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An act relating to health care services for minors and incapacitated persons; amending s. 39.407, F.S.; specifying requirements for the Department of Children and Family Services with respect to providing psychotropic medication to a child in the custody of the department; requiring that the prescribing physician attempt to obtain express and informed parental consent for providing such medication; authorizing the department to provide psychotropic medication without such consent under certain circumstances; requiring that the child be evaluated by a physician; requiring that the department obtain court authorization for providing such medication within a specified period; providing requirements for a motion by the department seeking court authorization to provide psychotropic medication; specifying circumstances under which medication may be provided in advance of a court order; requiring that a hearing be held on the motion to provide psychotropic medication to a child under certain circumstances; specifying the required burden of proof with respect to evidence presented at the hearing; requiring that the department provide a child's medical records to the court; providing requirements for court review; authorizing the court to order the department to obtain a medical opinion; requiring the department to adopt rules governing the procedures for determining the services needed, obtaining parental consent, and obtaining court authorization for the use of psychotropic

medication; conforming a cross reference; amending s. 394.459, F.S., relating to the rights of patients under the Florida Mental Health Act; revising provisions requiring that a patient be asked to give express and informed consent before admission or treatment; requiring that additional information be provided with respect to the risks and benefits of treatment, the dosage range of medication, potential side effects, and the monitoring of treatment; clarifying provisions governing the manner in which consent may be revoked; amending s. 743.0645, F.S.; redefining the term "medical care and treatment" for purposes of obtaining consent for the medical treatment of a minor; providing an exception with respect to the consent provided under s. 39.407, F.S.; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Present subsections (3) through (14) of section 39.407, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (4) through (15), respectively, a new subsection (3) is added to that section, and present subsection (4) of that section 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.--
- (3)(a) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (b)1. or paragraph (e), before the department provides psychotropic

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medications to a child in its custody, the prescribing physician shall attempt to obtain express and informed consent, as defined in s. 394.455(9) and as described in s. 394.459(3)(a), from the child's parent or legal guardian. However, if the parental rights of the parent have been terminated, the parent's location or identity is unknown or cannot reasonably be ascertained, or the parent declines to give express and informed consent, the department may, after consultation with the prescribing physician, seek court authorization to provide the psychotropic medications to the child. Unless parental rights have been terminated and if it is possible to do so, the department shall continue to involve the parent in the decisionmaking process regarding the provision of psychotropic medications. If, at any time, a parent whose parental rights have not been terminated provides express and informed consent to the provision of a psychotropic medication, the requirements of this section that the department seek court authorization do not apply to that medication until such time as the parent no longer consents. (b)1. If a child who is removed from the home under s. 39.401 is receiving prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of removal and parental authorization to continue providing the medication cannot be obtained, the department may take possession of the remaining medication and may authorize the continued provision of the medication as prescribed until the shelter hearing if it is determined that the medication is a current prescription for that child and the medication is in its original container.

2. If the department authorizes the continued provision of

the psychotropic medication to a child when parental authorization cannot be obtained, the department shall notify the parent or legal guardian as soon as possible that the medication is being provided to the child as provided in subparagraph 1. The child's official departmental record must include the reason parental authorization was not initially obtained and an explanation of why the medication is necessary for the child's well-being.

- 3. If the department is advised by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 that the child should continue the psychotropic medication and express and informed parental consent has not been obtained, the department shall request court authorization at the shelter hearing to continue to provide the psychotropic medication and shall provide to the court any information in its possession in support of the request. Any authorization granted at the shelter hearing may extend only until the arraignment hearing on the dependency motion or 28 days following the date of removal, whichever occurs sooner.
- 4. Before filing the dependency petition, the department shall ensure that the child is evaluated by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 to determine whether it is appropriate to continue the psychotropic medication. If, as a result of the evaluation, the department seeks court authorization to continue the psychotropic medication, a motion for such continued authorization shall be filed at the same time as the dependency petition within 21 days after the shelter hearing.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the department must file a motion seeking the court's authorization to initially provide or continue to provide psychotropic medication to a child in its legal custody. The motion must be supported by a written report prepared by the department which describes the efforts made to enable the prescribing physician to obtain express and informed consent for providing the medication to the child and other treatments considered or recommended for the child. In addition, the motion must be supported by the prescribing physician's signed medical report providing:

- 1. The name of the child, the name and range of the dosage of the psychotropic medication, and that there is a need to prescribe psychotropic medication to the child based upon a diagnosed condition for which such medication is being prescribed.
- 2. A statement indicating that the psychotropic medication, at its prescribed dosage, is appropriate for treating the child's diagnosed medical condition as well as the behaviors and symptoms the medication, at its prescribed dosage, is expected to address.
- 3. An explanation of the nature and purpose of the treatment; the recognized side effects, risks, and contraindications of the medication; drug interaction precautions; the possible effects of stopping the medication; and how the treatment will be monitored, followed by a statement indicating that this explanation was provided to the child, if age appropriate, and to the child's caregiver.
 - 4. Documentation addressing whether the psychotropic

141 medication will replace or supplement any other currently 142 prescribed medications or treatments; the length of time the 143 child is expected to be taking the medication; and any 144 additional medical, mental health, behavioral, counseling, or 145 other services that the prescribing physician recommends. 146 (d)1. If any party objects to the department's motion 147 under paragraph (c), the court shall hold a hearing before 148 authorizing the department to initially provide or to continue 149 providing psychotropic medication to a child in the legal 150 custody of the department. At such hearing and notwithstanding 151 s. 90.803, the medical report described in paragraph (c) is 152 admissible in evidence. The prescribing physician need not attend the hearing or testify unless the court specifically 153 154 orders such attendance or testimony. If the court finds that the 155 department's motion and the physician's medical report meet the 156 requirements of this subsection and that it is in the child's 157 best interests, the court may order that the department provide 158 or continue to provide the psychotropic medication to the child 159 without additional testimony or evidence. The court shall 160 further inquire of the department as to whether additional 161 medical, mental health, behavioral, counseling, or other 162 services are being provided to the child by the department which 163 the prescribing physician considers to be necessary or 164 beneficial in treating the child's medical condition and that 165 the physician recommends or expects to provide to the child in concert with the medication. The court may order additional 166 167 medical consultation, including obtaining a second opinion 168 within 5 working days after such order, based upon

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considerations of the best interests of the child. The court may not order the discontinuation of prescribed psychotropic medication if such order is contrary to the decision of the prescribing physician unless the court first obtains a second opinion from a licensed psychiatrist, if available, or, if not available, a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, stating that the psychotropic medication should be discontinued.

- 2. The burden of proof at any hearing held under this paragraph shall be by a preponderance of the evidence.
- If the child's prescribing physician certifies in the signed medical report required in paragraph (c) that delay in providing a prescribed psychotropic medication would more likely than not cause significant harm to the child, the medication may be provided in advance of the issuance of a court order. In such event, the medical report must provide the specific reasons why the child may experience significant harm and the nature and the extent of the potential harm. The department must submit a motion seeking continuation of the medication and the physician's medical report to the court, the child's guardian ad litem, and all other parties within 3 working days after the department commences providing the medication to the child. The department shall seek the order at the next regularly scheduled court hearing required under this chapter, or within 30 days after the date of the prescription, whichever occurs sooner. If any party objects to the department's motion, the court shall hold a hearing within 7 days.
 - (f)1. The department shall fully inform the court of the

child's medical and behavioral status as part of the social services report prepared for each judicial review hearing held for a child for whom psychotropic medication has been prescribed or provided under this subsection. As a part of the information provided to the court, the department shall furnish copies of all pertinent medical records concerning the child which have been generated since the previous hearing. On its own motion or on good cause shown by any party, including any guardian ad litem, attorney, or attorney ad litem who has been appointed to represent the child or the child's interests, the court may review the status more frequently than required in this subsection.

- 2. The court may, in the best interests of the child, order the department to obtain a medical opinion that the continued use of the medication under the circumstances is safe and medically appropriate.
- (g) The department shall adopt rules to ensure that children receive timely access to clinically appropriate psychotropic medications. These rules must describe the process for determining which adjunctive services are needed, the uniform process for facilitating the prescribing physician's ability to obtain the express and informed consent of a child's parent or guardian, the procedures for obtaining court authorization for the provision of a psychotropic medication, and the frequency of medical monitoring and reporting on the status of the child to the court. The rules must also include uniform forms to be used in requesting court authorization for the use of a psychotropic medication and provide for the

integration of each child's treatment plan and case plan. The department must begin the formal rulemaking process within 90 days after the effective date of this act.

(5)(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 (6) (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.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 394.459, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.459 Rights of patients.--

- (3) RIGHT TO EXPRESS AND INFORMED PATIENT CONSENT.--
- $(a)\underline{1}$. Each patient entering treatment shall be asked to give express and informed consent for admission or and treatment. If the patient has been adjudicated incapacitated or found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, express and informed consent to treatment shall be sought instead from the patient's guardian or guardian advocate. If the patient is a minor, express and informed consent for admission or and

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treatment shall also be requested from the patient's guardian. Express and informed consent for admission or and treatment of a patient under 18 years of age shall be required from the patient's guardian, unless the minor is seeking outpatient crisis intervention services under s. 394.4784. Express and informed consent for admission or and treatment given by a patient who is under 18 years of age shall not be a condition of admission when the patient's guardian gives express and informed consent for the patient's admission pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 394.467.

2. Before Prior to giving express and informed consent, the following information shall be provided and explained in plain language disclosed to the patient, or to the patient's guardian if the patient is 18 years of age or older and has been adjudicated incapacitated, or to the patient's guardian advocate if the patient has been found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, or to both the patient and the guardian if the patient is a minor: the reason for admission or treatment; the proposed treatment; the purpose of the treatment to be provided; - the common risks, benefits, and side effects thereof; the specific dosage range for the medication, when applicable; alternative treatment modalities; the approximate length of care; the potential effects of stopping treatment; how treatment will be monitored; and that any consent given for treatment by a patient may be revoked orally or in writing before prior to or during the treatment period by the patient or by a person who is legally authorized to make health care decisions on behalf of the patient, the guardian advocate, or the guardian.

Sect	ion 3.	Paragraph	(b)	of s	subse	cti	on	(1)	of	section
743.0645,	Florida	Statutes,	is	amen	nded	to :	rea	d:		

- 743.0645 Other persons who may consent to medical care or treatment of a minor.--
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:

- (b) "Medical care and treatment" includes ordinary and necessary medical and dental examination and treatment, including blood testing, preventive care including ordinary immunizations, tuberculin testing, and well-child care, but does not include surgery, general anesthesia, provision of psychotropic medications, or other extraordinary procedures for which a separate court order, power of attorney, or informed consent as provided by law is required, except as provided in s. 39.407(3).
 - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.

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