By Senator Garcia

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to mental health; revising part I of ch. 394, F,S., relating to the Florida Mental Health Act, to substitute the term "individual" for the terms "person," "patient," or "client"; amending s. 394.453, F.S.; conforming terms; amending s. 394.455, F.S.; redefining terms, defining new terms, and deleting terms; amending s. 394.457, F.S.; conforming terms; amending s. 394.4572, F.S.; conforming terms; deleting certain background screening requirements and exemptions for certain mental health professionals; amending s. 394.4573, F.S.; conforming terms; deleting a report requirement relating to the implementation of staffing standards in state treatment facilities; amending ss. 394.4574 and 394.458, F.S.; conforming terms; amending s. 394.459, F.S.; conforming terms; requiring physical examinations and psychiatric evaluations to be documented in the clinical record; requiring facilities to provide procedures for reporting events that place individuals receiving services at risk of harm; requiring facilities to provide information and assist individuals with advance directives; amending ss. 394.4593 and 394.4595, F.S.; conforming terms; amending s. 394.4597, F.S.; conforming terms; specifying the rights, authority, and responsibilities of a representative; amending s. 394.4598, F.S.; conforming terms; requiring a quardian advocate to make every effort to make the decision the individual would have

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made; amending s. 394.4599, F.S.; conforming terms; repealing s. 394.460, F.S., relating to the rights of professionals; amending s. 394.461, F.S.; conforming terms; specifying that only governmental facilities may serve as receiving and treatment facilities; creating s. 394.4611, F.S.; providing for integrated adult mental health crisis stabilization unit and addictions receiving facility services; authorizing licensure by the Agency for Health Care Administration; specifying who may receive services; requiring the Department of Children and Family Services to adopt rules; amending s. 394.4615, F.S.; conforming terms; amending s. 394.462, F.S.; conforming terms; providing that a law enforcement officer acting in good faith may not be held liable for false imprisonment; amending s. 394.4625, F.S.; conforming terms; requiring a minor's assent to voluntary admission; requiring an individual who has been voluntarily admitted and charged with a crime to be returned to the custody of a law enforcement agency after discharge; amending s. 394.463, F.S.; conforming terms; requiring an ex parte order for involuntary examination to be based on specific facts and have occurred within the last 14 days; specifying requirements for certificates for involuntary examination executed by examining professionals; providing notification requirements to guardians of minors who are involuntarily examined; revising the procedures for holding a person for involuntary

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examination and for emergency situations; amending s. 394.4655, F.S.; conforming terms; amending s. 394.467, F.S.; conforming terms; requiring a facility to send a copy of the petition for involuntary inpatient placement to the Agency for Health Care Administration; requiring an attorney representing an individual in involuntary placement to represent the individual's expressed desires; requiring the state attorney to participate in all hearings on involuntary placement; prohibiting continuance requests from parties other than the individual; requiring the court to also conduct a hearing on capacity to consent to treatment; providing for the appointment of a guardian advocate if an individual is found incompetent; requiring the court to allow certain testimony at hearings on involuntary placement; requiring the Division of Administrative Hearings to inform an individual of his or her right to an independent expert examination; amending ss. 394.46715 and 394.4672, F.S.; conforming terms; repealing s. 394.4674, F.S., relating to a plan and report on the deinstitutionalization of patients in treatment facilities; amending s. 394.4685, F.S.; conforming terms; authorizing a public facility to request the transfer of an individual to a private facility; amending s. 394.469, F.S.; conforming terms; requiring a discharged individual who is charged with a crime to be returned to the custody of a law enforcement agency; amending ss. 394.473, 394.475, 394.4785,

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394.4786, 394.47865, 394.4787, 394.4788, and 394.4789, F.S.; conforming terms; amending ss. 39.407, 394.495, 394.496, 394.9085, 419.001, and 744.704, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 394.453, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.453 Legislative intent.—It is the intent of the Legislature to authorize and direct the Department of Children and Family Services to evaluate, research, plan, and recommend to the Governor and the Legislature programs designed to reduce the occurrence, severity, duration, and disabling aspects of mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders. It is the intent of the Legislature that treatment programs for such disorders shall include, but not be limited to, comprehensive health, social, educational, and rehabilitative services for individuals to persons requiring intensive short-term and continued treatment in order to encourage them to assume responsibility for their treatment and recovery. It is intended that such individuals persons be provided with emergency service and temporary detention for evaluation if when required; that they be admitted to treatment facilities on a voluntary basis if when extended or continuing care is needed and unavailable in the community; that involuntary placement be provided only if when expert evaluation determines that it is necessary; that any involuntary treatment or examination be accomplished in a setting that which is

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clinically appropriate and most likely to facilitate the individual's person's return to the community as soon as possible; and that individual persons who are admitted to mental health facilities or who are being held under s. 394.463. It is the further intent of the Legislature that the least restrictive means of intervention be employed based on the individual's individual needs of each person, within the scope of available services. It is the policy of this state that the use of restraint and seclusion on clients is justified only as an emergency safety measure to be used in response to imminent danger to the individual client or others. It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature to achieve an ongoing reduction in the use of restraint and seclusion in programs and facilities serving individuals who have persons-with mental illness.

Section 2. Section 394.455, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.455 Definitions.—As used in this part, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the term:

- (1) "Administrator" means the chief administrative officer of a receiving or treatment facility or his or her designee.
- (2) "Advance directive" has the same meaning as in s. 765.101.
- (3)(2) "Clinical psychologist" means a psychologist as defined in s. 490.003 490.003(7) with 3 years of postdoctoral experience in the 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 or the United States Department of Defense

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that qualifies as a receiving or treatment facility under this part.

- $\underline{(4)}$ "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 \underline{a} facility \underline{staff} which pertains to \underline{an} individual's \underline{the} patient's hospitalization or treatment.
- (5)(4) "Clinical social worker" has the same meaning as provided in s. 491.003 means a person licensed as a clinical social worker under chapter 491.
- $\underline{(6)}$ "Community facility" means \underline{a} any community service provider contracting with the department to furnish substance abuse or mental health services under part IV of this chapter.
- (7) (6) "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.
- $\underline{(8)}$ "Court," unless otherwise specified, means the circuit court.
- (9) "Department" means the Department of Children and Family Services.
- (10) (9) "Express and informed consent" means consent voluntarily given in writing, by a competent individual person, after sufficient explanation and disclosure of the subject matter involved to enable the individual person to make a knowing and willful decision without any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, or other form of constraint or coercion.
 - (11) (10) "Facility" means <u>a</u> any hospital, community

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facility, public or private facility, or receiving or treatment facility providing for the evaluation, diagnosis, care, treatment, training, or hospitalization of <u>individuals</u> persons who appear to have a mental illness or who have been diagnosed as having a mental illness. The term "Facility" does not include a any program or entity licensed under pursuant to chapter 400 or chapter 429.

- (12) "Government facility" means a facility owned, operated, directly supported, or administered by the Department of Corrections or the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.
- $\underline{(13)}$ "Guardian" means the natural guardian of a minor, or a person appointed by a court to act on behalf of a ward's person if the ward is a minor or has been adjudicated incapacitated.
- (14) (12) "Guardian advocate" means a person appointed by a court to make decisions regarding mental health treatment on behalf of an individual a patient who has been found incompetent to consent to treatment pursuant to this part. The guardian advocate may be granted specific additional powers by written order of the court, as provided in this part.
- $\underline{(15)}$ "Hospital" means a <u>hospital</u> <u>facility as defined in s. 395.002 and licensed under chapter 395 and part II of chapter 408.</u>
- $\underline{\text{(16)}}$ "Incapacitated" means that <u>an individual</u> a <u>person</u> has been adjudicated incapacitated pursuant to part V of chapter 744 and a guardian of the person has been appointed.
- $\underline{(17)}$ "Incompetent to consent to treatment" means that an individual's a person's judgment is so affected by his or her

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mental illness that <u>he or she</u> the person lacks the capacity to make a well-reasoned, willful, and knowing decision concerning his or her medical or mental health treatment.

- (18) "Involuntary examination" means an examination performed under s. 394.463 to determine if an individual qualifies for involuntary inpatient treatment under s. 394.467 or involuntary outpatient treatment under s. 394.4655.
- (19) "Involuntary placement" means involuntary outpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.4655 or involuntary inpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.467.
- (20) (16) "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as provided means a law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10.
- (21) "Marriage and family therapist" has the same meaning as provided in s. 491.003.
- (22) "Mental health counselor" has the same meaning as provided in s. 491.003.
- (23) (17) "Mental health overlay program" means a mobile service that which provides an independent examination for voluntary admission admissions and a range of supplemental onsite services to an individual who has persons with a mental illness in a residential setting such as a nursing home, assisted living facility, adult family-care home, or a nonresidential setting such as an adult day care center. Independent examinations provided pursuant to this part through a mental health overlay program must only be provided only under contract with the department for this service or be attached to a public receiving facility that is also a community mental health center.

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(24) (18) "Mental illness" means an impairment of the mental or emotional processes that exercise conscious control of one's actions or of the ability to perceive or understand reality, which impairment substantially interferes with the a person's ability to meet the ordinary demands of living, regardless of etiology. For the purposes of this part, the term does not include a retardation or developmental disability as defined in chapter 393, intoxication, brain injury, dementia, or conditions manifested only by antisocial behavior or substance abuse impairment.

(25) (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 receiving facility, take place for the purpose of identifying appropriate treatment services.

(20) "Patient" means any person who is held or accepted for mental health treatment.

(26) (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.

(27) "Physician assistant" means a person licensed as a physician assistant under chapter 458 or chapter 459.

(28) (22) "Private facility" means any hospital or facility

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operated by a for-profit or not-for-profit corporation or association that provides mental health services and is not a public facility.

(29) (23) "Psychiatric nurse" means an advanced a registered nurse practitioner licensed under part I of chapter 464 who has a national advanced practice certification from an approved nursing specialty board and a collaborative practice agreement with a psychiatrist on file with the Board of Nursing master's degree or a doctorate in psychiatric nursing and 2 years of post-master's clinical experience under the supervision of a physician.

(30) (24) "Psychiatrist" means a medical practitioner licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has primarily diagnosed and treated mental and nervous disorders for a period of not less than 3 years, inclusive of psychiatric residency.

(31) (25) "Public facility" means any facility that has contracted with the department to provide mental health services to all <u>individuals</u> persons, regardless of their ability to pay, and is receiving state funds for such purpose.

(32) (26) "Receiving facility" means any public or private facility expressly designated by the department to receive and hold individuals involuntarily involuntary patients under emergency conditions or for psychiatric evaluation and to provide short-term treatment. The term does not include a county jail.

(33) (27) "Representative" means a person selected <u>pursuant</u> to s. 394.4597(2) to receive notice of proceedings during the time a patient is held in or admitted to a receiving or treatment facility.

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

- (a) A physical restraint 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.
- (b) A drug used as a restraint is a medication used to control an individual's the person's behavior or to restrict his or her freedom of movement and is not part of the standard treatment regimen for an individual having of a person with a diagnosed mental illness who is a client of the department. Physically holding an individual 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 treatment; when used to provide support for the achievement of functional body position or proper balance; or when used to protect an individual a person from falling out of bed.
- (35) (29) "Seclusion" means the physical segregation of a person in any fashion or involuntary isolation of an individual a person in a room or area from which the individual person is prevented from leaving. The prevention may be by physical barrier or by a staff member who is acting in a manner, or who is physically situated, so as to prevent the individual person

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from leaving the room or area. For purposes of this chapter, the term does not mean isolation due to a person's medical condition or symptoms.

- $\underline{\text{(36)}}$ "Secretary" means the Secretary of Children and Family Services.
- (37) "Service provider" means a public or private receiving facility, an entity under contract with the department to provide mental health services, a community mental health center or clinic, a clinical psychologist, a clinical social worker, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, a physician, or a psychiatric nurse.
- (38) (31) "Transfer evaluation" means the process, as approved by the appropriate district office of the department, during which an individual 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.
- (39) (32) "Treatment facility" means <u>a</u> any state-owned, state-operated, or state-supported hospital, <u>or a community</u> mental health center, or clinic, designated by the department for extended treatment and hospitalization <u>of individuals who have a mental illness</u>, beyond that provided for by a receiving facility <u>or a</u>, <u>of persons who have a mental illness</u>, 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.

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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.

- (33) "Service provider" means any public or private receiving facility, an entity under contract with the department of Children and Family Services to provide mental health services, a clinical psychologist, a clinical social worker, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, a physician, a psychiatric nurse as defined in subsection (23), or a community mental health center or clinic as defined in this part.
- (34) "Involuntary examination" means an examination performed under s. 394.463 to determine if an individual qualifies for involuntary inpatient treatment under s. 394.467(1) or involuntary outpatient treatment under s. 394.4655(1).
- (35) "Involuntary placement" means either involuntary outpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.4655 or involuntary inpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.467.
- (36) "Marriage and family therapist" means a person licensed as a marriage and family therapist under chapter 491.
- (37) "Mental health counselor" means a person licensed as a mental health counselor under chapter 491.
- Section 3. Section 394.457, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 394.457 Operation and administration. -
- (1) ADMINISTRATION.—The Department of Children and Family Services is designated the "Mental Health Authority" of Florida. The department and the Agency for Health Care Administration

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shall exercise executive and administrative supervision over all mental health facilities, programs, and services.

- (2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.—The department is responsible for:
- (a) The planning, evaluation, and implementation of a complete and comprehensive statewide program of mental health, including community services, receiving and treatment facilities, child services, research, and training as authorized and approved by the Legislature, based on the annual program budget of the department. The department is also responsible for the coordination of efforts with other departments and divisions of the state government, county and municipal governments, and private agencies concerned with and providing mental health services. It is responsible for establishing standards, providing technical assistance, and supervising exercising supervision of mental health programs of, and the treatment of individuals patients at r community facilities, other facilities serving individuals for persons who have a mental illness, and any agency or facility providing services under to patients pursuant to this part.
- (b) The publication and distribution of an information handbook to facilitate the understanding of this part, the policies and procedures involved in the implementation of this part, and the responsibilities of the various service providers of services under this part. The department It shall stimulate research by public and private agencies, institutions of higher learning, and hospitals in the interest of the elimination and amelioration of mental illness.
 - (3) POWER TO CONTRACT.—The department may contract to

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provide, and be provided with, services and facilities in order to carry out its responsibilities under this part with respect to the following agencies: public and private hospitals; receiving and treatment facilities; clinics; laboratories; departments, divisions, and other units of state government; the state colleges and universities; the community colleges; private colleges and universities; counties, municipalities, and any other political subdivisions governmental unit, including facilities of the United States Government; and any other public or private entity that which provides or needs facilities or services. Baker Act funds for community inpatient, crisis stabilization, short-term residential treatment, and screening services under this part must be allocated to each county pursuant to the department's funding allocation methodology. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 287.057(5)(f), contracts for community-based Baker Act services for inpatient, crisis stabilization, short-term residential treatment, and screening provided under this part, other than those with other units of government, to be provided for the department must be awarded using competitive solicitation if sealed bids when the county commission of the county receiving the services makes a request to the department's circuit district office by January 15 of the contracting year. The office may district shall not enter into a competitively bid contract under this provision if such action will result in increases of state or local expenditures for Baker Act services within the circuit district. Contracts for these Baker Act services using competitive solicitation are sealed bids will be effective for 3 years. The department shall adopt rules establishing minimum standards for such contracted

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services and facilities and shall make periodic audits and inspections to assure that the contracted services are provided and meet the standards of the department.

- (4) APPLICATION FOR AND ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND GRANTS.—The department may apply for and accept any funds, grants, gifts, or services made available to it by any agency or department of the Federal Government or any other public or private agency or person individual in aid of mental health programs. All such moneys must shall be deposited in the State Treasury and shall be disbursed as provided by law.
 - (5) RULES.—The department shall adopt rules:
- (a) The department shall adopt rules Establishing forms and procedures relating to the rights and privileges of <u>individuals</u> patients seeking mental health treatment from facilities under this part.
- (b) The department shall adopt rules Necessary for the implementation and administration of the provisions of this part., and A program subject to the provisions of this part may shall not be permitted to operate unless rules designed to ensure the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the individuals patients treated under through such program have been adopted. Such rules adopted under this subsection must include provisions governing the use of restraint and seclusion which are consistent with recognized best practices and professional judgment; prohibit inherently dangerous restraint or seclusion procedures; establish limitations on the use and duration of restraint and seclusion; establish measures to ensure the safety of program participants and staff during an incident of restraint or seclusion; establish procedures for

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staff to follow before, during, and after incidents of restraint or seclusion; establish professional qualifications of and training for staff who may order or be engaged in the use of restraint or seclusion; and establish mandatory reporting, data collection, and data dissemination procedures and requirements.

Such rules adopted under this subsection must require that each instance of the use of restraint or seclusion be documented in the clinical record of the individual who has been restrained or secluded patient.

- (c) The department shall adopt rules Establishing minimum standards for services provided by a mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service.
 - (6) PERSONNEL.-
- (a) The department shall, by rule, establish minimum standards of education and experience for professional and technical personnel employed in mental health programs, including members of a mobile crisis response service.
- (b) The department shall design and distribute appropriate materials for the orientation and training of persons actively engaged in implementing the provisions of this part relating to the involuntary examination and placement of <u>individuals</u> persons who are believed to have a mental illness.
- (7) PAYMENT FOR CARE OF PATIENTS.—Fees and fee collections for individuals receiving treatment or services patients in state-owned, state-operated, or state-supported treatment facilities <u>must shall</u> be <u>in accordance with according to</u> s. 402.33.
- Section 4. Section 394.4572, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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394.4572 Screening of mental health personnel.-

Administration shall require employment screening for mental health personnel using the standards for level 2 screening standards provided in s. 435.04 set forth in chapter 435.

"Mental health personnel" includes all program directors, professional clinicians, staff members, and volunteers working in public or private mental health programs and facilities who have direct contact with individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment unmarried patients under the age of 18 years. For purposes of this chapter, employment screening of mental health personnel shall also include, but is not limited to, employment screening as provided under chapter

 $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ (b) Students in the health care professions who are interning in a mental health facility licensed under chapter 395, where the primary purpose of the facility is not the treatment of minors, are exempt from the fingerprinting and screening requirements $\underline{\text{if}}$, provided they are under direct supervision in the actual physical presence of a licensed health care professional.

(c) Mental health personnel working in a facility licensed under chapter 395 who have less than 15 hours per week of direct contact with patients or who are health care professionals licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration or a board thereunder are exempt from the fingerprinting and screening requirements, except for persons working in mental health facilities where the primary purpose of the facility is the treatment of minors.

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 $\underline{\text{(b)-(d)}}$ A volunteer who assists on an intermittent basis for less than 40 hours per month is exempt from the fingerprinting and screening requirements $\underline{\text{if}}$, provided the volunteer is under direct and constant supervision by persons who meet the screening requirements of this section $\underline{\text{paragraph (a)}}$.

- (2) The department or the Agency for Health Care Administration may grant exemptions from disqualification as provided in s. 435.07 435.06.
- (3) Prospective mental health personnel who have previously been fingerprinted or screened pursuant to this chapter, chapter 393, chapter 397, chapter 402, or chapter 409, or teachers who have been fingerprinted pursuant to chapter 1012, who have not been unemployed for more than 90 days thereafter, and who under the penalty of perjury attest to the completion of such fingerprinting or screening and to compliance with the provisions of this section and the standards for level 1 screening under contained in chapter 435, are shall not be required to be refingerprinted or rescreened in order to comply with the any screening requirements of this part.

Section 5. Section 394.4573, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4573 Continuity of care management system; measures of performance; reports.—

- (1) For the purposes of this section:
- (a) "Case management" means those activities aimed at assessing the client needs, planning services, linking the service system to a client, coordinating the various system components, monitoring service delivery, and evaluating the effect of service delivery for individuals eligible for publicly

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funded mental health services.

(b) "Case manager" means <u>a person</u> an individual who works with <u>individuals</u> who are eligible for publicly funded mental <u>health services</u> clients, and their families and significant others, to provide case management.

- (c) "Client manager" means an employee of the department who is assigned to specific provider agencies and geographic areas to ensure that the full range of needed services is available to individuals who are eligible for publicly funded mental health services clients.
- (d) "Continuity of care management system" means a system that assures, within available resources, that <u>individuals who</u> are eligible for publicly funded mental health services clients have access to the full array of services within the mental health services delivery system.
- (2) The department <u>shall</u> is directed to implement a continuity of care management system for the provision of mental health care, through the provision of client and case management, including <u>individuals</u> clients referred from state treatment facilities to community mental health facilities. Such system <u>must shall</u> include a <u>statewide</u> network of client managers and case managers throughout the state designed to:
- (a) Reduce the possibility of <u>an individual's</u> a <u>client's</u> admission or readmission to a state treatment facility.
- (b) Provide for the creation or designation of an agency in each county to provide single intake services for each individual person seeking mental health services. Such agency shall provide information and referral services necessary to ensure that such individuals clients receive the most

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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, if where practicable, at a central location, where each individual receiving mental health services has client will have a client central record.

- (c) Advocate on behalf of the <u>individual receiving mental</u> <u>health services</u> client to ensure that all appropriate services are <u>provided</u> afforded to the client in a timely and dignified manner.
- (d) Require <u>a</u> that any public receiving facility initiating <u>an individual's</u> a patient transfer to a licensed hospital for acute care mental health services not accessible through the public receiving facility <u>to shall</u> notify the hospital of <u>the such</u> transfer and send all records relating to the emergency psychiatric or medical condition.
- (3) The department shall is directed to develop and include performance measures in contracts with service providers relating to measures of performance with regard to goals and objectives as specified in the state plan. Such measures shall use, To the extent practical, such measures must use existing data collection methods and reports and may shall not require, as a result of this subsection, additional reports on the part of service providers. The department shall plan monitoring visits of community mental health facilities with other state, federal, and local governmental and private agencies charged with monitoring such facilities.
- (4) The department is directed to submit a report to the Legislature, prior to April 1 of each year, outlining

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departmental progress towards the implementation of the minimum staffing patterns' standards in state mental health treatment facilities. The report shall contain, by treatment facility, information regarding goals and objectives and departmental performance toward meeting each such goal and objective.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 394.4574, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.4574 Department responsibilities for a mental health resident who resides in an assisted living facility that holds a limited mental health license.—

- (2) The department shall must ensure that:
- (a) A mental health resident has been assessed by a psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, or psychiatric nurse, or an individual who is supervised by one of these professionals, and determined to be appropriate to reside in an assisted living facility. The documentation must be provided to the administrator of the facility within 30 days after the mental health resident has been admitted to the facility. An evaluation completed upon discharge from a state mental health treatment facility hospital meets the requirements of this subsection related to appropriateness for placement as a mental health resident if it was completed within 90 days before prior to admission to the facility.
- (3) The secretary of Children and Family Services, in consultation with the Agency for Health Care Administration, shall annually require each <u>circuit</u> district administrator to develop, with community input, detailed plans that demonstrate how the <u>circuit</u> district will ensure the provision of statefunded mental health and substance abuse treatment services to

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residents of assisted living facilities that hold a limited mental health license. These plans must be consistent with the substance abuse and mental health <u>circuit</u> <u>district</u> plan developed pursuant to s. 394.75 and must address case management services; access to consumer-operated drop-in centers; access to services during evenings, weekends, and holidays; supervision of the clinical needs of the residents; and access to emergency psychiatric care.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 394.458, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.458 Introduction or removal of certain articles unlawful; penalty.—

- (1) (a) Except as authorized by law or as specifically authorized by the person in charge of a receiving or treatment facility each hospital providing mental health services under this part, it is unlawful to:
- (a) Introduce into or upon the grounds of such <u>facility</u> hospital, or to take or attempt to take or send <u>from the</u> <u>facility</u> therefrom, any of the following articles, which are hereby declared to be contraband for the purposes of this section:
- 1. An Any intoxicating beverage or beverage that which causes or may cause an intoxicating effect;
 - 2. A Any controlled substance as defined in chapter 893; or
 - 3. A firearm Any firearms or deadly weapon.
- (b) It is unlawful to Transmit to, or attempt to transmit to, or cause or attempt to cause to be transmitted to, or received by, any individual receiving mental health services from a receiving or treatment facility patient of any hospital

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providing mental health services under this part any article or thing declared by this section to be contraband, at any place which is outside of the grounds of such facility hospital, except as authorized by law or as specifically authorized by the person in charge of such hospital.

Section 8. Section 394.459, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.459 Rights of <u>individuals receiving treatment and</u>
<u>services</u> <u>patients.</u>—

- (1) RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY.—It is the policy of this state that the individual dignity of all individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment the patient shall be respected at all times and upon all occasions, including any occasion when the individual patient is taken into custody, held, or transported. Procedures, facilities, vehicles, and restraining devices used utilized for criminals or those accused of a crime may shall not be used in connection with individuals persons who have a mental illness, except for the protection of that individual the patient or others. Individuals Persons who have a mental illness but who are not charged with a criminal offense may shall not be detained or incarcerated in the jails of this state. An individual A person who is receiving treatment for mental illness may shall not be deprived of any constitutional rights. However, if such individual a person is adjudicated incapacitated, his or her rights may be limited to the same extent that the rights of any incapacitated person are limited by law.
- (2) RIGHT TO TREATMENT.—<u>Each individual held for</u> examination or admitted for mental health treatment:

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(a) May A person shall not be denied treatment for mental illness and services may shall not be delayed at a receiving or treatment facility because of inability to pay. However, every reasonable effort to collect appropriate reimbursement for the cost of providing mental health services from individuals to persons able to pay for services, including insurance or third-party payers payments, shall be made by facilities providing services under pursuant to this part.

- (b) Shall be provided It is further the policy of the state that the least restrictive appropriate available treatment, be utilized based on the individual's individual needs and best interests of the patient, and consistent with the optimum improvement of the individual's patient's condition.
- (c) Each person Who remains at a receiving or treatment facility for more than 12 hours, shall be given a physical examination by a health practitioner, authorized by law to give such examinations, and an evaluation by a psychiatrist, within 24 hours after arrival at such facility. The physical examination and psychiatric evaluation must be documented in the clinical record.
- (d) Every patient in a facility Shall be afforded the opportunity to participate in activities designed to enhance self-image and the beneficial effects of other treatments, as determined by the facility.
- (e) Not more than 5 days after admission to a facility, each patient Shall have and receive an individualized treatment plan in writing, which the <u>individual</u> patient has had an opportunity to assist in preparing and to review prior to its implementation, within 5 days after admission to a facility. The

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plan $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ include a space for the $\underline{\text{individual's}}$ $\underline{\text{patient's}}$ comments.

- (3) RIGHT TO EXPRESS AND INFORMED PATIENT CONSENT.-
- (a) $\frac{1}{1}$. Each <u>individual</u> patient entering treatment shall be asked to give express and informed consent for admission or treatment.
- 1. If the <u>individual</u> patient has been adjudicated incapacitated or found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, express and informed consent <u>must</u> to treatment shall be sought instead from <u>his or her the patient's</u> guardian or guardian advocate. If the <u>individual patient</u> is a minor, express and informed consent for admission or treatment <u>must be obtained shall also be requested from the patient's guardian. Express and informed consent for admission or treatment of a patient under 18 years of age shall be required from the <u>minor's patient's</u> guardian, unless the minor is seeking outpatient crisis intervention services under s. 394.4784. Express and informed consent for admission or 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.</u>
- 2. Before giving express and informed consent, the following information shall be provided and explained in plain language to the <u>individual patient</u>, or to <u>his or her the patient's</u> guardian if the <u>individual patient</u> is 18 years of age or older and has been adjudicated incapacitated, or to <u>his or her the patient's</u> guardian advocate if the <u>individual patient</u> has been found to be incompetent to consent to treatment, or to both the individual <u>patient</u> and the guardian if the individual

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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 may be revoked orally or in writing before or during the treatment period by the individual receiving the treatment patient or by a person who is legally authorized to make health care decisions on the individual's behalf of the patient.

- (b) Before performing a medical procedure In the case of medical procedures requiring the use of a general anesthetic or electroconvulsive treatment, and prior to performing the procedure, express and informed consent must shall be obtained from the individual subject to the procedure patient if the individual patient is legally competent, from the guardian of a minor patient, from the guardian of an individual a patient who has been adjudicated incapacitated, or from the individual's guardian advocate of the patient if the guardian advocate has been given express court authority to consent to medical procedures or electroconvulsive treatment as provided under s. 394.4598.
- (c) If When the department is the legal guardian of a patient, or is the custodian of an individual a patient whose physician is unwilling to perform a medical procedure, including an electroconvulsive treatment, based solely on the individual's patient's consent and whose guardian or guardian advocate is unknown or unlocatable, the court shall hold a hearing to

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determine the medical necessity of the medical procedure. The individual subject to the procedure must patient shall be physically present, unless his or her the patient's medical condition precludes such presence, represented by counsel, and provided the right and opportunity to be confronted with, and to cross-examine, all witnesses alleging the medical necessity of such procedure. In such proceedings, the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence is shall be on the party alleging the medical necessity of the procedure.

- (d) The administrator of a receiving or treatment facility may, upon the recommendation of an individual's the patient's attending physician, authorize emergency medical treatment, including a surgical procedure, if such treatment is deemed lifesaving, or if the situation threatens serious bodily harm to the individual patient, and the permission of the individual patient or his or her the patient's guardian or guardian advocate cannot be obtained.
 - (4) QUALITY OF TREATMENT.-
- mental health treatment, or receiving involuntary outpatient treatment patient shall receive services, including, for a patient placed under s. 394.4655, shall receive those services that are included in the court order which are suited to his or her needs, and which shall be administered skillfully, safely, and humanely with full respect for the individual's patient's dignity and personal integrity. Each individual must patient shall receive such medical, vocational, social, educational, and rehabilitative services as his or her condition requires in order to live successfully in the community. In order to achieve

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this goal, the department \underline{shall} is directed to coordinate its mental health programs with all other programs of the department and other state agencies.

- (b) Facilities shall develop and maintain, in a form accessible to and readily understandable by <u>individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment</u>, <u>patients</u> and consistent with rules adopted by the department, the <u>following</u>:
- 1. Criteria, procedures, and required staff training for the any use of close or elevated levels of supervision; of restraint, seclusion, or isolation; or of emergency treatment orders; and for the use of bodily control and physical management techniques.
- 2. Procedures for documenting, monitoring, and requiring clinical review of all uses of the procedures described in subparagraph 1. and for documenting and requiring review of any incidents resulting in injury to <u>individuals receiving services patients</u>.
- 3. A system for investigating, tracking, managing, and responding to complaints by <u>individuals</u> persons receiving services or <u>persons</u> individuals acting on their behalf.
- 4. Procedures for reporting events that place individuals receiving services at risk of harm. Such events must be reported to the department in accordance with department operating procedures after discovery and include, but are not limited to:
- a. An individual whose life terminates due to a natural, unnatural, expected, or unexpected cause while in the facility or within 72 hours after release.
 - b. An injury sustained, or allegedly sustained, due to an

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accident, act of abuse, neglect, or suicide attempt requiring medical treatment by a licensed health care practitioner in an acute care medical facility.

- c. The unauthorized absence of an individual in the care of a facility under this part.
- d. An unusual occurrence or circumstance precipitated by something uncommon, abnormal, or out of the ordinary, such as a tornado, kidnapping, riot, or hostage situation that jeopardizes the health, safety, or welfare of the individual.
 - e. An allegation of sexual battery upon the individual.
- (c) A facility may not use seclusion or restraint for punishment, to compensate for inadequate staffing, or for the convenience of staff. Facilities shall ensure that all staff are made aware of these restrictions on the use of seclusion and restraint and shall make and maintain records that which demonstrate that this information has been conveyed to each individual staff member members.
 - (5) COMMUNICATION, ABUSE REPORTING, AND VISITS.-
- mental health treatment person receiving services in a facility providing mental health services under this part has the right to communicate freely and privately with persons outside the facility unless it is determined that such communication is likely to be harmful to the individual person or others. Each facility shall make available as soon as reasonably possible to persons receiving services a telephone that allows for free local calls and access to a long-distance service available to the individual as soon as reasonably possible. A facility is not required to pay the costs of the individual's a patient's long-

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distance calls. The telephone <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be readily accessible to the patient and <u>shall</u> be placed so that the <u>individual</u> patient may use it to communicate privately and confidentially. The facility may establish reasonable rules for the use of this telephone <u>which</u>, provided that the rules do not interfere with an <u>individual's</u> a patient's access to a telephone to report abuse pursuant to paragraph (e).

- (b) Each <u>individual</u> patient admitted to a facility under the provisions of this part shall be allowed to receive, send, and mail sealed, unopened correspondence; and the individual's no patient's incoming or outgoing correspondence may not shall be opened, delayed, held, or censored by the facility unless there is reason to believe that it contains items or substances that are which may be harmful to the <u>individual</u> patient or others, in which case the administrator may direct reasonable examination of such mail and may regulate the disposition of such items or substances.
- (c) Each facility shall allow must permit immediate access to an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment any patient, subject to the patient's right to deny or withdraw consent at any time, by the individual, or by the individual's patient's family members, guardian, guardian advocate, representative, Florida statewide or local advocacy council, or attorney, unless such access would be detrimental to the individual patient. If the a patient's right to communicate or to receive visitors is restricted by the facility, written notice of such restriction and the reasons for the restriction shall be served on the individual and patient, the individual's patient's attorney, and the patient's guardian, guardian

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advocate, or representative, \div and such restriction, and the reasons for the restriction, must shall be recorded in on the patient's clinical record with the reasons therefor. The restriction must of a patient's right to communicate or to receive visitors shall be reviewed at least every 7 days. The right to communicate or receive visitors may shall not be restricted as a means of punishment. Nothing in This paragraph does not shall be construed to limit the provisions of paragraph (d).

- (d) Each facility shall establish reasonable rules governing visitors, visiting hours, and the use of telephones by individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment patients in the least restrictive possible manner. An individual has Patients shall have the right to contact and to receive communication from their attorneys at any reasonable time.
- (e) Each individual held for examination or admitted for patient receiving mental health treatment in any facility shall have ready access to a telephone in order to report an alleged abuse. The facility staff shall orally and in writing inform each individual patient of the procedure for reporting abuse and shall make every reasonable effort to present the information in a language the individual patient understands. A written copy of that procedure, including the telephone number of the central abuse hotline and reporting forms, must shall be posted in plain view.
- (f) The department shall adopt rules providing a procedure for reporting abuse. Facility staff shall be required, as a condition of employment, must to become familiar with the

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requirements and procedures for the reporting of abuse.

(6) CARE AND CUSTODY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PATIENTS.—The rights of an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment A patient's right to the possession of his or her clothing and personal effects shall be respected. The facility may take temporary custody of such effects if when required for medical and safety reasons. The A patient's clothing and personal effects shall be inventoried upon their removal into temporary custody. Copies of this inventory shall be given to the individual patient and to his or her the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, or representative and shall be recorded in the patient's clinical record. This inventory may be amended upon the request of the individual patient or his or her the patient's quardian, quardian advocate, or representative. The inventory and any amendments to it must be witnessed by two members of the facility staff and by the individual patient, if he or she is able. All of the a patient's clothing and personal effects held by the facility must shall be returned to the individual patient immediately upon his or her the discharge or transfer of the patient from the facility, unless such return would be detrimental to the individual patient. If personal effects are not returned to the patient, the reason must be documented in the clinical record along with the disposition of the clothing and personal effects, which may be given instead to the individual's patient's guardian, quardian advocate, or representative. As soon as practicable after an emergency transfer of a patient, the individual's patient's clothing and personal effects shall be transferred to the individual's patient's new location, together with a copy of

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the inventory and any amendments, unless an alternate plan is approved by the <u>individual patient</u>, if <u>he or she is</u> able, and by <u>his or her the patient's</u> guardian, guardian advocate, or representative.

- (7) VOTING IN PUBLIC ELECTIONS.—An individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment A patient who is eligible to vote according to the laws of the state has the right to vote in the primary and general elections. The department shall establish rules to enable such individuals patients to obtain voter registration forms, applications for absentee ballots, and absentee ballots.
 - (8) HABEAS CORPUS.-
- (a) At any time, and without notice, <u>an individual</u> a <u>person</u> held <u>for examination</u> in a receiving or treatment facility, or a relative, friend, guardian, guardian advocate, representative, or attorney, or the department, on behalf of such <u>individual</u> <u>person</u>, may petition for a writ of habeas corpus to question the cause and legality of such detention and request that the court order a return to the writ in accordance with chapter 79. Each <u>individual</u> <u>patient</u> held in a facility shall receive a written notice of the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus.
- (b) At any time, and without notice, an individual admitted for mental health treatment a person who is a patient in a receiving or treatment facility, or a relative, friend, guardian, guardian advocate, representative, or attorney, or the department, on behalf of such individual person, may file a petition in the circuit court in the county where the individual patient is being held alleging that he or she the patient is being unjustly denied a right or privilege granted herein or

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that a procedure authorized herein is being abused. Upon the filing of such a petition, the court \underline{may} shall have the authority to conduct a judicial inquiry and to issue \underline{an} any order needed to correct an abuse of the provisions of this part.

- (c) The administrator of any receiving or treatment facility receiving a petition under this subsection shall file the petition with the clerk of the court on the next court working day.
- (d) \underline{A} No fee \underline{may} not \underline{shall} be charged for \underline{the} filing of a petition under this subsection.
- (9) VIOLATIONS.—The department shall report to the Agency for Health Care Administration any violation of the rights or privileges of <u>individuals</u> patients, or of any procedures provided under this part, by any facility or professional licensed or regulated by the agency. The agency <u>may</u> is authorized to impose any sanction authorized for violation of this part, based solely on the investigation and findings of the department.
- abuses the any rights or privileges of individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment patients provided under by this part is liable for damages as determined by law. Any person who acts reasonably, in good faith, and without negligence in compliance with the provisions of this part is immune from civil or criminal liability for his or her actions in connection with the preparation or execution of petitions, applications, certificates, reports, or other documents initiating admission to a facility or the apprehension, detention, transportation, examination, admission,

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diagnosis, treatment, or discharge of <u>an individual</u> a patient to or from a facility. However, this section does not relieve any person from liability if such person commits negligence.

- (11) RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE PLANNING.—An individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment The patient shall have the opportunity to participate in treatment and discharge planning and shall be notified in writing of his or her right, upon discharge from the facility, to seek treatment from the professional or agency of the individual's patient's choice.
- (12) ADVANCE DIRECTIVES.—All receiving and treatment facilities and other service providers shall provide information concerning advance directives, and assist individuals who are competent and willing to complete mental health advance directives. Receiving and treatment facilities and service providers must honor the advance directive of an individual admitted to or served by the facility or provider.
- (13) (12) POSTING OF NOTICE OF RIGHTS OF PATIENTS.—Each facility shall post a notice, which lists and describes in listing and describing, in the language and terminology that the individual persons to whom the notice is addressed can understand, the rights provided in this section. This notice must shall include a statement that provisions of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act apply and the name and telephone number of a person to contact for further information. The This notice must shall be posted in a place readily accessible to patients and in a format easily seen by the individuals served patients. The This notice must shall include the telephone numbers of the Florida local advocacy council and Advocacy

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1045 Center for Persons with Disabilities, Inc.

Section 9. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) of section 394.4593, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.4593 Sexual misconduct prohibited; reporting required; penalties.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Employee" includes any paid staff member, volunteer, or intern of the department; any person under contract with the department; and any person providing care or support to <u>an individual</u> a client on behalf of the department or its <u>service</u> providers.
 - (b) "Sexual activity" means:
- 1. Fondling the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts of an individual a person.
- 2. The oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by or union with the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object.
- 3. Intentionally touching in a lewd or lascivious manner the breasts, genitals, the genital area, or buttocks, or the clothing covering them, of <u>an individual</u> a person, or forcing or enticing <u>an individual</u> a person to touch the perpetrator.
- 4. Intentionally masturbating in the presence of another person.
- 5. Intentionally exposing the genitals in a lewd or lascivious manner in the presence of another individual person.
- 6. Intentionally committing any other sexual act that does not involve actual physical or sexual contact with another individual the victim, including, but not limited to, sadomasochistic abuse, sexual bestiality, or the simulation of

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any act involving sexual activity in the presence of $\underline{\text{the}}$ individual $\underline{\text{a victim}}$.

- (c) "Sexual misconduct" means any sexual activity between an employee and an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment a patient, regardless of the consent of that individual the patient. The term does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose or an internal search conducted in the lawful performance of duty by an employee.
- (2) An employee who engages in sexual misconduct with \underline{an} individual \underline{a} patient who:
 - (a) Is in the custody of the department; or
- (b) Resides in a receiving facility or a treatment facility, as those terms are defined in s. 394.455,

commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. An employee may be found guilty of violating this subsection without having committed the crime of sexual battery.

- (3) The consent of <u>an individual held for examination or</u>

 <u>admitted for treatment</u> the <u>patient</u> to <u>the</u> sexual activity is not a defense to prosecution under this section.
 - (4) This section does not apply to an employee who:
 - (a) Is legally married to the individual patient; or
- (b) Has no reason to believe that the person with whom the employee engaged in sexual misconduct is <u>an individual</u> a patient receiving services as described in subsection (2).

Section 10. Section 394.4595, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4595 Florida statewide and local advocacy council

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councils; access to patients and records.—Any facility designated by the department as a receiving or treatment facility must allow access to any individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment patient and his or her the clinical and legal records of any patient admitted pursuant to the provisions of this act by members of the Florida statewide and local advocacy councils.

Section 11. Section 394.4597, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4597 Persons to be notified; <u>appointment of a patient's</u> representative.—

- (1) VOLUNTARY <u>ADMISSION</u> <u>PATIENTS</u>.—At the time <u>an individual</u> a patient is voluntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment facility, the identity and contact information of <u>the</u> a person to be notified in case of an emergency shall be entered in the <u>patient's</u> clinical record.
 - (2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION PATIENTS. -
- (a) At the time <u>an individual</u> a <u>patient</u> is admitted to a facility for involuntary examination or placement, or when a petition for involuntary placement is filed, the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the <u>individual's patient's</u> guardian or guardian advocate, or representative if <u>he or she the patient</u> has no guardian <u>or guardian advocate</u>, and <u>the patient's</u> attorney shall be entered in the <u>patient's</u> clinical record.
- (a) (b) If the <u>individual</u> patient has no guardian <u>or</u> guardian advocate, he or she the patient shall be asked to designate a representative. If the <u>individual</u> patient is unable or unwilling to designate a representative, the facility shall

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 $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ (c) The <u>individual</u> patient shall be consulted with regard to the selection of a representative by the receiving or treatment facility and $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall have authority to request that the $\underline{\text{any such}}$ representative be replaced.

(c) (d) If When the receiving or treatment facility selects a representative, first preference shall be given to a health care surrogate, if one has been previously selected by the patient. If the individual patient has not previously selected a health care surrogate, the selection, except for good cause documented in the patient's clinical record, shall be made from the following list in the order of listing:

- 1. The individual's patient's spouse.
- 2. An adult child of the individual patient.
- 3. A parent of the individual patient.
- 4. The adult next of kin of the individual patient.
- 5. An adult friend of the individual patient.
- 6. The appropriate Florida local advocacy council as provided in s. 402.166.

<u>(d) (e)</u> A licensed professional providing services to the <u>individual patient</u> under this part, an employee of a facility providing direct services to the <u>individual patient</u> under this part, a department employee, a person providing other substantial services to the <u>individual patient</u> in a professional or business capacity, or a creditor of the <u>individual may patient shall</u> not be appointed as the <u>patient's</u> representative.

(e) The representative selected by the individual or designated by the facility has the right, authority, and responsibility to:

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- 1. Receive notice of the individual's admission;
- 2. Receive notice of proceedings affecting the individual;
- 3. Have immediate access to the individual unless such access is documented to be detrimental to the individual;
 - 4. Receive notice of any restriction of the individual's right to communicate or receive visitors;
 - 5. Receive a copy of the inventory of personal effects upon the individual's admission and to request an amendment to the inventory at any time;
 - 6. Receive disposition of the individual's clothing and personal effects if not returned to the individual, or to approve an alternate plan;
 - 7. Petition on behalf of the individual for a writ of habeas corpus to question the cause and legality of the individual's detention or to allege that the individual is being unjustly denied a right or privilege granted herein, or that a procedure authorized herein is being abused;
 - 8. Apply for a change of venue for the individual's involuntary placement hearing for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the individual's condition;
 - 9. Receive written notice of any restriction of the individual's right to inspect his or her clinical record;
 - 10. Receive notice of the release of the individual from a receiving facility where an involuntary examination was performed;
 - 11. Receive a copy of any petition for the individual's involuntary placement filed with the court; and
 - 12. Be informed by the court of the individual's right to an independent expert evaluation pursuant to involuntary

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Section 12. Section 394.4598, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4598 Guardian advocate.-

(1) The administrator may petition the court for the appointment of a quardian advocate based upon the opinion of a psychiatrist that an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the individual $\frac{1}{2}$ patient is incompetent to consent to treatment and has not been adjudicated incapacitated and a guardian having with the authority to consent to mental health treatment has not been appointed, it shall appoint a guardian advocate. The individual patient has the right to have an attorney represent him or her at the hearing. If the individual person is indigent, the court shall appoint the office of the public defender to represent him or her at the hearing. The individual patient has the right to testify, cross-examine witnesses, and present witnesses. The proceeding must shall be recorded either electronically or stenographically, and testimony shall be provided under oath. One of the professionals authorized to give an opinion in support of a petition for involuntary placement, as described in s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467, must testify. The A guardian advocate must meet the qualifications of a guardian pursuant to contained in part IV of chapter 744., except that A professional providing services to the individual under referred to in this part, an employee of the facility providing direct services to the individual patient under this part, a departmental employee, a facility administrator, or a member of the Florida local

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advocacy council $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall not be appointed. A person who is appointed as a guardian advocate must agree to the appointment.

- (2) A facility requesting appointment of a guardian advocate must, prior to the appointment, provide the prospective quardian advocate with information concerning about the duties and responsibilities of quardian advocates, including the information about the ethics of medical decisionmaking. Before asking a guardian advocate to give consent to treatment for an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment a patient, the facility must shall provide to the guardian advocate sufficient information so that the guardian advocate can decide whether to give express and informed consent to the treatment, including information that the treatment is essential to the care of the individual patient, and that the treatment does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. Before giving consent to treatment, the guardian advocate must meet and talk with the individual patient and the individual's patient's physician face-to-face in person, if at all possible, and by telephone, if not. The guardian advocate shall make every effort to make the mental health care decision that he or she believes the individual would have made under the circumstances if the individual were capable of making such decision. The decision of the guardian advocate may be reviewed by the court, upon petition of the individual's patient's attorney or, the patient's family, or the facility administrator.
- (3) <u>Before Prior to</u> a guardian advocate <u>may exercise</u> exercising his or her authority, the guardian advocate <u>must</u> shall attend a training course approved by the court. The <u>This</u>

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training course, of not less than 4 hours, must include, at minimum, information concerning individual about the patient rights, psychotropic medications, 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 under pursuant to chapter 744.

- (4) The information provided to be supplied to prospective guardian 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. Court-approved organizations may include, but are not limited to, community or junior colleges, guardianship organizations, 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 individual whom the guardian advocate represents patient.
- (5) In selecting a guardian advocate, the court shall give preference to a health care surrogate, if one has already been designated by the <u>individual held for examination or admitted</u> for mental health treatment patient. If the <u>individual patient</u> has not previously selected a health care surrogate, except for good cause documented in the court record, the selection shall be made from the following list in the order of listing:

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- (a) The individual's patient's spouse.
 - (b) An adult child of the individual patient.
 - (c) A parent of the individual patient.
 - (d) The adult next of kin of the individual patient.
 - (e) An adult friend of the individual patient.
- (f) An adult trained and willing to serve as guardian advocate for the individual patient.
- (6) If a guardian having with the authority to consent to medical treatment has not already been appointed, or if the individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment patient has not already designated a health care surrogate, the court may authorize the guardian advocate to consent to medical treatment, as well as mental health treatment. Unless otherwise limited by the court, a guardian advocate that has with authority to consent to medical treatment shall have the same authority to make health care decisions and be subject to the same restrictions as a proxy appointed under part IV of chapter 765. Unless the guardian advocate has sought and received express court approval in proceeding separate from the proceeding to determine the competence of the patient to consent to medical treatment, the guardian advocate may not consent to:
 - (a) Abortion.
 - (b) Sterilization.
 - (c) Electroconvulsive treatment.
 - (d) Psychosurgery.
- (e) Experimental treatments that have not been approved by a federally approved institutional review board in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 46 or 21 C.F.R. part 56.

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The court <u>shall</u> <u>must</u> base its decision on evidence that the treatment or procedure is essential to the care of the <u>individual</u> <u>patient</u> and that the treatment does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. The court shall follow the procedures set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

(7) The guardian advocate shall be discharged when the individual whom he or she represents patient is discharged from an order for involuntary outpatient placement or involuntary inpatient placement or when the individual patient is transferred from involuntary to voluntary status. The court or a hearing officer shall consider the competence of the individual patient pursuant to subsection (1) and may consider an involuntarily placed individual's patient competence to consent to treatment at any hearing. Upon sufficient evidence, the court may restore, or the hearing officer may recommend that the court restore, the individual's patient competence. A copy of the order restoring competence or the certificate of discharge containing the restoration of competence shall be provided to the individual patient and the guardian advocate.

Section 13. Section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4599 Notice.-

- (1) VOLUNTARY <u>ADMISSION</u> <u>PATIENTS</u>.—Notice of <u>an individual's</u> a voluntary <u>patient's</u> admission shall <u>only</u> be given <u>only</u> at the <u>individual's</u> request of the patient, except that in an emergency, notice shall be given as determined by the facility.
 - (2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION PATIENTS. -

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(a) <u>If notice of involuntary admission</u> Whenever notice is required to be given under this part, such notice shall be given to the <u>individual admitted patient</u> and <u>his or her the patient's</u> guardian, guardian advocate, attorney, and representative.

- 1. If When notice is required to be given to an individual a patient, it shall be given both orally and in writing, in the language and terminology that the individual patient can understand, and, if needed, the facility shall provide an interpreter for the individual patient.
- 2. Notice to <u>an individual's</u> a patient's guardian, guardian advocate, attorney, and representative shall be given by United States mail and by registered or certified mail with the receipts attached to the patient's clinical record. Hand delivery by a facility employee may be used as an alternative, with delivery documented in the clinical record. If notice is given by a state attorney or an attorney for the department, a certificate of service <u>is shall be</u> sufficient to document service.
- (b) A receiving facility shall give prompt notice of the whereabouts of an individual a patient who is being involuntarily held for examination to the individual's guardian or representative, by telephone or in person within 24 hours after the individual's patient's arrival at the facility, unless the patient requests that no notification be made. Contact attempts must shall be documented in the individual's patient's clinical record and shall begin as soon as reasonably possible after the individual's patient's arrival. Notice that an individual is being involuntarily held must a patient is being admitted as an involuntary patient shall be given to the Florida

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local advocacy council \underline{by} no later than the next working day after the individual $\underline{patient}$ is admitted.

- (c) The written notice of the filing of the petition for the involuntary placement of an individual being held must include contain the following:
- 1. Notice that the petition has been filed with the circuit court in the county in which the <u>individual</u> patient is hospitalized and the <u>court's</u> address of such court.
- 2. Notice that the office of the public defender has been appointed to represent the <u>individual</u> patient in the proceeding, if the <u>individual</u> patient is not otherwise represented by counsel.
- 3. The date, time, and place of the hearing and the name of each examining expert and every other person expected to testify in support of continued detention.
- 4. Notice that the <u>individual</u> patient, the <u>individual's</u> patient's guardian or representative, or the administrator may apply for a change of venue for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the <u>individual's</u> condition of the patient.
- 5. Notice that the <u>individual</u> patient is entitled to an independent expert examination and, if the <u>individual</u> patient cannot afford such an examination, that the court will provide for one.
- (d) A treatment facility shall provide notice of \underline{an} $\underline{individual's}$ a patient's involuntary admission on the next regular working day after the $\underline{individual's}$ patient's arrival at the facility.
 - (e) If an individual $\frac{\text{When a patient}}{\text{When be transferred}}$ is to be transferred

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from one facility to another, notice shall be given by the facility where the <u>individual</u> patient is located <u>before</u> prior to the transfer.

Section 14. <u>Section 394.460</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 15. Section 394.461, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.461 Designation of receiving and treatment facilities.—
The department <u>may</u> is authorized to designate and monitor receiving facilities and treatment facilities and may suspend or withdraw such designation for failure to comply with this part and rules adopted under this part. Only governmental facilities, and others Unless designated by the department, <u>may</u> facilities are not permitted to hold or treat <u>individuals</u> on an involuntary basis patients under this part.

- (1) RECEIVING FACILITY.—The department may designate any community facility as a receiving facility. Any other facility within the state, including a private facility, as a receiving facility if or a federal facility, may be so designated by the department, provided that such designation is agreed to by the governing body or authority of the facility.
- (2) TREATMENT FACILITY.—The department may designate any state—owned, state—operated, or state—supported facility as a state treatment facility. An individual may A civil patient shall not be admitted to a civil state treatment facility without previously undergoing a transfer evaluation. Before a court hearing for involuntary placement in a state treatment facility, the court shall receive and consider the information documented in the transfer evaluation. Any other facility, including a private facility or a federal facility, may be

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designated as a treatment facility by the department $\underline{\text{if}}_{\tau}$ provided that such designation is agreed to by the appropriate governing body or authority of the facility.

- (3) GOVERNMENTAL FACILITIES.—Governmental facilities may provide voluntary and involuntary mental health examination and treatment for individuals in their care and custody and must protect the rights of these individuals, pursuant to this part.
- $\underline{(4)}$ PRIVATE FACILITIES.—Private facilities designated as receiving and treatment facilities by the department may provide examination and treatment of individuals on an of involuntary or patients, as well as voluntary basis patients, and are subject to all the provisions of this part.

(5) $\overline{(4)}$ REPORT.

- (a) A facility designated as a public receiving or treatment facility under this section shall annually report to the department on an annual basis the following data to the department, unless such these data are currently being submitted to the Agency for Health Care Administration:
 - 1. Number of licensed beds.
 - 2. Number of contract days.
 - 3. Number of admissions by payor class and diagnoses.
 - 4. Number of bed days by payor class.
 - 5. Average length of stay by payor class.
 - 6. Total revenues by payor class.
- (b) For the purposes of this subsection, "payor class" means Medicare, Medicare HMO, Medicaid, Medicaid HMO, private-pay health insurance, private-pay health maintenance organization, private preferred provider organization, the Department of Children and Family Services, other government

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programs, self-pay individuals patients, and charity care.

- (c) The data required under this subsection shall be submitted to the department within no later than 90 days after following the end of the facility's fiscal year. A facility designated as a public receiving or treatment facility shall submit its initial report for the 6-month period ending June 30, 2008.
- (d) The department shall issue an annual report based on the data <u>collected</u> required pursuant to this subsection, which <u>must</u>. The report shall include individual facilities' data <u>by</u> facility, as well as statewide totals. The report shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 - (6) (5) RULES.—The department shall adopt rules relating to:
- (a) Procedures and criteria for receiving and evaluating facility applications for designation as a receiving or treatment facility, which may include an onsite facility inspection and evaluation of an applicant's licensing status and performance history, as well as consideration of local service needs.
- (b) Minimum standards consistent with this part that a facility must meet and maintain in order to be designated as a receiving or treatment facility, and procedures for monitoring continued adherence to such standards.
- (c) Procedures for receiving complaints against a designated facility and for initiating inspections and investigations of facilities alleged to have violated the provisions of this part or rules adopted under this part.
 - (d) Procedures and criteria for the suspension or

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withdrawal of designation <u>as a receiving or treatment facility</u>.

Section 16. Section 394.4611, Florida Statutes, is created
to read:

394.4611 Integrated adult mental health crisis stabilization unit and addictions receiving facility services.—

- (1) Beginning July 1, 2009, the Agency for Health Care
 Administration, in consultation with the department, may license
 facilities that integrate services provided in an adult mental
 health crisis stabilization unit with services provided in an
 adult addictions receiving facility. The services provided shall
 be designated as integrated adult mental health crisis
 stabilization unit and addictions receiving facility services,
 and the facility providing these services must be licensed as an
 adult crisis stabilization unit by the agency and must meet the
 license requirements for crisis stabilization units that provide
 these integrated services.
- (2) An integrated adult mental health crisis stabilization unit and addictions receiving facility may provide services to adults 18 years of age or older who:
- (a) Meet the requirements for voluntary admission for mental health treatment under s. 394.4625;
- (b) Meet the criteria for involuntary examination for mental illness under s. 394.463;
- (c) Qualify for voluntary admission for substance abuse treatment under s. 397.601; or
- (d) Meet the criteria for involuntary admission for substance abuse impairment under s. 397.675.
- (3) In consultation with the agency, the department shall adopt by rule minimum standards for eligibility; clinical

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procedures; staffing requirements; operational, administrative, and financing requirements; and procedures for the investigation of complaints. Standards for substance abuse treatment services must meet or exceed current standards for addictions receiving facilities as adopted by rule.

Section 17. Section 394.4615, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4615 Clinical records; confidentiality.-

- (1) A clinical record shall be maintained for each individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment patient. The record must shall include data pertaining to admission and such other information as may be required under rules of the department. A clinical record is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). Unless waived by the express and informed consent of the individual, by the patient or by his or her the patient's guardian or guardian advocate or, if the patient is deceased, by his or her the patient's personal representative or the family member who stands next in line of intestate succession, the confidential status of the clinical record is shall not be lost by either authorized or unauthorized disclosure to any person, organization, or agency.
- (2) The clinical record of an individual held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment shall be released if when:
- (a) The <u>individual patient</u> or the <u>individual's patient's</u> guardian <u>or guardian advocate</u> authorizes the release. The guardian or guardian advocate shall be provided access to the appropriate clinical records of the patient. The <u>individual patient</u> or the individual's <u>patient's</u> guardian or guardian

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advocate may authorize the release of information and clinical records to appropriate persons to ensure the continuity of the individual's patient's health care or mental health care.

- (b) The $\underline{\text{individual}}$ patient is represented by counsel and the records are needed by $\underline{\text{such}}$ the patient's counsel for adequate representation.
- (c) The court orders such release. In determining whether there is good cause for disclosure, the court shall weigh the need for the information to be disclosed against the possible harm of disclosure to the <u>individual</u> person to whom such information pertains.
- (d) The <u>individual</u> patient is committed to, or is to be returned to, the Department of Corrections from the Department of Children and Family Services, and the Department of Corrections requests such records. The These records shall be furnished without charge to the Department of Corrections.
- (3) Information from the clinical record may be released <u>if</u> in the following circumstances:
- (a) The individual When a patient has declared an intention to harm other persons. If When such declaration has been made, the administrator may authorize the release of sufficient information to provide adequate warning to the person threatened with harm by the patient.
- (b) When The administrator of the facility or secretary of the department deems that release to a qualified researcher as defined in administrative rule, an aftercare treatment provider, or an employee or agent of the department is necessary for treatment of the individual patient, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, aftercare planning, or

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1567 evaluation of programs.

- (c) Necessary for the purpose of determining whether an individual a person meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement or for preparing the proposed treatment plan pursuant to s. 394.4655, the clinical record may be released to the state attorney, the public defender or the individual's patient's private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental health professionals, including the service provider identified in s. 394.4655(6)(b)

 394.4655(6)(b)2., in accordance with state and federal law.
- (4) Information from clinical records may be used for statistical and research purposes if the information is abstracted in such a way as to protect the identity of individuals served and meets department policy.
- (5) Information from clinical records may be used by the Agency for Health Care Administration, the department, and the Florida advocacy councils for the purpose of monitoring facility activity and complaints concerning facilities.
- (6) Clinical records relating to a Medicaid recipient shall be furnished to the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit in the Department of Legal Affairs, upon request.
- (7) Any person, agency, or entity receiving information pursuant to this section shall maintain such information as confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).
- (8) Any facility or private mental health practitioner who acts in good faith in releasing information pursuant to this section is not subject to civil or criminal liability for such release.
 - (9) Nothing in This section does not is intended to

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prohibit the parent or next of kin of <u>an individual</u> a <u>person</u> who is held <u>for examination</u> in or <u>admitted for treated under a</u> mental health <u>treatment facility or program</u> from requesting and receiving information limited to a summary of that <u>individual's person's</u> treatment plan and current physical and mental condition. Release of such information <u>must shall</u> be in accordance with the code of ethics of the profession involved.

- shall have reasonable access to his or her their clinical records, unless such access is determined by the individual's patient's physician to be harmful to the individual patient. If the individual's patient's right to inspect his or her clinical record is restricted by the facility, written notice of the such restriction must shall be given to the individual patient and to his or her the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, attorney, and representative. In addition, the restriction must shall be recorded in the clinical record, together with the reasons for it. The restriction expires of a patient's right to inspect his or her clinical record shall expire after 7 days but may be renewed, after review, for subsequent 7-day periods.
- (11) Any person who fraudulently alters, defaces, or falsifies the clinical record of <u>an individual</u> any person receiving mental health services in a facility subject to this part, or causes or procures any of these offenses to be committed, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 18. Section 394.462, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.462 Transportation.-

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- (1) TRANSPORTATION TO A RECEIVING FACILITY.-
- (a) Each county shall designate a single law enforcement agency within the county, or portions thereof, to take <u>an</u> <u>individual a person</u> into custody upon the entry of an ex parte order or the execution of a certificate for involuntary examination by an authorized professional and to transport that <u>individual person</u> to the nearest receiving facility, excluding a governmental facility, for examination. A law enforcement officer acting in good faith pursuant to this part may not be held criminally or civilly liable for false imprisonment. The designated law enforcement agency may decline to transport the <u>individual person</u> to a receiving facility only if:
- 1. The <u>county or</u> jurisdiction designated by the county has contracted on an annual basis with an emergency medical transport service or private transport company for transportation of <u>individuals</u> persons to receiving facilities pursuant to this section at the sole cost of the county.; and
- 2. The law enforcement agency and the emergency medical transport service or private transport company agree that the continued presence of law enforcement personnel is not necessary for the safety of the $\underline{\text{individual being transported}}$ $\underline{\text{person}}$ or others.
- 3. The jurisdiction designated by the county <u>seeks</u> <u>may seek</u> reimbursement for transportation expenses. The <u>individual being</u> <u>transported is party</u> responsible for payment <u>for such</u> <u>transportation is the person receiving the transportation</u>. The county shall seek reimbursement from the following sources in the following order:
 - a. From an insurance company, health care corporation, or

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other source, if the <u>individual being transported</u> person receiving the transportation is covered by an insurance policy or subscribes to a health care corporation or other source for payment of such expenses.

- b. From the <u>individual being transported</u> person receiving the transportation.
- c. From a financial settlement for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation payable or accruing to the injured party.
- (b) Any company that transports <u>an individual</u> a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transportation of the <u>individual</u> patient. Such company must be insured and <u>maintain at least</u> provide no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance with respect to <u>such</u> the transportation of patients.
- (c) Any company that contracts with a governing board of a county to transport individuals for examination or treatment must patients shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure their the safety and dignity of the patients.
- (d) If When a law enforcement officer takes custody of an individual a 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 individual person in custody.
- (e) $\underline{\text{If}}$ 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 and

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that professional evaluates an individual a person and determines that transportation to a receiving facility is needed, the service, at its discretion, may transport the individual person to the facility or may call on the law enforcement agency or other transportation arrangement best suited to the needs of the individual being transported patient.

- (f) If a When any law enforcement officer has custody of an individual 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 individual person to the nearest receiving facility for examination.
- individual a person for a felony and it appears that the individual person meets the statutory guidelines for involuntary examination or placement under this part, the individual such person shall first be processed in the same manner as any other criminal suspect. The law enforcement agency shall thereafter immediately notify the nearest public receiving facility, which shall be responsible for promptly arranging for the examination and treatment of the individual person. A receiving facility is not required to admit an individual a person charged with a crime for whom the facility determines and documents that it is unable to provide adequate security, but shall provide mental health examination and treatment to the individual person where he or she is held.
- (h) If the appropriate law enforcement officer believes that $\underline{\text{an individual}}$ $\underline{\text{a person}}$ has an emergency medical condition as defined in s. 395.002, the individual $\underline{\text{person}}$ may be $\underline{\text{first}}$

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transported to a hospital for emergency medical treatment, regardless of whether the hospital is a designated receiving facility.

- (i) The costs of transportation, evaluation, hospitalization, and treatment incurred under this subsection by <u>individuals</u> 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.
- (j) The nearest receiving facility must accept <u>individuals</u> persons brought by law enforcement officers for involuntary examination.
- (k) If When a jurisdiction has entered into a contract with an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company for transportation of <u>individuals</u> persons to receiving facilities, such service or company shall be given preference for transportation of <u>individuals</u> persons from nursing homes, assisted living facilities, adult day care centers, or adult family-care homes, unless the behavior of the <u>individual</u> person being transported is such that transportation by a law enforcement officer is necessary.
- (1) Nothing in This section does not shall be construed to limit emergency examination and treatment of incapacitated individuals persons provided in accordance with the provisions of s. 401.445.
 - (2) TRANSPORTATION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.-
- (a) If neither the <u>individual held for examination or</u>

 admitted for mental health treatment or patient nor any person legally obligated or responsible for the <u>individual patient</u> is not able to pay for the expense of transporting an individual a

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voluntary or involuntary patient to a treatment facility, the governing board of the county in which the <u>individual</u> patient is hospitalized shall arrange for <u>the such</u> required transportation and shall ensure the safe and dignified transportation of the <u>individual</u> patient. The governing board of each county <u>may is</u> authorized to contract with private transport companies for <u>such</u> the transportation of such patients to and from a treatment facility.

- (b) Any company that transports <u>an individual</u> a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transportation of the <u>individual</u> patient. Such company must be insured and provide <u>at least</u> no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance <u>for such</u> with respect to the transportation of patients.
- (c) Any company that contracts with the governing board of a county to transport individuals must patients shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of the individuals transported patients.
- (d) County or municipal law enforcement and correctional personnel and equipment <u>may shall</u> not be used to transport <u>individuals</u> patients adjudicated incapacitated or found by the court to meet the criteria for involuntary placement <u>under pursuant to</u> s. 394.467, except in small rural counties where there are no cost-efficient alternatives.
- (3) 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

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shall must be submitted to the secretary by the circuit district administrator after being approved by the governing board of each affected county 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, \div describe how the proposal will be implemented by participating law enforcement agencies and transportation authorities, \div and provide a plan for the coordination of services such as case management.
 - (b) An The exception may be granted only for:
- 1. An arrangement centralizing and improving the provision of services within a <u>circuit</u> <u>district</u>, which may include an exception to the requirement for transportation to the nearest receiving facility;
- 2. An arrangement whereby by which a facility may provide, in addition to required psychiatric services, an environment and services that which are uniquely tailored to the needs of an identified group of individuals who have persons with special needs, such as persons who have with hearing impairments or visual impairments, or elderly persons who have with physical frailties; or
- 3. A specialized transportation system that provides an efficient and humane method of transporting <u>individuals</u> patients to receiving facilities, among receiving facilities, and to treatment facilities.
- (c) Any exception approved pursuant to this subsection <u>must</u> shall be reviewed and approved every 5 years by the secretary.

 Section 19. Section 394.4625, Florida Statutes, is amended

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394.4625 Voluntary admissions.—

- (1) EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE PATIENTS.—
- (a) A facility may receive for observation, diagnosis, or treatment any <u>individual</u> person 18 years of age or older <u>who</u> <u>makes</u> making application by express and informed consent for admission or any <u>minor</u> person age 17 or under for whom such application is made by his or her guardian.
- <u>1.</u> If found to show evidence of mental illness, to be competent to provide express and informed consent, and to be suitable for treatment, <u>an individual such person</u> 18 years of age or older may be admitted to the facility.
- 2. A minor person age 17 or under may be admitted only if the minor's assent has been verified through an independent clinical assessment conducted by a professional licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 490. Assent must be obtained in conjunction with consent from the minor's quardian. The minor's assent means that the minor has affirmatively agreed to stay at the facility for examination and mental health treatment. Mere failure to object, absent affirmative agreement, is not assent. In determining if the minor assents, the examining professional must first provide the minor with an explanation of why the minor will be examined and treated, what the minor can expect while in the facility, and when the minor may expect to be released, in a language that is appropriate to the minor's age, experience, maturity, and condition. If assent is not verified, a petition for involuntary inpatient placement must be filed with the court within 1 working day after

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admission or the minor must be released to his or her guardian within 24 hours after admission only after a hearing to verify the voluntariness of the consent.

- (b) A mental health overlay program, or a mobile crisis response service, or a licensed professional who is authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 and is employed by a community mental health center or clinic must, pursuant to circuit district procedure approved by the respective circuit district administrator, conduct an initial assessment of the ability of the following individuals persons to give express and informed consent to treatment before such individuals persons may be admitted voluntarily:
- 1. An individual A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home, assisted living facility, adult day care center, or adult family-care home, if when such person has been diagnosed as suffering from dementia.
- 2. An individual A person 60 years of age or older for whom transfer is being sought from a nursing home pursuant to s. 400.0255(11) 400.0255(12).
- 3. An individual A person for whom all decisions concerning medical treatment are currently being lawfully made by \underline{a} the health care surrogate or proxy designated under chapter 765.
- (c) If When an initial assessment of the ability of an individual a person to give express and informed consent to treatment is required under this section, and a mobile crisis response service does not respond to a the request for an assessment within 2 hours after the request is made or informs the requesting facility that it will not be able to respond within 2 hours after the request is made, the requesting

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facility may arrange for assessment by <u>a any</u> licensed professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination <u>under pursuant to</u> s. 394.463. The professional may not be who is not employed by or under contract with, <u>or and does not</u> have a financial interest in, <u>either</u> the facility initiating the transfer or the <u>receiving</u> facility to which the transfer may be made, and may not have a financial interest in the outcome of the assessment.

- (d) A facility may not admit an individual on as a voluntary status patient a person who has been adjudicated incapacitated, unless the condition of incapacity has been judicially removed. If a facility admits an individual on voluntary status as a voluntary patient a person who is later determined to have been adjudicated incapacitated, and the condition of incapacity had not been removed by the time of the admission, the facility must either discharge the patient or transfer the individual patient to involuntary status.
- (e) The health care surrogate or proxy of <u>an individual on</u> a voluntary <u>status</u> <u>patient</u> may not consent to the provision of mental health treatment for <u>that individual</u> <u>the patient</u>. <u>An individual on voluntary status</u> <u>A voluntary patient</u> who is unwilling or unable to provide express and informed consent to mental health treatment must <u>either</u> be discharged or transferred to involuntary status.
- (f) Within 24 hours after <u>an individual's voluntary</u> admission of a voluntary patient, the admitting physician shall document in the <u>patient's</u> clinical record that the <u>individual</u> <u>patient</u> is able to give express and informed consent for admission. If the individual <u>patient</u> is not able to give express

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and informed consent for admission, the facility <u>must</u> shall either discharge the patient or transfer the <u>individual</u> patient to involuntary status pursuant to subsection (5).

- (2) DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.-
- (a) A facility shall discharge <u>an individual admitted on a voluntary status who patient:</u>
- 1. Who Has sufficiently improved so that retention in the facility is no longer desirable. The individual A patient may also be discharged to the care of a community facility.
- 2. Who Has revoked revokes consent to admission or requests discharge. The individual A voluntary patient or his or her a relative, friend, or attorney of the patient may request discharge either orally or in writing at any time following admission to the facility. The individual patient must be discharged within 24 hours after $\frac{\text{of}}{\text{of}}$ the request, unless the request is rescinded or the individual patient is transferred to involuntary status pursuant to this section. The 24-hour time period may be extended by a treatment facility if when necessary for adequate discharge planning, but may shall not exceed 3 days exclusive of weekends and holidays. If the individual patient, or another on his or her the patient's behalf, makes an oral request for discharge to a staff member, such request must shall be immediately entered in the patient's clinical record. If the request for discharge is made by a person other than the individual patient, the discharge may be conditioned upon the individual's express and informed consent of the patient.
- (b) An individual on A voluntary status patient who has been admitted to a facility and who refuses to consent to or revokes consent to treatment must $\frac{1}{2}$ be discharged within 24

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hours after such refusal or revocation, unless transferred to involuntary status pursuant to this section or unless the refusal or revocation is freely and voluntarily rescinded by the individual patient.

- (c) An individual on voluntary status who has been charged with a crime shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer upon discharge from a facility.
- (3) NOTICE OF RIGHT TO DISCHARGE.—At the time of admission and at least every 6 months thereafter, an individual on a voluntary status patient shall be notified in writing of his or her right to apply for a discharge.
- involuntary status patient who has been certified by a physician or psychologist as competent to provide express and informed consent and who applies to be transferred to voluntary status shall be transferred to voluntary status immediately, unless the individual patient has been charged with a crime, or has been involuntarily placed for treatment by a court pursuant to s. 394.467 and continues to meet the criteria for involuntary placement. When transfer to voluntary status occurs, notice shall be given as provided in s. 394.4599.
- (5) TRANSFER TO INVOLUNTARY STATUS.—If an individual on When a voluntary status patient, or an authorized person on the individual's the patient's behalf, makes a request for discharge, the request for discharge, unless freely and voluntarily rescinded, must be communicated to a physician, clinical psychologist, or psychiatrist as quickly as possible, but within not later than 12 hours after the request is made. If the individual patient meets the criteria for involuntary

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placement, the administrator of the facility must file with the court a petition for involuntary placement, within 2 court working days after the request for discharge is made. If the petition is not filed within 2 court working days, the individual must patient shall be discharged. Pending the filing of the petition, the individual patient may be held and emergency treatment rendered in the least restrictive manner, upon the written order of a physician, if it is determined that such treatment is necessary for the safety of the individual patient or others.

Section 20. Section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.-

- (1) CRITERIA.—An individual A person may be taken to a receiving facility for involuntary examination if there is reason to believe that he or she the person has a mental illness and because of this his or her mental illness:
- (a)1. The <u>individual</u> person has refused voluntary examination after conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the examination; or
- 2. The <u>individual</u> person is unable to determine for himself or herself whether examination is necessary; and
- (b) 1. Without care or treatment, the <u>individual person</u> is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself; such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; and 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

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1.2. There is a substantial likelihood that without care or treatment the <u>individual person</u> will cause serious bodily harm to <u>self himself or herself</u> or others in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior; and.

- 2. There are no less restrictive alternatives available.
- (2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION. -
- (a) An involuntary examination may be initiated by any one of the following means:
- 1. A court may enter an ex parte order stating that an individual a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination, giving the findings on which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be based on sworn testimony, written or oral, which includes specific facts that support the finding that the criteria have been met. Any behavior relied on for the issuance of the ex parte order must have occurred within the preceding 14 days. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, A law enforcement officer, or other designated agent of the court, shall take the individual person into custody and deliver him or her to the nearest receiving facility for involuntary examination. The order of the court order must 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 individual patient based on the this order must send a copy of the order to the Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day. The order is shall be valid only until executed or, if not executed, for the period specified in the order itself. If a no time limit is not

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specified in the order, the order <u>is</u> shall be valid for 7 days after the date it that the order was signed.

- 2. A law enforcement officer shall take <u>an individual aperson</u> who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver <u>or arrange for the delivery of the individual the person or have him or her delivered</u> to the nearest receiving facility for examination. The officer shall <u>complete execute</u> a written report detailing the circumstances under which the <u>individual person</u> was taken into custody., and The report <u>must shall</u> be made a part of the <u>patient's</u> clinical record. Any receiving facility accepting the <u>individual patient</u> based on <u>the this</u> report must send a copy of the report to the Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day.
- 3. A physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker, or physician assistant may execute a certificate stating that he or she has examined the individual a person within the preceding 48 hours and finds that the individual person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and stating the observations upon which that conclusion is based. The certificate must be immediately executed and is valid only until executed or for up to 7 calendar days, whichever occurs first. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, A law enforcement officer shall take the individual person named in the certificate into custody and deliver him or her to the nearest receiving facility for involuntary examination. The law enforcement officer shall complete execute a written report detailing the circumstances

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under which the <u>individual</u> person was taken into custody. The report and certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any receiving facility accepting the <u>individual</u> patient based on <u>the this</u> certificate must send a copy of the certificate to the Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day.

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A person who initiates an involuntary examination of a minor shall make and document immediate attempts to notify the minor's guardian of such examination. A receiving facility accepting a minor for involuntary examination must immediately notify the minor's guardian upon the minor's arrival.

(b) An individual may A person shall not be removed from a 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 individual person is such that preparation of a law enforcement officer's report is not practicable before removal, the report must shall be completed as soon as possible after removal, but in any case before the individual person is transported to a receiving facility. A receiving facility admitting an individual a person for involuntary examination who is not accompanied by the required ex parte order, professional certificate, or law enforcement officer's report must shall notify the Agency for Health Care Administration of such admission by certified mail by no later than the next working day. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply when transportation is provided by the patient's

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family or guardian.

- (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 if 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 individual person who is the subject of the ex parte order.
- (e) The Agency for Health Care Administration shall receive and maintain the copies of ex parte orders, involuntary outpatient 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. The agency shall prepare annual reports analyzing the data obtained from these documents, without information identifying individuals held for examination or admitted for mental health treatment patients, and shall provide copies of reports to the department, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- (f) An individual A patient shall be examined by a physician or clinical psychologist at a receiving facility without unnecessary delay to determine if the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement is met. Emergency treatment may

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be provided and may, upon the order of a physician, 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, a clinical psychologist, or, if the receiving facility is a hospital, the release may also be approved by an attending emergency department physician with experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders and after completion of an involuntary examination pursuant to this subsection.

However, a patient may not be held in a receiving facility for involuntary examination longer than 72 hours.

- (g) An individual may not be held for involuntary examination for more than 72 hours. Based on the individual's needs, one of the following actions must be taken within the 72-hour period:
- 1. The individual shall be released after the completion of the involuntary examination with the documented approval of a psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist or, if the facility is a hospital, the release may be approved by an attending emergency department physician;
- 2. The individual shall be asked to give express and informed consent for voluntary admission if a physician or clinical psychologist has determined that the individual is competent to consent to treatment; or
- 3. A petition for involuntary placement shall be completed and filed in the circuit court if involuntary outpatient or inpatient treatment is deemed necessary. If the 72-hour period ends on a weekend or holiday, the petition must be filed by the

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next working day. If inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the individual's condition must be made available. A petition for involuntary outpatient placement shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified in s.

394.4655(3)(a), and a petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed by the facility administrator.

(h) An individual released from a receiving or treatment facility on a voluntary or involuntary basis who is charged with a crime shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer.

(i) (g) If an individual A person for whom an involuntary examination has been initiated who is also being evaluated or treated at a hospital for an emergency medical condition specified in s. 395.002, must be examined by a receiving facility within 72 hours. the 72-hour period begins when the individual patient arrives at the hospital and ceases when the attending physician documents that the patient has an emergency medical condition. The 72-hour period resumes when the physician documents that the emergency medical condition has stabilized or does not exist. If the patient is examined at a hospital providing emergency medical services by a professional qualified to perform an involuntary examination and is found as a result of that examination not to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.4655(1) or involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467(1), the patient may be offered voluntary placement, if appropriate, or released directly from the hospital providing emergency medical services. The finding by the professional that the patient has been

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examined and does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement or involuntary outpatient placement must be entered into the patient's clinical record. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to prevent A hospital providing emergency medical services may transfer an individual from appropriately transferring a patient to another hospital before prior to stabilization if, provided the requirements of s. 395.1041(3)(c) are have been met.

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

- 1. The individual shall be examined by a physician or clinical psychologist and, if found not to meet the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463, shall be released directly from the hospital providing the emergency medical services. The results of the examination, including the final disposition, shall be entered into the clinical record; or
- 2. The individual shall be transferred to a receiving facility for examination if appropriate medical and mental health treatment are available. However, the receiving facility must be notified of the transfer within 2 hours after the individual's condition has been stabilized or after determination that an emergency medical condition does not exist.
- 1. The patient must be examined by a designated receiving facility and released; or
- 2. The patient must be transferred to a designated receiving facility in which appropriate medical treatment is

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2176 available. However, the receiving facility must be notified of
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2178 been stabilized or after determination that an emergency medical
2179 condition does not exist.

- (i) Within the 72-hour examination period or, if the 72 hours ends on a weekend or holiday, no later than the next working day thereafter, one of the following actions must be taken, based on the individual needs of the patient:
- 1. The patient shall be released, unless he or she is charged with a crime, in which case the patient shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer;
- 2. The patient shall be released, subject to the provisions of subparagraph 1., for voluntary outpatient treatment;
- 3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime, shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement as a voluntary patient, and, if such consent is given, the patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or
- 4. A petition for involuntary placement shall be filed in the circuit court when outpatient or inpatient treatment is deemed necessary. When inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available. When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified in s. 394.4655(3)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed by the facility administrator.
- (3) NOTICE OF RELEASE.—Notice of the release shall be given to the <u>individual's</u> patient's guardian or representative, to any person who executed a certificate admitting the individual

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patient to the receiving facility, and to any court that which ordered the individual's patient's evaluation.

Section 21. Section 394.4655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4655 Involuntary outpatient placement.-

- (1) CRITERIA FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.—An individual A person may be ordered to involuntary outpatient placement upon a finding of the court that by clear and convincing evidence that:
 - (a) The individual person is 18 years of age or older;
 - (b) The individual person has a mental illness;
- (c) The <u>individual</u> person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision, based on a clinical determination;
- (d) The <u>individual</u> person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for mental illness;
 - (e) The individual person has:
- 1. At least twice within the immediately preceding 36 months been involuntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment facility as defined in s. 394.455, or has received mental health services in a forensic or correctional facility. The 36-month period does not include any period during which the <u>individual</u> person was admitted or incarcerated; or
- 2. Engaged in one or more acts of serious violent behavior toward self or others, or attempts at serious bodily harm to self himself or herself or others, within the preceding 36 months;
- (f) Due to The person is, as a result of his or her mental illness, the individual is unlikely to voluntarily participate

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in the recommended treatment plan and either he or she has refused voluntary placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of placement for treatment or he or she is unable to determine for himself or herself whether placement is necessary;

- (g) In view of the <u>individual's</u> person's treatment history and current behavior, the <u>individual</u> person is in need of involuntary outpatient placement in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to <u>self himself or herself</u> 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 <u>individual</u> person will benefit from involuntary outpatient placement; and
- (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 PLACEMENT.-
- (a) 1. An individual who is being recommended for involuntary outpatient placement by A patient may be retained by a receiving facility upon the recommendation of the administrator of the a receiving facility where the individual patient has been examined may be retained by the facility and after adherence to the notice and of hearing procedures provided in s. 394.4599.
- 1. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the individual patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the

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criteria for involuntary outpatient placement are met. However, in a county having a population of fewer than 50,000, if the administrator certifies that <u>a</u> no psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is <u>not</u> available to provide the second opinion, the second opinion may be provided by a <u>licensed</u> physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders or by a psychiatric nurse as <u>defined in this chapter</u>. Such a recommendation must be entered on an involuntary outpatient placement certificate <u>that authorizes</u>, <u>which certificate must authorize</u> the receiving facility to retain the <u>individual patient</u> pending completion of a hearing. The certificate shall be made a part of the <u>patient's</u> clinical record.

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

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4.3. The service provider shall prepare a written proposed treatment plan in consultation with the individual being held patient or his or her the patient's quardian advocate, if appointed, for the court's consideration for inclusion in the involuntary outpatient placement order. The service provider shall also provide a copy of the proposed treatment plan to the individual patient and the administrator of the receiving facility. The treatment plan must specify the nature and extent of the individual's patient's mental illness,. The treatment plan must address the reduction of symptoms that necessitate involuntary outpatient placement, and include measurable goals and objectives for the services and treatment that are provided to treat the individual's person's mental illness and to assist the individual person in living and functioning in the community or to attempt to prevent a relapse or deterioration. Service providers may select and supervise provide supervision to other service providers individuals to implement specific aspects of the treatment plan. The services in the treatment plan must be deemed to be clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker, as defined in this chapter, who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the service provider. The service provider must certify to the court in the proposed treatment plan whether sufficient services for improvement and stabilization are currently available and whether the service provider agrees to provide those services. If the service provider certifies that the services in the proposed treatment plan are not available, the petitioner may not file the petition.

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(b) If <u>an individual</u> a <u>patient</u> in involuntary inpatient placement meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the administrator of the treatment facility may, before the expiration of the period during which the treatment facility is authorized to retain the <u>individual</u> patient, recommend involuntary outpatient placement.

1. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the individual patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement are met. However, in a county having a population of fewer than 50,000, if the administrator certifies that a no 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 as defined in s. 394.455(23). Such a recommendation must be entered on an involuntary outpatient placement certificate, and the certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record.

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

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- 2. The service provider that will have primary responsibility for service provision shall be identified by the designated department representative prior to the order for involuntary outpatient placement and shall must, before prior to filing a petition for involuntary outpatient placement, certify to the court whether the services recommended in the individual's patient's discharge plan are available in the local community and whether the service provider agrees to provide those services. The service provider shall must develop with the individual patient, or the individual's patient's guardian advocate, if one is appointed, a treatment or service plan that addresses the needs identified in the discharge plan. The plan must be deemed to be clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker, as defined in this chapter, who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the service provider.
- 3. If the service provider certifies that the services in the proposed treatment or service plan are not available, the petitioner may not file the petition.
 - (3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a) A petition for involuntary outpatient 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 placement must be alleged and substantiated in the petition for involuntary outpatient placement. A copy of the certificate recommending involuntary outpatient placement completed by a

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qualified professional specified in subsection (2) must be attached to the petition. A copy of the proposed treatment plan must be attached to the petition. Before the petition is filed, the service provider shall certify that the services in the proposed treatment plan are available. If the necessary services are not available in the patient's local community where the individual will reside to respond to the person's individual needs, the petition may not be filed.

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

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from involuntary outpatient placement. An attorney who represents the <u>individual</u> patient shall have access to the <u>individual</u> patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the <u>individual's</u> patient's case and shall represent the interests of the <u>individual</u> 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.
 - (5) (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.
- (a) 1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary outpatient placement within 5 working days after the filing of the petition, unless a continuance is granted. The hearing shall be held in the county where the petition is filed, shall be as convenient to the individual who is the subject of the petition patient as is consistent with orderly procedure, and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the individual's patient's condition. If the court finds that the individual's patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the individual's best interests, of the patient and if the individual's patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the individual patient from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the individual patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioner, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}_{2}}$. The court may appoint a <u>magistrate</u> master to preside at the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the

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involuntary outpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The individual who is the subject of the petition patient and his or her the patient's quardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the individual patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall 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 individual patient at the hearing. The court shall allow testimony from persons individuals, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law, regarding the individual's person's prior history and how that prior history relates to the individual's person's current condition. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The individual patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.

- (c) At the hearing on involuntary outpatient placement, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the competence of the individual being held to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the individual is incompetent to consent, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.
- (d) The individual who is the subject of the petition is entitled to at least one continuance of the hearing for up to 4 weeks, with the concurrence of the individual's counsel.
 - (6) COURT ORDER.—
- (a) (b) 1. If the court concludes that the <u>individual who is</u> the subject of the petition patient meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement <u>under pursuant to</u> subsection

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(1), the court shall issue an order for involuntary outpatient placement. The court order may shall be for a period of up to 6 months. The order must specify the nature and extent of the individual's patient's mental illness. The court order of the court and the treatment plan must shall be made part of the patient's clinical record. The service provider shall discharge an individual a patient from involuntary outpatient placement when the order expires or any time the individual patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary placement. Upon discharge, the service provider shall send a certificate of discharge to the court.

(b) 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 of the individual being served, if there is no space available in the program or service for the individual patient, or if funding is not available for the program or service. A copy of the order must be sent to the Agency for Health Care Administration by the service provider within 1 working day after it is received from the court. After the placement order is issued, the service provider and the individual patient may modify provisions of the treatment plan. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the individual patient or the individual's patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, agrees 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 individual patient or the individual's patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with the

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2495 requirements of subsection (2).

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(c) 3. If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, the individual being served 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 individual patient may meet the criteria for involuntary examination, the individual a person may be brought to a receiving facility pursuant to s. 394.463 for involuntary examination. If, after examination, the individual patient does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement under pursuant to s. 394.467, the individual patient must be discharged from the receiving facility. The involuntary outpatient placement order remains shall remain in effect unless the service provider determines that the individual patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement or until the order expires. The service provider shall must determine whether modifications should be made to the existing treatment plan and must continue to attempt to continue to engage the individual patient in treatment. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the individual patient or the individual's patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, agrees 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 individual patient or the individual's patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with the requirements of subsection (2).

(d)(e) If, at any time before the conclusion of the initial hearing on involuntary outpatient placement, it appears to the

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court that the <u>individual</u> person does not meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement under this section but, instead, meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the court may order the <u>individual</u> person admitted for involuntary inpatient examination under s. 394.463. If the <u>individual</u> person instead meets the criteria for involuntary assessment, protective custody, or involuntary admission <u>under pursuant to</u> s. 397.675, the court may order the <u>individual</u> person to be admitted for involuntary assessment for a period of 5 days pursuant to s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings are shall be governed by chapter 397.

- (d) At the hearing on involuntary outpatient 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 an individual's a patient's mental illness to the service provider for involuntary outpatient placement. Such documentation must include any advance directives made by the individual patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the individual patient, and any evaluations of the individual patient performed by a clinical psychologist or a clinical social worker.
- (7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.—

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(a) 1. If <u>an individual</u> the person continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the service provider shall, before the expiration of the period during which the <u>placement</u> treatment is ordered for the person, file in the circuit court a petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement.

- $\underline{1.2.}$ The existing involuntary outpatient placement order remains in effect until disposition \underline{of} on the petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement.
- 2.3. A certificate <u>must</u> shall be attached to the petition which includes a statement from the <u>individual's</u> person's physician or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the <u>individual's</u> patient's treatment during the time he or she was involuntarily placed, and <u>a personalized an individualized</u> plan of continued treatment.
- 3.4. The service provider shall develop the individualized
 plan of continued treatment in consultation with the individual
 patient or his or her the patient's guardian advocate, if
 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 individual's patient's guardian
 advocate, the state attorney, and the individual's patient's
 private counsel or the public defender.
- (b) Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the individual person who is the subject of the petition, unless the individual person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk

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of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of such appointment. The public defender shall represent the individual person until the petition is dismissed, or the court order expires, or the individual patient is discharged from involuntary outpatient placement. An Any attorney representing the individual must patient shall have access to the individual patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the individual's patient's case and shall represent the individual patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

- (c) The court shall inform the individual who is the subject of the petition and his or her guardian, guardian advocate, or representative of the individual's right to an independent expert examination. If the individual cannot afford such an examination, the court shall provide one.
- (d) (e) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary outpatient placement are shall be before the circuit court. The court may appoint a magistrate master to preside at the hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order pursuant to this paragraph must shall be in accordance with subsection (6), except that the time period included in paragraph (1)(e) is not applicable for in determining the appropriateness of additional periods of involuntary outpatient placement.
- (e) (d) Notice of the hearing shall be provided <u>in</u> accordance with as set forth in s. 394.4599. The <u>individual</u> being served patient and the <u>individual's</u> patient's attorney may agree to a period of continued outpatient placement without a court hearing.
 - $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ The same procedure $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall be repeated before the

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expiration of each additional period the <u>individual being served</u> patient is placed in treatment.

<u>(g) (f)</u> If the <u>individual in involuntary outpatient</u> <u>placement patient</u> has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the <u>individual's patient's</u> competence. Section 394.4598 governs the discharge of the guardian advocate if the <u>individual's patient's</u> competency to consent to treatment has been restored.

Section 22. Section 394.467, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.467 Involuntary inpatient placement.-

- (1) CRITERIA.—An individual A person may be placed in involuntary inpatient placement for treatment upon a finding of the court by clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) He or she is mentally ill and because of his or her mental illness:
- 1.a. He or she has refused voluntary placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of placement for treatment; or
- b. He or she is unable to determine for himself or herself whether placement is necessary; and
- 2.a. He or she is manifestly incapable of surviving alone or with the help of willing and responsible family or friends, including available alternative services, and, without treatment, is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself, and such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; or

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b. There is substantial likelihood that in the near future he or she will inflict serious bodily harm on <u>self or others</u> himself or herself or another person, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm; and

- (b) All available less restrictive treatment alternatives $\underline{\text{that}}$ which would offer an opportunity for improvement of his or her condition have been judged to be inappropriate.
- (2) ADMISSION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.—An individual A patient may be retained by a receiving facility or involuntarily placed in a treatment facility upon the recommendation of the administrator of a receiving facility where the individual patient has been examined and after adherence to the notice and hearing procedures provided in s. 394.4599. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the individual patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement are met. However, in counties that have a population of fewer less than 50,000 population, if the administrator certifies that a no psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, the such second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician with postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders or by a psychiatric nurse as defined in s. 394.455(23). Such recommendation must shall be entered on an involuntary inpatient placement certificate that authorizes τ which certificate shall authorize the receiving facility to retain the individual being held patient pending transfer to a

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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 <u>individual patient</u> is located. Upon filing, the clerk of the court shall provide copies to the department, the <u>individual patient</u>, the <u>individual's patient's</u> guardian or representative, and the state attorney and public defender of the judicial circuit in which the <u>individual patient</u> is located. A No fee may not shall be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.
- (b) A receiving or treatment facility filing a petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall send a copy of the petition to the Agency for Health Care Administration by the next working day.
 - (4) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.-
- (a) Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for involuntary inpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the individual person who is the subject of the petition, unless the individual person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of such appointment. Any attorney representing the individual patient shall have access to the individual patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the individual's patient's case and shall represent the interests of the individual patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney. An attorney representing an individual in involuntary placement proceedings shall represent the individual's expressed

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2698 desires.

(b) The state attorney for the circuit in which the individual is located shall represent the state rather than the petitioning facility administrator as the real party in interest in the proceeding. The state attorney shall independently evaluate and confirm the allegations set forth in the petition for involuntary placement. If the allegations are substantiated, the state attorney shall vigorously prosecute the petition. If the allegations are not substantiated, the state attorney shall withdraw the petition. The state attorney shall be present and actively participate in all hearings on the involuntary placement.

- (5) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The <u>individual patient</u> is entitled, with the concurrence of the <u>individual's patient's</u> counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing. <u>Requests for a continuance from parties other than the individual or his or her counsel may not be granted.</u> The continuance shall be for a period of up to 4 weeks. <u>At the time the court is considering a motion for continuance, the court shall also conduct a hearing to consider the capacity of the individual to consent to treatment if there is a pending petition for adjudication of incompetence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the individual is not competent to consent to treatment, a guardian advocate shall be appointed at the time the involuntary placement hearing is continued to make mental health decisions for the individual.</u>
 - (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.
- (a) $\frac{1}{1}$. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement within 5 working days after the petition is

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2727 filed, unless a continuance is granted.

- 1. Except for good cause documented in the court file, the hearing shall be held in the receiving or treatment facility county where the individual patient is located. If the hearing cannot be held in the receiving or treatment facility, it must held in a location and shall be as convenient to the individual patient as is may be consistent with orderly procedure and which is shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the individual's patient's condition. If the court finds that the individual's patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with his or her the best interests of the patient, and the individual's patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the individual 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 facility administrator, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.
- 2. The court may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside at the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the involuntary inpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The <u>individual patient</u> and the <u>individual's patient's</u> guardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the <u>individual patient</u> cannot afford such an examination, the court shall provide for one. The independent expert's report <u>is shall be</u> confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the <u>individual patient</u> at the hearing. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The individual patient may refuse

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2756 to testify at the hearing.

- 3. The court shall allow testimony from persons, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant regarding the individual's prior history and how that prior history relates to the individual's current condition.
- (b) If the court concludes that the <u>individual</u> patient meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, it shall order that the <u>individual</u> patient be transferred to a treatment facility or, if the <u>individual</u> patient is at a treatment facility, that the <u>individual</u> patient be retained there or be treated at any other appropriate receiving or treatment facility, or that the <u>individual</u> patient receive services from a receiving or treatment facility, on an involuntary basis, for a period of up to 6 months. The order <u>must shall</u> specify the nature and extent of the <u>individual's</u> patient's mental illness. The facility shall discharge the individual a patient any time the <u>individual</u> patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, unless the <u>individual</u> patient has transferred to voluntary status.
- (c) If at any time <u>before</u> prior to the conclusion of the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement it appears to the court that the <u>individual</u> person does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement under this section, but instead meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the court may order the <u>individual</u> person evaluated for involuntary outpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.4655. The petition and hearing procedures set forth in s. 394.4655 shall apply. If the <u>individual</u> person instead meets the criteria for involuntary assessment, protective custody, or involuntary admission

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pursuant to s. 397.675, then the court may order the <u>individual</u> person to be admitted for involuntary assessment for <u>up to a period of</u> 5 days pursuant to s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings are shall be governed by chapter 397.

- (d) At the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the individual's patient's competence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the individual patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.
- (e) The administrator of the receiving facility shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of an individual's a patient's mental illness to the administrator of a treatment facility if the individual whenever a patient is ordered for involuntary inpatient placement, whether by civil or criminal court. The documentation must shall include any advance directives made by the individual patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the individual patient, and any evaluations of the individual patient performed by a clinical psychologist, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, or a clinical social worker. The administrator of a treatment facility may refuse admission to an individual 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 shall be administrative hearings and shall

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be conducted in accordance with the provisions of s. 120.57(1), except that an any order entered by an the administrative law judge is shall be final and subject to judicial review in accordance with s. 120.68. Orders concerning an individual 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 individual patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the administrator shall, before prior to the expiration of the period during which the treatment facility is authorized to retain the individual patient, file a petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary inpatient placement. The request must shall be accompanied by a statement from the individual's patient's physician or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the individual's patient's treatment during the time he or she was involuntarily placed, and a personalized an individualized plan of continued treatment. Notice of the hearing must shall be provided in accordance with as set forth in s. 394.4599. If at the hearing the administrative law judge finds that attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the individual's best interests of the patient, the administrative law judge may waive the presence of the individual patient from all or any portion of the hearing, unless the individual patient, through counsel, objects to the waiver of presence. The testimony in the hearing must be under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded.
- (c) Unless the <u>individual</u> patient is otherwise represented or is ineligible, he or she shall be represented at the hearing

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on the petition for continued involuntary inpatient placement by the public defender of the circuit in which the facility is located.

- (d) The Division of Administrative Hearings shall inform the individual and his or her guardian, guardian advocate, or representative of the right to an independent expert examination. If the individual cannot afford such an examination, the administrative law judge shall appoint one and the county of the individual's residence shall be billed for the cost of the examination.
- (e) (d) If at a hearing it is shown that the <u>individual</u> 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 <u>of up to not to exceed</u> 6 months. The same procedure <u>must shall</u> be repeated <u>before prior to</u> the expiration of each additional period the <u>individual patient</u> is retained.
- <u>(f) (e)</u> If continued involuntary inpatient placement is necessary for <u>an individual a patient</u> admitted while serving a criminal sentence, but whose sentence is about to expire, or for a <u>minor patient</u> 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 continued involuntary inpatient placement.
- <u>(g) (f)</u> If the <u>individual</u> patient has been previously found incompetent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the <u>individual's</u> patient's competence. If the administrative law judge finds evidence that the individual patient is now

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competent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge may issue a recommended order to the court that found the individual patient incompetent to consent to treatment that the individual's patient's competence be restored and that any guardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.

(8) RETURN TO FACILITY OF PATIENTS.—If an individual held When a patient at a treatment facility leaves the facility without authorization, the administrator may authorize a search for, the patient and the return of, the individual patient to the facility. The administrator may request the assistance of a law enforcement agency in the search for and return of the patient.

Section 23. Section 394.46715, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.46715 Rulemaking authority.—The department <u>may adopt</u> <u>rules to administer</u> of Children and Family Services shall have <u>rulemaking authority to implement the provisions of</u> ss. 394.455, 394.4598, 394.4615, 394.463, 394.4655, and 394.467 as amended or <u>created by this act</u>. These rules <u>are shall be</u> for the purpose of protecting the health, safety, and well-being of <u>individuals</u> <u>persons</u> examined, treated, or placed under this part <u>act</u>.

Section 24. Section 394.4672, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4672 Procedure for placement of veteran with federal agency.—

(1) If a Whenever it is determined by the court determines that an individual a person meets the criteria for involuntary placement and $\underline{\text{he or she}}$ it appears that such person is eligible for care or treatment by the United States Department of

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Veterans Affairs or other agency of the United States
Government, the court, upon receipt of a certificate from the
United States Department of Veterans Affairs or such other
agency showing that facilities are available and that the
individual person is eligible for care or treatment therein, may
place that individual person with the United States Department
of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency. The individual
person whose placement is sought shall be personally served with
notice of the pending placement proceeding in the manner as
provided in this part., and nothing in This section does not
shall affect the individual's his or her right to appear and be
heard in the proceeding. Upon placement, the individual is
person shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the
United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal
agency.

(2) The judgment or order of placement <u>issued</u> by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state or of the District of Columbia <u>that places an individual</u>, placing a person with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency for care or treatment <u>has</u>, <u>shall have</u> the same force and effect in this state as in the jurisdiction of the court entering the judgment or making the order.; and The courts of the placing state or of the District of Columbia shall <u>retain bedeemed to have retained</u> jurisdiction <u>over of</u> the <u>individual</u> person so placed. Consent is hereby given to the application of the law of the placing state or district with respect to the authority of the chief officer of any facility of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency operated in this state to retain custody or to transfer, parole,

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or discharge the individual person.

- (3) Upon receipt of a certificate of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or another such other federal agency that facilities are available for the care or treatment individuals who have mental illness of mentally ill persons and that the individual person is eligible for that care or treatment, the administrator of the receiving or treatment facility may cause the transfer of that individual person to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency. Upon effecting such transfer, the committing court shall be notified by the transferring agency. An individual may not $\frac{NO}{NO}$ person shall be transferred to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency if he or she is confined pursuant to the conviction of any felony or misdemeanor or if he or she has been acquitted of the charge solely on the ground of insanity, unless prior to transfer the court placing the individual such person enters an order for the transfer after appropriate motion and hearing and without objection by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.
- (4) An individual Any person transferred as provided in this section shall be deemed to be placed with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or other federal agency pursuant to the original placement.

Section 25. <u>Section 394.4674</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 26. Section 394.4685, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.4685 Transfer between of patients among facilities.-
- (1) TRANSFER BETWEEN PUBLIC FACILITIES.-

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(a) An individual A patient who has been admitted to a public receiving facility, or his or her the family member, quardian, or quardian advocate of such patient, may request the transfer of the individual patient to another public receiving facility. An individual A patient who has been admitted to a public treatment facility, or his or her the family member, quardian, or quardian advocate of such patient, may request the transfer of the individual patient to another public treatment facility. Depending on the medical treatment or mental health treatment needs of the individual patient and the availability of appropriate facility resources, the individual patient may be transferred at the discretion of the department. If the department approves the transfer of an individual on involuntary status patient, notice in accordance with according to the provisions of s. 394.4599 must shall be given before prior to the transfer by the transferring facility. The department shall respond to the request for transfer within 2 working days after receipt of the request by the facility administrator.

(b) If When required by the medical treatment or mental health treatment needs of the individual patient or the efficient use utilization of a public receiving or public treatment facility, an individual a patient may be transferred from one receiving facility to another, or one treatment facility to another, at the department's discretion, or, with the express and informed consent of the individual patient or the individual's patient's guardian or guardian advocate, to a facility in another state. Notice in accordance with according to the provisions of s. 394.4599 must shall be given before prior to the transfer by the transferring facility. If prior

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notice is not possible, notice of the transfer $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be provided as soon as practicable after the transfer.

- (2) TRANSFER FROM PUBLIC TO PRIVATE FACILITIES.-
- (a) An individual A patient who has been admitted to a public receiving or public treatment facility and has requested, either personally or through his or her guardian or guardian advocate, and is able to pay for treatment in a private facility shall be transferred at the individual's patient's expense to a private facility upon acceptance of the individual patient by the private facility.
- (b) A public facility may request the transfer of an individual from the facility to a private facility, and the individual may be transferred upon acceptance of the individual by the private facility.
 - (3) TRANSFER FROM PRIVATE TO PUBLIC FACILITIES. -
- (a) An individual A patient or his or her the patient's guardian or guardian advocate may request the transfer of the individual patient from a private to a public facility, and the individual patient may be so transferred upon acceptance of the individual patient by the public facility.
- (b) A private facility may request the transfer of <u>an</u> <u>individual</u> a patient from the facility to a public facility, and the <u>individual</u> patient may be so transferred upon acceptance of the <u>individual</u> patient by the public facility. The cost of such transfer <u>is</u> shall be the responsibility of the transferring facility.
- (c) A public facility must respond to a request for the transfer of <u>an individual</u> a patient within 2 working days after receipt of the request.

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(4) TRANSFER BETWEEN PRIVATE FACILITIES.—An individual being held A patient in a private facility or his or her the patient's guardian or guardian advocate may request the transfer of the individual patient to another private facility at any time, and the individual patient shall be transferred upon acceptance of the individual patient by the facility to which transfer is sought.

Section 27. Section 394.469, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.469 Discharge of involuntary placements patients.-

- (1) POWER TO DISCHARGE.—At any time <u>an individual</u> a patient is found to no longer meet the criteria for involuntary placement, the administrator shall:
- (a) Discharge the <u>individual</u> patient, unless the patient is under a criminal charge, in which case the patient shall be transferred to the custody of the appropriate law enforcement officer;
- (b) Transfer the <u>individual</u> patient to voluntary status on his or her own authority or at the <u>individual's</u> patient's request, unless the <u>individual</u> patient is under criminal charge or adjudicated incapacitated; or
- (c) Return an individual released from a receiving or treatment facility on voluntary or involuntary status who is charged with a crime to the custody of a law enforcement officer Place an improved patient, except a patient under a criminal charge, on convalescent status in the care of a community facility.
- (2) NOTICE.—Notice of discharge or transfer of <u>an</u> individual must be provided in accordance with a patient shall

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be given as provided in s. 394.4599.

Section 28. Section 394.473, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.473 Attorney's fee; expert witness fee.-

- (1) In the case of an indigent person for whom An attorney is appointed to represent an indigent individual pursuant to the provisions of this part, the attorney shall be compensated by the state pursuant to s. 27.5304. In the case of an indigent person, The court may appoint a public defender for an indigent individual. The public defender shall receive no additional compensation other than that usually paid his or her office.
- (2) An In the case of an indigent person for whom expert whose testimony is required for an indigent individual in a court hearing pursuant to the provisions of this part act, the expert, except one who is classified as a full-time employee of the state or who is receiving remuneration from the state for his or her time in attendance at the hearing, shall be compensated by the state pursuant to s. 27.5304.

Section 29. Section 394.475, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.475 Acceptance, examination, and involuntary placement of Florida residents from out-of-state mental health authorities.—
- (1) Upon the request of the state mental health authority of another state, the department $\underline{\text{may}}$ is authorized to accept $\underline{\text{an}}$ individual as a patient, for $\underline{\text{up}}$ to a period of not more than 15 days, a person who is and has been a bona fide resident of this state for $\underline{\text{at least}}$ a period of not less than 1 year.
 - (2) An individual Any person received pursuant to

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subsection (1) shall be examined by the staff of the state facility where the individual such patient has been admitted accepted, which examination shall be completed during the 15-day period.

- (3) If, upon examination, the individual such a person requires continued involuntary placement, a petition for a hearing regarding involuntary placement shall be filed with the court of the county where wherein the treatment facility receiving the individual patient is located or the county where the individual patient is a resident.
- (4) During the pendency of the examination period and the pendency of the involuntary placement proceedings, an individual such person may continue to be held in the treatment facility unless the court having jurisdiction enters an order to the contrary.

Section 30. Section 394.4785, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4785 Children and adolescents; admission and placement in mental <u>health</u> facilities.—

(1) A child or adolescent as defined in s. 394.492 may not be admitted to a state-owned or state-operated mental health treatment facility. A child may be admitted pursuant to s. 394.4625 or s. 394.467 to a crisis stabilization unit or a residential treatment center licensed under this chapter or a hospital licensed under chapter 395. The treatment center, unit, or hospital must provide the least restrictive available treatment that is appropriate to the individual needs of the child or adolescent and must adhere to the guiding principles, system of care, and service planning provisions of contained in

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3104 part III of this chapter.

(2) A child or adolescent, as defined in s. 394.492, who is younger than person under the age of 14 years of age and who is admitted to a any hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395 may not be admitted to a bed in a room or ward with an adult patient in a mental health unit or share common areas with an adult patient in a mental health unit. However, an adolescent a person 14 years of age or older may be admitted to a bed in a room or ward in the mental health unit with an adult if the admitting physician documents in the case record that such placement is medically indicated or for reasons of safety. Such placement shall be reviewed by the attending physician or a designee or on-call physician each day and documented in the clinical ease record.

Section 31. Subsection (2) of section 394.4786, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4786 Intent.-

(2) Further, the Legislature intends that a specialty psychiatric hospital that provides health care to specified indigent <u>individuals</u> patients be eligible for reimbursement up to the amount that hospital contributed to the Public Medical Assistance Trust Fund in the previous fiscal year.

Section 32. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 394.47865, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.47865 South Florida State Hospital; privatization.-

(2) The contractor shall operate South Florida State Hospital as a mental health treatment facility that serves voluntarily and involuntarily committed indigent <u>individuals 18</u> years of age or older <u>adults</u> who meet the criteria of this part

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I of this chapter and who reside in the South Florida State Hospital service area.

- (a) South Florida State Hospital shall remain a participant in the mental health disproportionate share program so long as such individuals the residents receive eligible services.
- (b) The department and the contractor shall ensure that the treatment facility is operated as a part of a total continuum of care for <u>individuals</u> <u>persons</u> who are mentally ill. The contractor shall have as its primary goal for the treatment facility to effectively treat and assist <u>individuals</u> held at the <u>facility</u> <u>residents</u> to return to the community as quickly as possible.
- (3) (a) Current South Florida State Hospital employees who are affected by the privatization shall be given first preference for continued employment by the contractor. The department shall make reasonable efforts to find suitable job placements for employees who wish to remain within the state Career Service System.
- (b) Any savings that result from the privatization of South Florida State Hospital shall be directed to the department's service districts 9, 10, and 11 for the delivery of community mental health services.
- Section 33. Section 394.4787, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 394.4787 Definitions; ss. 394.4786, 394.4787, 394.4788, and 394.4789.—As used in sections 394.4786-394.4789, the term this section and ss. 394.4786, 394.4788, and 394.4789:
- (1) "Acute mental health services" means mental health services provided through inpatient hospitalization.

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(2) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care Administration.

- (3) "Charity care" means that portion of hospital charges for care provided to an individual a patient whose family income for the 12 months preceding the determination is equal to or below 150 percent of the current federal nonfarm poverty guideline or the amount of hospital charges due from the individual patient which exceeds 25 percent of the annual family income and for which there is no compensation. Charity care does shall not include administrative or courtesy discounts, contractual allowances to third party payors, or failure of a hospital to collect full charges due to partial payment by governmental programs.
- (4) "Indigent" means an individual whose financial status would qualify him or her for charity care.
- (5) "Operating expense" means all common and accepted costs appropriate in developing and maintaining the operating of the patient care facility and its activities.
 - (6) "PMATF" means the Public Medical Assistance Trust Fund.
- (7) "Specialty psychiatric hospital" has the same meaning as in means a hospital licensed by the agency pursuant to s. 395.002(28), and includes facilities licensed under and part II of chapter 408 as a specialty psychiatric hospitals hospital.

Section 34. Subsections (1), (2), and (6) of section 394.4788, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 394.4788 Use of certain PMATF funds for the purchase of acute care mental health services.—
- (1) A hospital may be eligible to be reimbursed an amount no greater than the hospital's previous year contribution to the

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PMATF for acute mental health services provided to indigent mentally ill <u>individuals</u> persons who have been determined by the agency or its agent to require such treatment and who:

- (a) Do not meet Medicaid eligibility criteria, unless the agency makes a referral for a Medicaid eligible <u>individual</u> patient pursuant to s. 394.4789;
- (b) Meet the criteria for mental illness under this part; and
 - (c) Meet the definition of charity care.
- (2) The agency shall annually calculate a per diem reimbursement rate for each specialty psychiatric hospital to be paid to the specialty psychiatric hospitals for the provision of acute mental health services provided to indigent mentally ill individual's patients who meet the criteria in subsection (1). After the first rate period, providers shall be notified of new reimbursement rates for each new state fiscal year by June 1. The new reimbursement rates shall commence on July 1.
- (6) Hospitals that agree to participate in the program set forth in this section and ss. 394.4786, 394.4787, and 394.4789 shall agree that payment from the PMATF is payment in full for all <u>individuals</u> patients for which reimbursement is received under this section and ss. 394.4786, 394.4787, and 394.4789, until the funds for this program are no longer available.

Section 35. Section 394.4789, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.4789 Establishment of referral process and eligibility determination.—
- (1) The department shall adopt by rule a referral process that provides which shall provide each participating specialty

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psychiatric hospital with a system for accepting into the hospital's care indigent mentally ill individuals persons referred by the department. It is the intent of the Legislature that a hospital that which seeks payment under s. 394.4788 shall accept referrals from the department. However, a hospital may shall have the right to refuse the admission of an individual a patient due to lack of functional bed space or lack of services appropriate to a patient's specific treatment and is not no hospital shall be required to accept referrals if the costs for treating the referred patient are no longer reimbursable because the hospital has reached the level of contribution made to the PMATF in the previous fiscal year. Furthermore, a hospital that does not seek compensation for indigent mentally ill patients under the provisions of this part is act shall not be obliged to accept department referrals, notwithstanding any agreements it may have entered into with the department. The right of refusal in this subsection does shall not affect a hospital's requirement to provide emergency care pursuant to s. 395.1041 or other state or federal law statutory requirements related to the provision of emergency care.

- (2) The department shall adopt by rule a patient eligibility form and <u>is</u> shall be responsible for eligibility determination. However, the department may contract with participating psychiatric hospitals for eligibility determination. The eligibility form <u>must</u> shall provide the mechanism for determining a patient's eligibility according to the requirements of s. 394.4788(1).
- (a) A specialty psychiatric hospital \underline{is} shall be eligible for reimbursement only if when an eligibility form has been

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completed for each indigent mentally ill $\underline{\text{individual}}$ $\underline{\text{person}}$ for whom reimbursement is sought.

(b) As part of eligibility determination, every effort shall be made by the hospital to determine if any third party insurance coverage is available.

Section 36. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 39.407, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.407 Medical, psychiatric, and psychological examination and treatment of child; physical, mental, or substance abuse examination of person with or requesting child custody.—
- (3) (a) 1. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (b) 1. or paragraph (e), before the department provides psychotropic medications to a child in its custody, the prescribing physician shall attempt to obtain express and informed consent, as defined in s. $394.455 \frac{394.455(9)}{}$ and as described in s. 394.459(3)394.459(3)(a), from the child's parent or legal quardian. The department shall must take steps necessary to facilitate the inclusion of the parent in the child's consultation with the physician. 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

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

394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care; programs and services.—

- (3) Assessments shall must be performed by:
- (a) A <u>clinical psychologist</u>, <u>clinical social worker</u>, <u>physician</u>, <u>psychiatric nurse</u>, <u>or psychiatrist</u> professional as defined in s. 394.455 394.455(2), (4), (21), (23), or (24);
 - (b) A professional licensed under chapter 491; or
- (c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a professional <u>listed in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b)</u> as defined in s. 394.455(2), (4), (21), (23), or (24) or a professional <u>licensed under chapter 491</u>.

The department shall adopt by rule statewide standards for mental health assessments, which $\underline{\text{are}}$ $\underline{\text{must be}}$ based on current relevant professional and accreditation standards.

Section 38. Subsection (6) of section 394.496, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.496 Service planning.-

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(6) A <u>clinical psychologist</u>, <u>clinical social worker</u>, <u>physician</u>, <u>psychiatric nurse</u>, <u>or psychiatrist</u> professional as defined in s. <u>394.455</u>, <u>394.455(2)</u>, <u>(4)</u>, <u>(21)</u>, <u>(23)</u>, <u>or (24)</u> or a professional licensed under chapter 491, must be included among those persons developing the services plan.

Section 39. Subsection (6) of section 394.9085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.9085 Behavioral provider liability.-

(6) For purposes of this section, the terms "detoxification program," "addictions receiving facility," and "receiving facility" have the same meanings as those provided in ss. 397.311(18) (b), 397.311(18) (a), and $\underline{394.455}$ $\underline{394.455(26)}$, respectively.

Section 40. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 419.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

419.001 Site selection of community residential homes.-

- (1) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
- (d) "Resident" means any of the following: a frail elder as defined in s. 429.65; a physically disabled or handicapped person as defined in s. 760.22(7)(a); a developmentally disabled person as defined in s. 393.063; a nondangerous individual who has a mental illness as defined in s. 394.455 mentally ill person as defined in s. 394.455(18); or a child who is found to be dependent as defined in s. 39.01 or s. 984.03, or a child in need of services as defined in s. 984.03 or s. 985.03.

Section 41. Subsection (7) of section 744.704, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.704 Powers and duties.-

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

Section 42. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.