensitive personal information that, if released, would be defamatory or would jeopardize an individual's safety; however, only the identity of an individual may be exempted under this provision.
- Protects trade or business secrets.³

If, and only if, in reenacting an exemption that will repeal and the exemption is expanded (essentially creating a new exemption), then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are required.⁴ If the exemption is reenacted with grammatical or stylistic changes that do not expand the exemption, if the exemption is narrowed, or if an exception to the exemption is created⁵ then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are not required.

Regional Autism Centers

In 2002 the Legislature established six regional autism centers⁶ (center) throughout the state, adding a seventh in 2005.⁷ The seven centers are located at the:

- College of Medicine at Florida State University;⁸
- College of Medicine at the University of Florida;⁹

¹ Section 119.15, F.S.

² Section 119.15(3), F.S.

³ Section 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

⁴ Section 24(c), Art. I, FLA. CONST.

⁵ An example of an exception to a public record exemption would be allowing another agency access to confidential and exempt records.

⁶ Chapter 2002-387, L.O.F.

⁷ Chapter 2005-49, L.O.F.

⁸ The College of Medicine at Florida State University serves Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington Counties. Section 1004.55(1)(a), F.S.

⁹ The College of Medicine at the University of Florida serves Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lafayette, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Suwannee, and Union Counties. Section 1004.55(1)(b), F.S.

- University of Florida Health Science Center at Jacksonville;¹⁰
- Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute at the University of South Florida; 11
- Mailman Center for Child Development and the Department of Psychology at the University of Miami; 12
- College of Health and Public Affairs at the University of Central Florida; 13 and
- Department of Exceptional Student Education at Florida Atlantic University. 14

Current law requires the centers to provide nonresidential resources and training services to persons of all ages and all levels of intellectual functioning who have autism, ¹⁵ an autistic-like disability, a dual sensory impairment, a sensory impairment with other handicapping conditions, or a pervasive developmental disorder that is not otherwise specified. ¹⁶ Each center must be operationally and fiscally independent and provide services within its geographical region of the state. ¹⁷ Additionally, each center must coordinate services within and between state agencies, local agencies, and school districts. However, services offered by the center may not be duplicative of those offered by the agencies or school districts. ¹⁸

Each center must provide expertise in autism, autistic-like behaviors, and sensory impairments; individual and direct family assistance; technical assistance and consultation services; professional training programs; public education programs; coordination and dissemination of local and regional information regarding available resources; and support to state agencies in the development of training for early child care providers and educators with respect to developmental disabilities.¹⁹

Public Record Exemptions under Review

In 2011, the Legislature created public record exemptions for the centers.²⁰ All records that relate to the client of a center who receives the center's services or participates in center

 $^{^{10}}$ The University of Florida Health Science Center at Jacksonville serves Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, and St. Johns Counties. Section 1004.55(1)(c), F.S.

¹¹ The Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute at the University of South Florida serves Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Sarasota Counties. Section 1004.55(1)(d), F.S.

¹² The Mailman Center for Child Development and the Department of Psychology at the University of Miami services Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe Counties, Section 1004.55(1)€, F.S.

¹³ The College of Health and Public Affairs at the University of Central Florida services Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Sumter, and Volusia Counties. Section 1004.55(1)(f), F.S.

¹⁴ The Department of Exceptional Student Education at Florida Atlantic University services Palm Beach, Martin, St. Lucie, Okeechobee, and Indian River Counties. Section 1004.55(1)(g), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 393.063(3), F.S., defines "autism" as a pervasive, neurologically based developmental disability of extended duration which causes severe learning, communication, and behavior disorders with age of onset during infancy or childhood. Individuals with autism exhibit impairment in reciprocal social interaction, impairment in verbal and nonverbal communication and imaginative ability, and a markedly restricted repertoire of activities and interests.

¹⁶ Section 1004.55(1), F.S.

¹⁷ *Id*.

¹⁸ *Id*.

¹⁹ Section 1004.55(4), F.S.

²⁰ Chapter 2011-22, L.O.F.; codified as s. 1004.55(6), F.S.

activities are confidential and exempt²¹ from public record requirements. The public record exemption also applies to records that relate to the client's family. In addition, personal identifying information of a donor or prospective donor to a center who desires to remain anonymous is confidential and exempt from public record requirements.²²

Upon request, the center must provide a copy of the client's individual record to the client, if he or she is competent, or to the client's parent or legal guardian, if he or she is incompetent.²³

A center may release the confidential and exempt records relating to a client or the client's family as follows:

- To physicians, attorneys, or governmental entities having need of the confidential and exempt information to aid a client, as authorized by the client, if competent, or the client's parent or legal guardian if the client is incompetent.²⁴
- In response to a subpoena or to persons authorized by order of the court.²⁵
- To the State Board of Education or the Board of Governors of the State University System when the director of the center deems it necessary for the treatment of a client, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, or evaluation of programs.

The center may release information contained in the confidential and exempt records in the following instances, provided that personal identifying information of the client or the client's family is removed:

- To a person engaged in bona fide research if that person agrees to sign a confidentiality agreement with the center, maintain the confidentiality of the information received, and, to the extent permitted by law and after the research has concluded, destroy any confidential and exempt information obtained.²⁶
- By the director of the center or the director's designee for statistical and research purposes
 provided that any confidential and exempt information is removed in the reporting of such
 statistical or research data.²⁷

The 2011 public necessity statement provides that the public record exemption for records relating to a client or the client's family is a public necessity because:

Matters of personal health are traditionally private and confidential concerns between the patient and the health care provider. The private and confidential nature of personal

²¹ There is a difference between records the Legislature designates exempt from public records requirements and those the Legislature deems confidential and exempt. A record classified as exempt from public disclosure may be disclosed under certain circumstances. *See Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So. 2d 683, 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991) *review denied*, 589 So. 2d 289 (Fla. 1991). If the Legislature designates a record as confidential and exempt from public disclosure, such record may not be released by the custodian of public records to anyone other than the persons or entities specifically designated in statute. *See WFTV, Inc. v. Sch. Bd. of Seminole Cnty*, 874 So. 2d 48, 53 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004), *review denied*, 892 So. 2d 1015 (Fla. 2004); Op. Att'y Gen. Fla. 85-692 (1985). ²² Section 1004.55(6)(a)1., F.S.

²² Section 1004.55(6)(a)1, F.S.

²³ Section 1004.55(6)(b), F.S.

²⁴ Section 1004.55(6)(a)2., F.S.

²⁵ Section 1004.55(6)(a)3.a., F.S.

²⁶ Section 1004.55(6)(a)3.b., F.S.

²⁷ Section 1004.55(6)(a)3.a., F.S.

health matters pervades both the public and private health care sectors. For these reasons, the individual's expectation of and right to privacy in all matters regarding his or her personal health necessitates this exemption.²⁸

The public necessity statement further provides that release of records relating to a client or the client's family could be defamatory or could cause unwarranted damage to the name or reputation of the client or the client's family. It also provides that:

Protecting such records ensures an environment in which the discussion of the condition of autism or related disorders can be conducted in a free and open manner, thus enabling individuals with autism and their families to receive appropriate diagnostic and treatment information and cope more effectively with the enormous challenges posed by neurodevelopmental disorders and sensory impairments.²⁹

With regard to the public record exemption for personal identifying information of a donor or prospective donor to the center, the 2011 public necessity statement provides that:

If the identity of a prospective or actual donor who desires to remain anonymous is subject to disclosure, there is a chilling effect on donations because donors are concerned about disclosure of personal information leading to theft and, in particular, identity theft, including personal safety and security.³⁰

Pursuant to the Open Government Sunset Review Act, the public record exemptions will repeal on October 2, 2016, unless reenacted by the Legislature.³¹

Staff Review of the Exemptions

During the 2015 interim, subcommittee staff sent questionnaires to each center as part of the Open Government Sunset Review process. All respondents recommended reenactment of the exemption without changes.³² The centers indicated that the public record exemption for records relating to a client or the client's family provides the clients of the centers with the security of knowing that sensitive information about themselves or their child is protected from a public records request. This ensures the integrity of the relationship between the client and the center.³³ In addition, a center's response provided that the public record exemption for donor information is important because many of the donors are clients or are family member of clients.³⁴

²⁸ Section 1004.55(6)(a)4.a.., F.S

²⁹ Section 1004.55(6)(a)4.b., F.S.

³⁰ Section 2, ch. 2011-221, L.O.F.

³¹ *Id*.

³² Section 1004.55(6)(c), F.S.

³³ *Id.* at question 11.

 $^{^{34}}$ *Id.* at question 12.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 1004.55, F.S., to save from repeal the public record exemptions for regional autism centers. The bill removes the scheduled repeal of the public records exemptions, thereby reenacting:

- The public record exemption for all records relating to a client of the center or the client's family; and
- The public record exemption for personal identifying information of a donor or prospective donor to the center who desires to remain anonymous.

Section 2 provides an effective date of October 1, 2016.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A.	Municipality/County	Mandates	Restrictions:
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None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 1004.55(6), of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: FAV	•	
01/14/2016	•	
	•	
	•	
	•	

The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Altman) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

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Delete lines 41 - 49

4 and insert:

confidential and exempt records as follows:

(a) to a person engaged in a bona fide research if that person agrees to sign a confidentiality agreement with the regional autism center, agrees to maintain the confidentiality of the information received, and to the extent permitted by law and after the research has concluded, destroy any confidential

information obtained.

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5. (b) The director of the center or his or her designee may release information for statistical and research purposes by the director of the center or designee, provided that any confidential and

FOR CONSIDERATION By the Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

586-01821-16 20167048pb

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to a review under the Open Government Sunset Review Act; amending s. 1004.55, F.S., which provides an exemption from public records requirements for information relating to client records and donor information collected by regional autism centers; removing the scheduled repeal of the exemption; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (6) of section 1004.55, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1004.55 Regional autism centers; public record exemptions.—
(6) (a) Client records.—

- 1. All records that relate to a client of a regional autism center who receives the services of a center or participates in center activities, and all records that relate to the client's family, are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- 2. A client who receives the services of a center, if competent, or the client's parent or legal guardian if the client is incompetent, shall be provided with a copy of the client's individual record upon request.
- 3. A regional autism center may release the confidential and exempt records as follows:
- a. To physicians, attorneys, or governmental entities having need of the confidential and exempt information to aid a client, as authorized by the client, if competent, or the client's parent or legal guardian if the client is incompetent.
 - b. In response to a subpoena or to persons authorized by

Page 1 of 2

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2016 (PROPOSED BILL) SPB 7048

586-01821-16 20167048pb order of court.

c. To the State Board of Education or the Board of Governors of the State University System when the director of the center deems it necessary for the treatment of the client, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, or evaluation of programs.

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- 4. Provided that personal identifying information of a client or the client's family has been removed, a regional autism center may release information contained in the confidential and exempt records as follows:
- a. To a person engaged in bona fide research if that person agrees to sign a confidentiality agreement with the regional autism center, agrees to maintain the confidentiality of the information received, and, to the extent permitted by law and after the research has concluded, destroy any confidential information obtained.
- b. For statistical and research purposes by the director of the center or designee, provided that any confidential and exempt information is removed in the reporting of such statistical or research data.
- (b) Donor information.—Personal identifying information of a donor or prospective donor to a regional autism center who desires to remain anonymous is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (c) Review and repeal.—This subsection is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2016, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

Page 2 of 2

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

The Florida Senate **COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD**

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

SPB 7048 ITEM:

FINAL ACTION: Submitted as Committee Bill **MEETING DATE:** Thursday, January 14, 2016

10:00 a.m.—12:00 noon 301 Senate Office Building TIME: PLACE:

FINAL VOTE			1/14/2016 Amendmei	1/14/2016 1 Amendment 157534				
			Altman					
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Χ		Dean						
		Detert						
Χ		Garcia						
		Hutson						
		Ring						
Χ		Altman, VICE CHAIR						
Х		Sobel, CHAIR						
4	0	TOTALS	FAV	-				
Yea	Nay	1017.20	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment

TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting



Presentation to Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee

John N. Bryant, Assistant Secretary for Substance Abuse and Mental Health

January 14, 2016

State Mental Health Treatment Facilities Mission & Vision

Mission

The mission of Florida's State Mental Health Treatment Facilities is to provide the highest quality mental health treatment, services, and supports to empower individuals to be actively involved in their recovery and to ensure their timely and successful return to the community or courts.

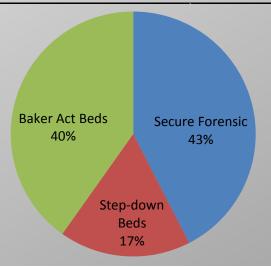
Vision

Individuals admitted to our Mental Health Treatment Facilities will receive the **best** clinical and rehabilitative services available, focusing on reducing severity of psychiatric symptoms, early return to the community or other appropriate placement, and continuing recovery in order for each individual to resume meaningful life roles.



Operating Capacities

Facility	Туре	Licensure	Accreditation	Bed Capacity FY2015-16			
Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee		Chapter 395	CARF	469			
North Florida Evaluation and Treatment Center	Secure Forensic	N/A	CARF	193			
South Florida Evaluation and Treatment Center	Secure Forensic	Chapter 395	Joint Commission	238			
Treasure Coast Forensic Treatment Center		N/A	Joint Commission	224			
Sub-Total Secure Forensic	Sub-Total Secure Forensic						
Florida State Hospital	Forensic Step-	Chapter 395	CARF	250			
Northeast Florida State Hospital, Macclenny	Down	Chapter 395	CARF	140			
South Florida State Hospital, Pembroke Pines	DOWII	Chapter 395	Joint Commission	70			
Sub-Total Step-down Beds				460			
Total Forensic Designated Beds							
Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee		Chapter 395	CARF	240			
Northeast Florida State Hospital, Macclenny	Civil	Chapter 395	CARF	473			
South Florida State Hospital, Pembroke Pines	Civii	Chapter 395	Joint Commission	271			
West Florida Community Care Center, Milton		Chapter 395	CARF	80			
Sub-Total Baker Act Beds							
Total Beds				2,648			



Bed Utilization as of December 31, 2015

Facility	Bed Type	Utilization
Florida State Hospital	Civil	101%
Northeast Florida State Hospital	Civil	96%
South Florida State Hospital	Civil	98%
West Florida Community Care Center	Civil	86%
Florida State Hospital Forensic	Secure Forensic	105%
North Florida Evaluation & Treatment Center	Secure Forensic	102%
South Florida Evaluation & Treatment Center	Secure Forensic	103%
Treasure Coast Forensic Treatment Center	Secure Forensic	106%
Florida State Hospital	Stepdown	99%
Northeast Florida State Hospital	Stepdown	105%
South Florida State Hospital	Stepdown	101%

As of January 5, 2016, there were 48 persons on the secure forensic admission waiting list.

As of December 31, 2015, there were 116 persons on the civil admissions waiting list.

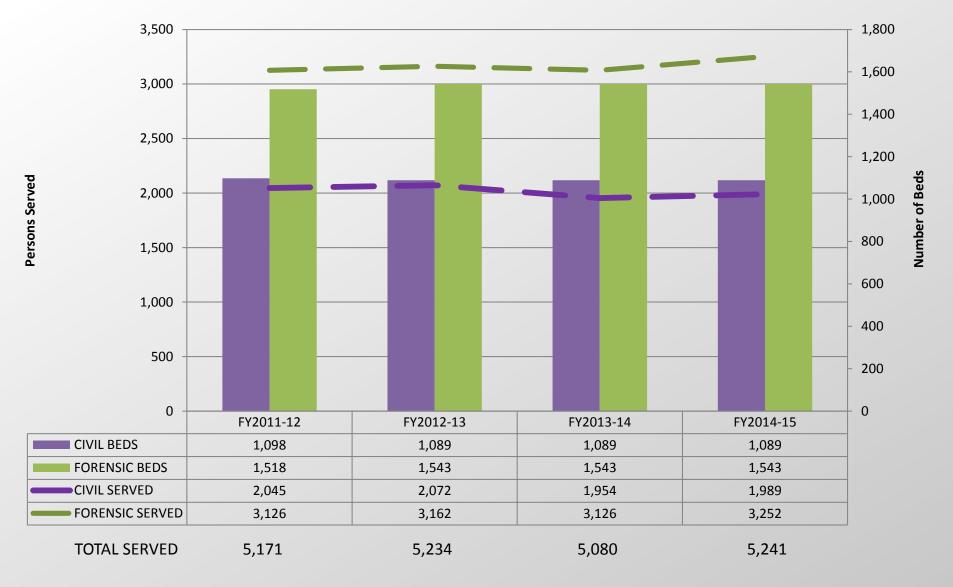
Population Served

- 1. Secure Forensic Criteria for commitment under Chapter 916, F.S.
 - Person is charged with a felony offense and is either Incompetent to Proceed or Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity
 - Less restrictive alternatives are judged inappropriate
 - Must be 18 years of age or older or a juvenile adjudicated as an adult

2. Step-down Forensic

- Same criteria as above, however, the recovery team has determined that a civil facility is appropriate and is in the resident's best interest
- 3. Civil Criteria for placement under Chapter 394, F.S., (Baker Act):
 - May be voluntary or involuntary. Voluntary must be competent and able to give express and informed consent
 - Less restrictive placement in the community is not available
 - Must be 18 years of age or older
 - Person is incapable of surviving alone or with the willing help of others
 - Likely to suffer from neglect, or refuse to care for themselves, and
 - Likely to inflict serious bodily harm to self or others

Relationship between Beds and Persons Served

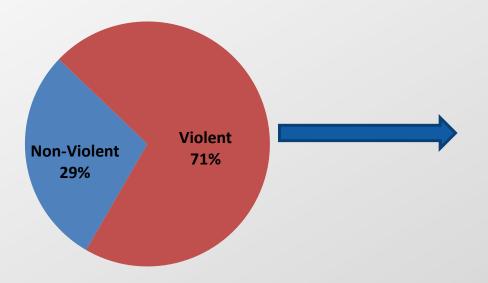




Characteristics of Forensic Persons Served

(1,586 residents as of October 30)

Nature of Charges for Forensic Commitments

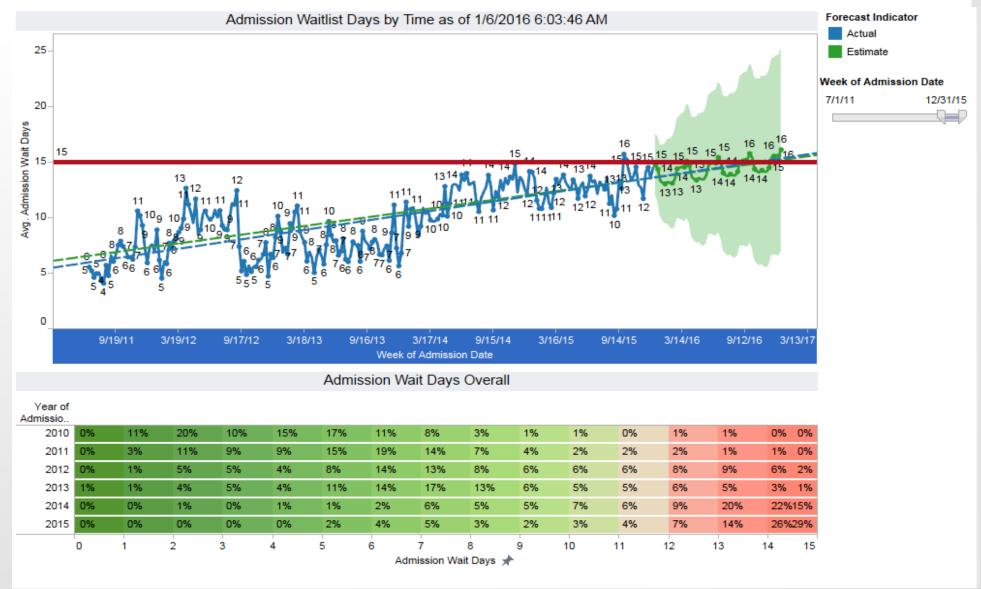


CHARGE	PERCENT
BATTERY ON A LEO/FIREFIGHTER/EMT/OFFICER	26%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	17%
BATTERY, NOT INCLUDING SEXUAL/ELDERLY/LEO	16%
AGGRAVATED BATTERY	16%
RESISTING OFFICER WITH VIOLENCE	14%
MURDER	13%
ROBBERY	8%
ATTEMPTED MURDER	8%
BATTERY ON A PERSON 65 YEARS OR OLDER	6%
SEXUAL BATTERY	4%

NUMBERS ARE NOT ADDITIVE AS AN INDIVIDUAL CAN BE CHARGED WITH MORE THAN ONE OFFENSE



Forensic Waiting List





Improvement Initiatives Underway

- Governor Scott's Executive Order 15-175
- Governor Scott's Budget Recommendations
- Resident and Staff Safety Monitoring
- Workforce Enhancements
- Programmatic Improvements



Audit of State Mental Health Treatment Facilities

- Examine availability and effectiveness of institutional care
- Conduct analysis and evaluation of performance trends:
 - Outcomes for patient care and well-being
 - Staff safety and security
 - Staff training and productivity
 - Adequacy of current technology
 - General organizational structure
 - Review of physical plants
- SMHTF staffing analysis contracted



Audit of State Mental Health Treatment Facilities (cont.)

Goal of Audit

- Short and long term recommendations to achieve optimum performance by the state's mental health treatment facilities
- Strategic plan addressing findings of the audit
 - Improved care and treatment
 - Client/employee safety
 - Physical plant requirements



Resident and Staff Safety

- Video surveillance system
- Personal body alarms
- MANDT Training
- Wellness Scorecard
- Quarterly Performance Reviews
- Development of Improved Facility Incident Tracking System



Wellness Scorecard

7/1/2015 to 11/30/2015

	77172015 (0 1175072015										
								West Florida			
		Florida State		Northeast Florida		South Flo	rida State	Community Care			
		Hospital Civil		State Hospital		Hospital		Center		Civil Service	
	Good	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD
Measures	Arrow	Result	Events	Result	Events	Result	Events	Result	Events	Result	Events
Assaults per 1,000 patient days	\downarrow	3.52	264	2.44	229	4.31	225	0.16	2	3.09	720
Elopements or Escapes per 1,000 patient days	\downarrow	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.04	2
Emergency Medical Contact per 1,000 patient days		0.12	9	0.09	8	0.16	8	0.45	5	0.13	30
Law Enforcement Contacts per 1,000 patient days		0.27	20	0.09	8	0.19	10	0.18	2	0.18	40
Percent of WC Reports Classified as a Near Miss per 1,000 patient days	\uparrow	39%	324	44%	114	0		0		40%	438
Overtime hours per 1,000 bed days	\downarrow	17.89	37,129	8.91	50,395	0		0		12.90	87,524
Property damage due to behavioral events	\downarrow	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0
Seclusion and restraint duration within limits	\uparrow	86%	76	91%	44	98%	66	85%	34	90%	220
Seclusion and restraint events per 1,000 patient days	\downarrow	1.02	76	0.48	44	1.28	66	3.06	34	0.96	220
Significant injuries per 1,000 patient days	\downarrow	0.01	1	0.02	2	0.02	1	0.00	0	0.02	4
Suicide attempts per 1,000 patient days	\downarrow	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.01	2
Verified abuse/ neglect findings per 1,000 patient days	\downarrow	0.03	2	0.02	2	0.06	3	0.00	0	0.03	7
Workers compensation events per 1,000 bed days	\downarrow	3.67	324	1.04	114	0		0		2.21	438
OVERALL WELLNESS		8				7		6		5.75	

		Florida State Hospital Forensic		North Florida Evaluation and Treatment Center		South Florida Evaluation and Treatment Center		Treasure Coast Forensic Treatment Center		Forensic Service	
	Good	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD
Measures	Arrow	Result	Events	Result	Events	Result	Events	Result	Events	Result	Events
Assaults per 1,000 patient days	\downarrow	3.61	259	1.83	54	2.69	98	2.71	93	2.93	504
Elopements or Escapes per 1,000 patient days	\rightarrow	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Emergency Medical Contact per 1,000 patient days		0.07	5	0.03	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.03	6
Law Enforcement Contacts per 1,000 patient days		0.28	20	0.07	2	0.00	0	0.12	4	0.15	26
Percent of WC Reports Classified as a Near Miss per 1,000 patient days	\uparrow	100%	2	34%	34	0		0		39%	36
Overtime hours per 1,000 bed days	\downarrow	19.22	39,914	29.30	23,833	0		0		22.16	63,747
Property damage due to behavioral events	\downarrow	0		0		0		0		0	0
Seclusion and restraint duration within limits	\uparrow	85%	132	73%	124	88%	8	100%	15	81%	279
Seclusion and restraint events per 1,000 patient days	\downarrow	1.82	132	4.10	124	0.22	8	0.44	15	1.61	279
Significant injuries per 1,000 patient days	\downarrow	0.01	1	0.10	3	0.03	1	0.06	2	0.04	7
Suicide attempts per 1,000 patient days	\downarrow	0.01	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.01	1
Verified abuse/ neglect findings per 1,000 patient days	\downarrow	0.12	9	0.00	0	0.05	2	0.00	0	0.06	11
Workers compensation events per 1,000 bed days	\downarrow	0.03	2	0.98	34	0		0		0.31	36
OVERALL WELLNESS		6									

DATA COLLECTION BEGAN Q2 2015.



Workforce Enhancements

- Staffing Project Teams
 - Overtime
 - Turnover
 - Worker's Compensation
- Leadership Conducting Town Hall Meetings to address:
 - Communication
 - Leadership
 - Teamwork
 - Work Environment
 - Performance Management
- Improved screening of personnel



Programmatic Improvements

- Departmental Priority of Effort:
 - Enhance quality and performance of state mental health treatment facilities
 - Improve care coordination for individuals being admitted to or discharged from a SMHTF
 - Reduce days for civil admission
 - Reduce days to civil discharge
 - Reduce number of people on the forensic waiting list and the number of days for forensic admission



John N. Bryant Assistant Secretary

(850) 921-8461 John.Bryant@myflfamilies.com





APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the second seco
14 Jan. 2016 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date
Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Review of State Mental Health Treatment Facility's Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name John Bryant
Marie John Digani
Job Title Assistant Secretary
Address 13/7 Wincwood Blvd Phone 850 487 1111
Tallahassee FL 32399 Email
State Zip
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: Waive Speaking:
(The Chair will read this information into the
Representing Moricia Department of Children & Families
Annopring -t
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to appour and the tradition to appoint a second to the tradition to appoint and the tradition
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
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This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)
3-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable) Topic Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Job Title Address Phone Email State Zip Speaking: Against | Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Representing Appearing at request of Chair: [Lobbyist registered with Legislature: While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD



Meeting Date APPEARAN (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator	NCE RECORD or or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) SB 670
Topic Suvereign Samu	Bill Number (if applicable)
Name Lynn M. Keefe	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title CP7 Medical DII	ector, Pediatician
Street do a cub led	Phone 857) -678-9605
City State Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: Vin Survey
Representing FL AAP	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No L	obbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	

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APPEARANCE RECORD

against

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name Job Title Phone Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Appearing at request of Chair: [Lobbyist registered with Legislature: While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

Warre

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Number (if applicable) Topic Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name Job Title Address Street Email Against Waive Speaking: In Support (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Bill Number (if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Phone Address Street Email State City Zip Waive Speaking: In Support Information Speaking: For Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Appearing at request of Chair:

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

Wairl

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator of	r Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Foster Care	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Thomas Croom, PhD.	
Job Title CEO/President	
Address 13 S. Monroe St	Phone
Address 13 S. Monroe St Street Tallahassee FL 32301 City State	Email tucroomagofoster.org
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Go Foster!	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remark	
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD
Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Mental Heath Substance House Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Dr. Jay Reone
Job Title CEO, Apalachee, Center
Address 2034 Capital Civil NE Phone 850/523-3333
Tallangssel FC 32308 Email reen Capalachee ing
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against
Representing The Florida Council Community Mental Health
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

FOR

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator	or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic MEUDAL HEALTH / DUBERO	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Liva McKinort	
Job Title	
Address Street US 30	Phone 813) 740-481(
City State	3369 Email UNCKINNON @CFBHN. ON
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing FLORIDA ASSOCIATION	OF MANAGER FUTITIES
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remark	may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this s so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD



(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic MENTAL HEALTH	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name MARK SPBIST	
Job Title CIRCUIF COURT DUBE	
Address BROWARD ON WITH	Phone
Street City State Zip	Email
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Sp	peaking: In Support Against ir will read this information into the record.)
Representing	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist register	ered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many	persons wishing to speak to be heard at this persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

111

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic SAMH Services	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Mark Fontaine	
Job Title Executive Director	
Address <u>2808 Mahan Dr</u>	Phone
Street Tallahassee FC 32308 City State Zip	Email mfontained fadaa.org
= 1= = = : : : : O	Speaking: In Support Against Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Florida Alcohol + Drug Alou	use Association
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes X No Lobbyist reg	istered with Legislature: 🂢 Yes 🗌 No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD



12

Jan 14 2016

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

00 11 = 0 10			12
Meeting Date			Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Mental Health			Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Dan Hendrickson	100 t - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0		
Job Title Chair Advocacy Commi	ittee		_
Address 319 E Park			Phone 850 570 1967
Street Tallahassee	FI	32301	Email danbhendrickson@comcast.net
City	State	Zip	
Speaking: For Against	Information		Speaking: In Support Against air will read this information into the record.)
Representing Big Bend Ment	tal Health Coalition,	Tallahassee NA	MI
Appearing at request of Chair:	Yes ✓ No	Lobbyist regist	tered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage meeting. Those who do speak may be a	ge public testimony, time asked to limit their reman	e may not permit al ks so that as many	Il persons wishing to speak to be heard at this y persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record	for this meeting.		S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

(and the state of the state of defiate Frolessional Stan conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Maternal Mandal Health Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Dr. Heather Flynn
Job Title Professor For College & Medicine
Address Street Phone
State Zip Email hoather, Flyne med. Ps
Speaking: V For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
RepresentingSelf_
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

For 12.

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic MentAL HEALTH So.	55 TAN CE H Sisse Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Rocky Rodriguez	
Job Title VICE Chair BBHC.	
Address 1700 NE 1857	Phone 954 4942626
Street F. J. State State	3 6 5 Email
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing BROWALD BebAVIORY	of Hooly Conlition
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lot	obyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so	
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable) Topic 🔗 Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name Job Title Address Email Against Waive Speaking: In Support (The Chair will read this information into the record.) G- /ARDIAN AD LITEM Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator of Senate Professional Staff condu	
/ Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Foster Care	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Thomas Creon, PhD Job Title Board Mun	
Job Title Board Mun	
Address Phot	ne
Ema	ıil
City State Zip	
	g: In Support Against ead this information into the record.)
Representing Florida State Foster Adoptive	Parent Association
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered v	with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all person meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many person	
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

1/14/11/2	Control of the contro
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic AFOSter Cove	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Thomas Croom, Ph.D	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Job Title CEO/President	
Address 13 S. Moncoe St	Phone
Tallahassee FL 32301 City State	Email TULCY OOM a) of of coster. Or c
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Go Foster!	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes Vo
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony time	may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this

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