By Senator Smith

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to involuntary mental health treatment of mentally ill inmates; amending s. 945.41, F.S.; deleting a provision requiring the Department of Corrections to contract with the Department of Children and Family Services for mental health services; providing legislative intent with respect to the involuntary administration of psychotropic medications to a mentally ill inmate who refuses treatment and poses a threat to others; amending s. 945.42, F.S.; defining the term "administrative panel"; redefining the term "mental health treatment facility"; amending s. 945.48, F.S.; revising the period during which involuntary mental health treatment may be provided; requiring an administrative panel rather than the circuit court to determine whether to continue involuntary mental health treatment of an inmate in an emergency or nonemergency situation; extending the period for providing involuntary mental health treatment in a nonemergency situation; specifying circumstances under which an administrative panel may issue an order authorizing the continuation of involuntary mental health treatment; requiring the Department of Corrections to adopt procedures for conducting hearings of the administrative panel; specifying conditions that the administrative panel must consider in

determining whether to order involuntary mental health treatment for an inmate; deleting requirements that an inmate be provided with a copy of the petition for involuntary mental health treatment and an attorney; amending s. 945.49, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the Department of Children and Family Services cooperate in adopting rules for administering the Corrections Mental Health Act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 945.41, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

945.41 Legislative intent of ss. 945.40-945.49.--It is the intent of the Legislature that mentally ill inmates in the custody of the Department of Corrections receive evaluation and appropriate treatment for their mental illness through a continuum of services. It is further the intent of the Legislature that:

(1) Inmates in the custody of the department who have mental illnesses that require hospitalization and intensive psychiatric inpatient treatment or care receive appropriate treatment or care in Department of Corrections mental health treatment facilities designated for that purpose. The department shall contract with the Department of Children and Family Services for the provision of mental health services in any departmental mental health treatment facility. The Department of Corrections shall provide mental health services

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to inmates committed to it and may contract with any persons or agencies qualified to provide such services.

- (2) Mental health treatment facilities be secure and adequately equipped and staffed for the provision of mental health services and that, to the extent possible, such services be provided in the least restrictive manner consistent with optimum improvement of the inmate's condition.
- Inmates who are transferred to any facility for the purpose of mental health treatment be given consideration for parole and be eligible for release by reason of gain-time allowances as provided in s. 944.291 and release by expiration of sentence, consistent with guidelines established for that purpose by the department.
- (4) Any inmate sentenced as a youthful offender, or designated as a youthful offender by the department pursuant to chapter 958, who is transferred pursuant to this act to a mental health treatment facility be separated from other inmates, if necessary, as determined by the warden of the treatment facility. In no case shall any youthful offender be placed at the Florida State Prison or the Union Correctional Institution for mental health treatment.
- (5) The department may designate a mental health treatment facility for adult and youthful female offenders or may contract with other appropriate agencies for such services.
- (6) Any inmate who is mentally ill, whose mental impairment poses a risk of harm to self or others, and who refuses treatment with psychotropic medications deemed necessary and appropriate by an administrative panel, be administered such treatment involuntarily.

1 Section 2. Section 945.42, Florida Statutes, is 2 amended to read: 3 945.42 Definitions; ss. 945.40-945.49.--As used in ss. 4 945.40-945.49, the following terms shall have the meanings 5 ascribed to them, unless the context shall clearly indicate 6 otherwise: 7 (1) "Administrative panel" means a panel of at least 8 three health care professionals licensed in this state who shall conduct hearings to determine whether involuntary 9 10 treatment with psychotropic medications is necessary and 11 appropriate for an inmate refusing such treatment. A member of the panel may not be involved in the delivery or supervision 12 of mental health care and treatment to the inmate refusing 13 14 treatment with psychotropic medication. Each panel shall be comprised of at least one psychiatrist licensed in this state 15 with the remaining members being physicians licensed under 16 17 chapter 458 or chapter 459. Members of the panel shall be appointed by the Assistant Secretary for Health Services or 18 19 his or her designee. (2) "Court" means the circuit court. 20 (3) (2) "Department" means the Department of 21 22 Corrections. (4) "Director" means the Director for Mental Health 23 24 Services of the Department of Corrections or his or her 25 designee. (5) "In immediate need of care and treatment" means 26 that an inmate is apparently mentally ill and is not able to 27 28 be appropriately cared for in the institution where the inmate 29 is confined and that, without intervention, the alleged mental

illness poses an immediate, real, and present threat of

 substantial harm to the inmate's well-being or to the safety of others.

(6)(5) "In need of care and treatment" means that an inmate has a mental illness for which inpatient services in a mental health treatment facility are necessary, which mental illness poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to the inmate's well-being or to the safety of others.

(7)(6) "Inmate" means any person committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections.

(8)(7) "Mental health treatment facility" means an institution, facility, or unit within an institution of the department which is designated by the Assistant Secretary of Health Services the Corrections Mental Health Institution and any other institution that the Assistant Secretary for Health Services of the department specifically designates by rule to provide acute psychiatric care at the hospital level, in contrast to less intensive levels of care such as outpatient mental health care, transitional mental health care, or crisis stabilization care.

(9)(8) "Mentally ill" means an impairment of the emotional processes, of the ability to exercise conscious control of one's actions, or of the ability to perceive reality or to understand, which impairment substantially interferes with a person's ability to meet the ordinary demands of living, regardless of etiology, except that, for the purposes of transfer of an inmate to a mental health treatment facility, the term does not include retardation or developmental disability as defined in chapter 393, simple intoxication, or conditions manifested only by antisocial behavior or drug addiction.

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(10)<del>(9)</del> "Psychiatrist" means a medical practitioner licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has primarily diagnosed and treated nervous and mental disorders for a period of not less than 3 years inclusive of psychiatric residency.

(11)<del>(10)</del> "Psychologist" means a behavioral practitioner who has an approved degree in psychology that is primarily clinical in nature from a university or professional graduate school that is state-authorized or accredited by an accrediting agency approved by the United States Department of Education and who is professionally certified by the appropriate professional psychology association or is licensed as a psychologist pursuant to chapter 490.

(12)<del>(11)</del> "Secretary" means the Secretary of Corrections.

(13)<del>(12)</del> "Transitional mental health care" means a level of care that is more intensive than outpatient care, but less intensive than crisis stabilization care, and is characterized by the provision of traditional mental health treatments such as group and individual therapy, activity therapy, recreational therapy, and chemotherapy, in the context of a structured residential setting. Transitional mental health care is indicated for a person with chronic or residual symptomatology who does not require crisis stabilization care or acute psychiatric care at the hospital level, but whose impairments in functioning nevertheless render him or her incapable of adjusting satisfactorily within the general inmate population, even with the assistance of outpatient care.

(14) "Warden" means the warden of a state 31 corrections facility or his or her designee.

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30 31 Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 945.48, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

945.48 Rights of inmate provided treatment.--

- (2) RIGHT TO EXPRESS AND INFORMED CONSENT. -- Any inmate provided psychiatric treatment within the department shall be asked to give his or her express and informed written consent for such treatment. "Express and informed written consent" or "consent" means consent voluntarily given in writing after a conscientious and sufficient explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the proposed treatment; the common side effects of the treatment, if any; the expected duration of the treatment; and the alternative treatment available. The explanation shall enable the inmate to make a knowing and willful decision without any element of fraud, deceit, or duress or any other form of constraint or coercion. Involuntary mental health treatment of an inmate who refuses treatment that is deemed to be necessary for the appropriate care of the inmate and the safety of the inmate or others may be provided at an institution authorized to do so by the Assistant Secretary for Health Services under the following circumstances:
- immediate danger to the health and safety of the inmate or others other inmates, such treatment may be provided upon the written order of a physician for a period not to exceed 72 48 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays. If, after the 72-hour 48-hour period, the inmate has not given express and informed consent to the treatment initially refused, the warden shall, within 48 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, contact the Assistant Secretary of Health Services or his or her designee to convene an administrative panel for a hearing to determine whether an order authorizing continued

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30 31 treatment of the inmate should be issued petition the circuit court serving the county in which the facility is located for an order authorizing the continued treatment of the inmate. In the interim, treatment may be continued upon the written order of a physician who has determined that the emergency situation continues to present a danger to the safety of the inmate or others. If an inmate must be isolated for mental health purposes, that decision must be reviewed within 72 hours by medical staff different from that making the original placement.

In a situation other than an emergency situation, the warden shall contact the Assistant Secretary of Health Services or his or her designee to request that an administrative panel be convened to conduct a hearing to determine whether an order authorizing treatment of the inmate should be issued petition the court for an order authorizing the treatment of the inmate. The order shall allow such treatment for a period not to exceed  $180 \, \frac{90}{90}$  days from the date of the order. Unless the Assistant Secretary for Health Services or his or her designee court is notified in writing that the inmate has provided express and informed consent in writing, that the inmate has been transferred to another institution of the department, or that the inmate is no longer in need of treatment, the warden shall, prior to the expiration of the initial 180-day 90-day order, contact the Assistant Secretary for Health Services to convene an administrative panel petition the court for an order authorizing the continuation of treatment for another 180-day 90-day period. This procedure shall be repeated until the inmate provides consent or is no longer in need of treatment.

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Treatment may be continued pending a hearing <u>before an</u> administrative panel <del>after the filing of any petition</del>.

(c) An order by the administrative panel authorizing treatment shall be issued only after a hearing and only after a finding by the administrative panel that the treatment authorized is necessary for the appropriate care of the inmate and the safety of the inmate or others.

(d)<del>(c)</del> The department shall establish by rule procedures for the conduct of hearings by the administrative panel to determine need for treatment. Such procedures shall ensure that an inmate is afforded appropriate due process.At the hearing on the issue of whether the administrative panel court should authorize treatment for which an inmate has refused to give express and informed consent, the administrative panel court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence whether the inmate is mentally ill as defined in this chapter; whether such treatment is medically appropriate and essential for the safety of the inmate or others. In determining whether such treatment is medically appropriate for the inmate, the administrative panel shall determine to the care of the inmate; and whether the treatment is experimental or presents an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. In arriving at its determination the substitute judgment decision, the administrative panel court must consider at least the following:

- 1. The inmate's expressed preference regarding treatment;
  - 2. The probability of adverse side effects;
  - 3. The prognosis for the inmate without treatment; and
  - 4. The prognosis for the inmate with treatment.

The inmate and the inmate's representative shall be provided with a copy of the petition and the date, time, and location of the hearing. The inmate may have an attorney represent him or her at the hearing, and, if the inmate is indigent, the court shall appoint the office of the public defender to represent him or her at the hearing. The inmate may testify or not, as he or she chooses, may cross-examine witnesses testifying on behalf of the facility, and may present his or her own witnesses.

(e)(d) In addition to the above provisions, when the permission of the inmate cannot be obtained, the warden of a mental health treatment facility, or his or her designated representative, with the concurrence of the inmate's attending physician, may authorize emergency surgical or nonpsychiatric medical treatment if such treatment is deemed lifesaving or there is a situation threatening serious bodily harm to the inmate.

Section 4. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 945.49, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

945.49 Operation and administration. --

(2) RULES.--The department, in cooperation with the Mental Health Program Office of the Department of Children and Family Services, shall adopt rules necessary for administration of ss. 945.40-945.49 in accordance with chapter 120.

(3) ORIENTATION AND TRAINING.--Correctional officers

assigned to employed by a mental health treatment facility
shall receive specialized training above and beyond that
required for basic certification pursuant to chapter 943. Such

training shall be in accordance with requirements of the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission. Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2004. SENATE SUMMARY Revises various provisions of the Corrections Mental Health Act. Deletes a requirement that the Department of Corrections contract with the Department of Children and Corrections contract with the Department of Children and Family Services for providing mental health services to inmates. Provides for the involuntary administration of mental health treatment to a mentally ill inmate who refuses treatment and poses a threat to others. Revises the time period during which involuntary mental health treatment may be provided. Requires an administrative panel rather than the circuit court to determine whether to continue involuntary mental health treatment in emergency and nonemergency situations. Requires the Department of Corrections to adopt rules. Deletes a requirement that an inmate be provided with a copy of the petition for involuntary mental health treatment and an attorney. (See bill for details.)