A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the care and treatment of children; amending s. 39.407, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Children and Family Services to have a health screening performed on certain children; providing components of a health screening; providing requirements and procedures for obtaining authorization for medical care and treatment; providing for mental and physical examinations, educational assessments, and additional services; providing requirements for authorization to prescribe or administer psychotropic medication; providing parental right to consent or refuse to consent to medical care and treatment; providing financial responsibility for the cost of care and treatment; creating s. 39.4073, F.S.; requiring the department to prepare and maintain a child resource record and providing contents thereof; providing for the sharing of certain information and for inspection of a child resource record by certain persons; providing for confidentiality of records in accordance with ch. 39, F.S., and specified federal provisions; requiring rulemaking; providing for application; creating s. 39.4077, F.S.; authorizing physical or mental examination of a parent or person requesting custody of a child under certain circumstances; amending s. 409.145, F.S.; requiring the department to complete a medical evaluation of certain children; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 39.407, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.407 Medical, psychiatric, and psychological examination and treatment of child; physical or mental examination of parent or person requesting custody of child.--
 - (1) HEALTH SCREENING. --

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- When any child is removed from the home and maintained (a) in an out-of-home placement, the department is authorized to have a health medical screening performed on the child without authorization from the court and without consent from a parent or legal custodian. The health screening shall include medical, behavioral, vision, hearing, and dental assessments. Such medical screening shall be performed by A licensed health care professional and shall perform the health screening be to examine the child for injury, illness, and communicable diseases, and nutritional status and to determine the need for immunization, laboratory tests, and referrals for dental, optometric, and educational needs. Any child who is Medicaid eligible shall have the health screening performed in accordance with the Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) program.
- (b) The department shall by rule establish the invasiveness of the medical procedures authorized to be performed under this subsection. In no case does This subsection does not authorize the department to consent to medical care and treatment for such children.
- (2) <u>AUTHORIZATION FOR MEDICAL CARE AND TREATMENT.--</u>When the <u>health</u> department has performed the medical screening authorized by subsection (1) <u>is performed</u>, or when it is otherwise determined by a licensed health care professional that

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a child who is in an out-of-home placement or who has been adjudicated dependent, but who has not been committed to the department, is in need of medical care and treatment, including the need for immunization, authorization consent for medical care and treatment as defined in s. 743.0645(1) for the child shall be obtained in the following manner:

- (a) $\frac{1}{1}$. Express and informed consent must to medical treatment shall be obtained from a parent or legal custodian of the child; or
 - 2. A court order for such treatment shall be obtained.
- (b) If consent under paragraph (a) cannot be obtained because the parent or legal custodian is unknown, unavailable, or unwilling to or refuses to consent, the department must obtain court authorization for medical care and treatment; or If a parent or legal custodian of the child is unavailable and his or her whereabouts cannot be reasonably ascertained, and it is after normal working hours so that a court order cannot reasonably be obtained, an authorized agent of the department shall have the authority to consent to necessary medical treatment, including immunization, for the child. The authority of the department to consent to medical treatment in this circumstance shall be limited to the time reasonably necessary to obtain court authorization.
- an emergency situation as set forth in s. 743.064 or is related to suspected abuse, abandonment, or neglect of the child by a parent, caregiver, or legal custodian, the department may authorize the medical care and treatment without a court order and without the consent of the parent, legal custodian, or guardian. The department's authorization for medical care and

treatment under this paragraph is limited to the time reasonably necessary to obtain subsequent court authorization. If a parent or legal custodian of the child is available but refuses to consent to the necessary treatment, including immunization, a court order shall be required unless the situation meets the definition of an emergency in s. 743.064 or the treatment needed is related to suspected abuse, abandonment, or neglect of the child by a parent, caregiver, or legal custodian. In such case, the department shall have the authority to consent to necessary medical treatment. This authority is limited to the time reasonably necessary to obtain court authorization.

In no case shall the department consent to sterilization, abortion, or termination of life support.

- (3)(a) MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

 ASSESSMENT, AND ADDITIONAL SERVICES.--A judge may order a child
 in an out-of-home placement to:
 - (a) Be examined by a licensed health care professional.
- (b) Be treated by a licensed health care professional based on evidence that the child should receive treatment.
- (c)(b) The judge may also order such child to Be evaluated by a psychiatrist or a psychologist or, if a developmental disability is suspected or alleged, by the developmental disability diagnostic and evaluation team of the department. If it is necessary to place a child in a residential facility for such evaluation, the criteria and procedure established in s. 394.463(2) or chapter 393 shall be used, whichever is applicable.
- $\underline{(d)(c)}$ The judge may also order such child to Be evaluated by a district school board educational needs assessment team.

The educational needs assessment provided by the district school board educational needs assessment team shall include, but not be limited to, reports of intelligence and achievement tests, screening for learning disabilities and other handicaps, and screening for the need for alternative education as defined in s. 1001.42.

- (e)(4) A judge may order a child in an out-of-home placement to be treated by a licensed health care professional based on evidence that the child should receive treatment. The judge may also order such child to Receive mental health or developmental disabilities services from a psychiatrist, psychologist, or other appropriate service provider. Except as provided in subsection (4)(5), if it is necessary to place the child in a residential facility for such services, the procedures and criteria established in s. 394.467 or chapter 393 shall be used, whichever is applicable. A child may be provided developmental disabilities or mental health services in emergency situations, pursuant to the procedures and criteria contained in s. 394.463(1) or chapter 393, whichever is applicable.
- (f) Be provided services or treatment by a duly accredited practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for healing in accordance with the tenets and practices of a church or religious organization when required by the child's health and when requested by a child who is at least 12 years of age.
- (4)(5) PLACEMENT IN A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT

 CENTER. -- Children who are in the legal custody of the department may be placed by the department, without prior approval of the court, in a residential treatment center licensed under s.

 394.875 or a hospital licensed under chapter 395 for residential

mental health treatment only pursuant to this section or may be placed by the court in accordance with an order of involuntary examination or involuntary placement entered pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 394.467. All children placed in a residential treatment program under this subsection must have a guardian ad litem appointed.

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

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

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

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

A copy of the written findings of the evaluation and suitability assessment must be provided to the department and to the guardian ad litem, who shall have the opportunity to discuss the findings with the evaluator.

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(d) Immediately upon placing a child in a residential treatment program under this section, the department must notify the guardian ad litem and the court having jurisdiction over the child and must provide the guardian ad litem and the court with a copy of the assessment by the qualified evaluator.

- Within 10 days after the admission of a child to a residential treatment program, the director of the residential treatment program or the director's designee must ensure that an individualized plan of treatment has been prepared by the program and has been explained to the child, to the department, and to the guardian ad litem, and submitted to the department. The child must be involved in the preparation of the plan to the maximum feasible extent consistent with his or her ability to understand and participate, and the guardian ad litem and the child's foster parents must be involved to the maximum extent consistent with the child's treatment needs. The plan must include a preliminary plan for residential treatment and aftercare upon completion of residential treatment. The plan must include specific behavioral and emotional goals against which the success of the residential treatment may be measured. A copy of the plan must be provided to the child, to the quardian ad litem, and to the department.
- (f) Within 30 days after admission, the residential treatment program must review the appropriateness and suitability of the child's placement in the program. The residential treatment program must determine whether the child is receiving benefit toward the treatment goals and whether the child could be treated in a less restrictive treatment program. The residential treatment program shall prepare a written report of its findings and submit the report to the guardian ad litem

and to the department. The department must submit the report to the court. The report must include a discharge plan for the child. The residential treatment program must continue to evaluate the child's treatment progress every 30 days thereafter and must include its findings in a written report submitted to the department. The department may not reimburse a facility until the facility has submitted every written report that is due.

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

(h) After the initial 3-month review, the court must conduct a review of the child's residential treatment plan every 90 days.

- (i) The department must adopt rules for implementing timeframes for the completion of suitability assessments by qualified evaluators and a procedure that includes timeframes for completing the 3-month independent review by the qualified evaluators of the child's progress toward achieving the goals and objectives of the treatment plan which review must be submitted to the court. The Agency for Health Care Administration must adopt rules for the registration of qualified evaluators, the procedure for selecting the evaluators to conduct the reviews required under this section, and a reasonable, cost-efficient fee schedule for qualified evaluators.
- (5) PRESCRIPTION OR ADMINISTRATION OF PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION.--
- (a) Authorization for the initiation or continuation of, or change in, the prescription or administration of psychotropic medication under this chapter shall be obtained in the following manner:
- 1. The department must obtain express consent from the parent or legal custodian of the child;
- 2. If a parent or legal custodian is unknown, unavailable, or unwilling to or refuses to provide express consent, the department must obtain court approval for the authorization; or
- 3. If the rights of the parents have been terminated and the department has become the legal custodian of the child, the department must obtain court approval for authorization.

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(b) The department must obtain subsequent express written and informed consent from the parent or legal custodian, or authority from the court, within 30 days after the child is removed from the home to determine the appropriateness and the need to continue the medication if the authority for the prescription or administration of the psychotropic medication was obtained under subparagraph (a)2. or subparagraph (a)3.

- (c)1. At any hearing or review on the issue of whether the court should enter an order approving authorization for the prescription or administration of psychotropic medication, the court shall review the judicial review social services report.

 The party seeking authorization shall advise the court of the following factors:
- a. The child's expressed preference regarding treatment, if the child is age appropriate.
- b. Whether the treatment is essential to the care of the child.
 - c. Whether the treatment is experimental.
- d. Based on accepted clinical medical studies, the probability of adverse side effects, including whether the treatment presents an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects upon children in similar age groups.
- $\underline{\text{e. The prognosis and probable risks with and without}}$ treatment.
- f. Whether comparable or alternative therapies are available to diagnose, monitor, or treat the condition of the child.

2. The prescribing physician is not required to testify at or attend the hearing or the review unless the court specifically orders such testimony or attendance.

- 3. The court shall inquire about additional medical, counseling, or other services that the prescribing physician believes are necessary or would be beneficial for the child's medical condition. The court may require further medical consultation, including obtaining a second opinion within 5 working days after an order, based upon considerations of the best interests of the child, and the court may not order the discontinuation of prescribed psychotropic medication contrary to the decision of the prescribing physician without first obtaining a second opinion from a licensed psychiatrist, if available, or, if not available, a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 that the psychotropic medication should be discontinued.
- 4. The prescribing physician's report is admissible in evidence.
- (6) <u>EMERGENCY CARE.--</u>When a child is in an out-of-home placement, a licensed health care professional shall be immediately called if there are indications of physical injury or illness, or the child shall be taken to the nearest available hospital for emergency care.
- (7) PARENTAL RIGHT TO CONSENT OR REFUSE TO CONSENT; FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.--
- (a) Unless a parent's rights have been terminated and except as otherwise provided herein, nothing in this section shall be deemed to eliminate the right of a parent, legal custodian, or the child to consent or refuse to consent to examination or any medical care and treatment, including

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extraordinary medical care and treatment, for the child. A parent or legal custodian of a child may not be required or coerced through threat of loss of custody or parental rights to consent to any medical care or treatment.

- (b) Unless a parent's rights have been terminated, a parent or legal custodian of a child who is in the custody or care of the department is financially responsible for the cost of medical care and treatment provided to the child regardless of the parent's or legal custodian's consent or refusal to consent to such care and treatment. After a hearing, the court may order the parent or legal custodian, if found able to do so, to reimburse the department or other provider of health services for medical care and treatment provided.
- (8) Except as otherwise provided herein, nothing in this section shall be deemed to alter the provisions of s. 743.064.
- (9) A court shall not be precluded from ordering services or treatment to be provided to the child by a duly accredited practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for healing in accordance with the tenets and practices of a church or religious organization, when required by the child's health and when requested by the child.
- (10) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the permanent sterilization of the child unless such sterilization is the result of or incidental to medically necessary treatment to protect or preserve the life of the child.
- (8)(11) RESTRICTION.--For the purpose of obtaining an evaluation or examination, or receiving treatment as authorized pursuant to this section, no child alleged to be or found to be dependent shall be placed in a detention home or other program

used primarily for the care and custody of children alleged or found to have committed delinquent acts.

- of-home placement remain financially responsible for the cost of medical treatment provided to the child even if either one or both of the parents or if the legal custodian did not consent to the medical treatment. After a hearing, the court may order the parents or legal custodian, if found able to do so, to reimburse the department or other provider of medical services for treatment provided.
- (13) Nothing in this section alters the authority of the department to consent to medical treatment for a dependent child when the child has been committed to the department and the department has become the legal custodian of the child.
- (14) At any time after the filing of a shelter petition or petition for dependency, when the mental or physical condition, including the blood group, of a parent, caregiver, legal custodian, or other person requesting custody of a child is in controversy, the court may order the person to submit to a physical or mental examination by a qualified professional. The order may be made only upon good cause shown and pursuant to notice and procedures as set forth by the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
- Section 2. Section 39.4073, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 39.4073 Child resource record.--
- (1) In accordance with 42 U.S.C. s. 675, the department shall prepare and maintain a comprehensive, accurate, and updated health and education record for each child who is placed

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in a shelter home, foster care, or other residential placement or who is otherwise in the custody or care of the department.

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- The health and education record shall be referred to as the child resource record, shall be part of the official state record as contained in the automated information system, and shall include: the child's name; family and social history; medical history with the respective dates and purposes of medical care and treatment; results of and information regarding all medical, psychiatric, and psychological evaluations, examinations, and screenings; educational records and needs assessments; visits, hospitalizations, operations, and procedures with reasons therefor; dates and locations of treatment; names and telephone numbers of all physicians and other health care professionals who have treated the child; the child's known allergies and negative reactions to medication; all medications previously and currently prescribed, including dates of administration, represcription, and discontinuation, the dosage and frequency, and subsequent represcription; any written informed consents as required by law and reasons for not obtaining the consents or for refusals to consent; name and phone number of a department agent who is currently responsible for the child; name and phone number of the parent, legal custodian, relative caregiver, or foster parent, if applicable; and the local after-hours telephone number for the department for emergencies.
- (3) The department shall provide written documentation as to the reasons any of the information required in subsection (2) is not available and accessible in the child resource record and the steps the department is taking to obtain the information.

(4) Portions of the child resource record that relate to securing appropriate medical and educational services shall follow the child to each placement, where it shall remain in the care of the parent or legal custodian, shelter, foster parent, foster care provider, or other caretaker. Such portions of a child resource record must accompany the child to every health care encounter in order that the information is shared with the provider and updated as appropriate.

- (5) A child resource record shall be open for inspection by the parent or legal custodian or other person who has the power to consent as authorized by law.
- (6) In accordance with the confidentiality or privacy provisions set forth in this chapter and in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, records governed by this section are confidential and may only be used or disclosed in accordance with s. 39.202.
- (7) The department shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this section.
- (8) This section shall apply only to cases initiated on or after July 1, 2004.
- Section 3. Section 39.4077, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 39.4077 Physical or mental examination of parent or person requesting custody of child.—At any time after the filing of a shelter petition or petition for dependency, when the mental or physical condition, including the blood group, of a parent, caregiver, legal custodian, or other person requesting custody of a child is in controversy, the court may order the person to submit to a physical or mental examination by a qualified professional. The order may be made only upon good cause shown

and pursuant to notice and procedures as set forth by the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure.

Section 4. Subsection (6) of section 409.145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.145 Care of children.--

(6) Whenever any child is placed under the protection, care, and guidance of the department or a duly licensed public or private agency, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the department or agency, as the case may be, shall complete a full medical evaluation of the child and shall endeavor to obtain such information concerning the family medical history of the child and the natural parents as is available or readily obtainable. This information shall be kept on file by the department or agency for possible future use as provided in ss. 63.082 and 63.162 or as may be otherwise provided by law.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2004.