By Senator Storms

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the provision of psychotropic medication to children in out-of-home placements; repealing s. 39.407(3), F.S., relating to the authority of the Department of Children and Family Services to prescribe psychotropic medication to a child in its custody; creating s. 39.4071, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; providing definitions; requiring that a guardian ad litem be appointed by the court to represent a child in the custody of the Department of Children and Family Services who is prescribed a psychotropic medication; prescribing the duties of the guardian ad litem; requiring that the department or lead agency notify the guardian ad litem of any change in the status of the child; requiring that express and informed consent and assent be obtained from a child or the child's parent or quardian; providing requirements for a prescribing physician in obtaining consent and assent; providing for the invalidation of a parent's informed consent; requiring the department to seek informed consent from the legal guardian in certain circumstances; requiring the department to file a motion for the administration of psychotropic medication with the final judgment of termination of parental rights under certain circumstances; requiring that a court authorize the administration of psychotropic medication to a child who is in shelter care or in foster care and for whom parental consent

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has not been obtained; providing requirements for the motion to the court; requiring that any party objecting to the administration of psychotropic medication file its objection within a specified period; authorizing the court to obtain a second opinion regarding the proposed administration; requiring that the court hold a hearing if any party objects to the proposed administration; specifying circumstances under which the department may provide psychotropic medication to a child before court authorization is obtained; requiring that the department seek court authorization for continued administration of the medication; providing for an expedited hearing on such motion under certain circumstances; requiring the department to provide notice to all parties and the court for each emergency use of psychotropic medication under certain conditions; requiring that a mental health treatment plan be developed for each child or youth who is placed into an out-of-home placement; requiring certain information to be included in a mental health treatment plan; requiring the department to develop and administer procedures to require the caregiver and prescribing physician to report any adverse side effects; requiring documentation of the adverse side effects; prohibiting the prescription of psychotropic medication to certain children who are in out-of-home care absent certain conditions; requiring review by a licensed child psychiatrist before psychotropic

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medication is administered to certain children who are in out-of-home care under certain conditions; prohibiting authorization for a child in the custody of the department to participate in any clinical trial designed to evaluate the use of psychotropic medication in children; amending s. 743.0645, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. <u>Subsection (3) of section 39.407, Florida</u>
Statutes, is repealed.

Section 2. Section 39.4071, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

39.4071 Use of psychotropic medication for children in outof-home placement.—

(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—

(a) The Legislature finds that children in out-of-home placements often have multiple risk factors that predispose them to emotional and behavioral disorders and that they receive mental health services at higher rates and are more likely to be given psychotropic medications than children from comparable backgrounds.

(b) The Legislature also finds that the use of psychotropic medications for the treatment of children in out-of-home placements who have emotional and behavioral disturbances has increased over recent years. While this increased use of psychotropic medications is paralleled by an increase in the

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rate of the coadministration of two or more psychotropic medications or polypharmacy, data on the safety and efficacy of many of the psychotropic medications used in children and research supporting the practice of polypharmacy in this population is limited.

- (c) The Legislature further finds that significant challenges are encountered in providing quality mental health care to children in out-of-home placements. Not uncommonly, children in out-of-home placements are subjected to multiple placements and many service providers, with communication between providers often poor, resulting in fragmented medical and mental health care. The dependable, ongoing therapeutic and caregiving relationships these children need are hampered by the high turnover among child welfare caseworkers and care providers. Furthermore, children in out-of-home placements, unlike children from intact families, often have no consistent interested party who is available to coordinate treatment and monitoring plans or to provide longitudinal oversight of care.
- (d) It is therefore the intent of the Legislature that children in out-of-home placements who may benefit from psychotropic medications receive those medications safely as part of a comprehensive mental health treatment plan overseen by a court-appointed guardian ad litem.
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Assent" means a process by which a provider of medical services helps a child achieve a developmentally appropriate awareness of the nature of his or her condition, informs the child of what can be expected through tests and treatment, makes a clinical assessment of the child's understanding of the

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situation and the factors influencing how he or she is
responding, and solicits an expression of the child's
willingness to accept the proposed care. The mere absence of an
objection by the child may not be construed as assent.

- (b) "Comprehensive behavioral health assessment" means an in-depth and detailed assessment of the child's emotional, social, behavioral, and developmental functioning within the family home, school, and community. A comprehensive behavioral health assessment must include direct observation of the child in the home, school, and community, as well as in the clinical setting, and must adhere to the requirements contained in the Florida Medicaid Community Behavioral Health Services Coverage and Limitations Handbook.
- (c) "Express and informed consent" means voluntary consent from a parent whose rights have not been terminated or a legal guardian of the child who has received full, accurate, and sufficient information and an explanation about the child's medical condition, medication, and treatment in order to enable the parent or guardian to make a knowledgeable decision without being subjected to any deceit or coercion.
- (d) "Mental health treatment plan" means a report that is prepared by a physician prescribing psychotropic medication to a child in out-of-home placement and that includes the information required by this section.
- (e) "Psychotropic medication" means any chemical substance prescribed with the intent to treat psychiatric disorders, and those substances that, though prescribed with the intent to treat other medical conditions, have the effect of altering brain chemistry or involve any of the medications in the

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10-01853C-10 20102718 following categories: 1. Antipsychotics; 2. Antidepressants; 3. Sedative hypnotics; 4. Lithium; 5. Stimulants; 6. Nonstimulant medications for treating attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; 7. Anti-dementia medications and cognitive enhancers; 8. Anticonvulsants and alpha-2 agonists; and 9. Any other medication used to stabilize or improve mood, mental status, behavior, or mental illness. (3) APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM.-(a) A quardian ad litem shall be appointed by the court at the earliest possible time to represent the best interests of a child in the custody of the department who is prescribed a psychotropic medication. Pursuant to s. 39.820, the appointed guardian ad litem is a party to any judicial proceeding as a representative of the child and serves until discharged by the court. (b) It is the duty of the guardian ad litem to oversee the care, health, and medical treatment of the child; to advise the court regarding any change in the status of the child; and to respond to any medical emergency of the child. (c) The department and the community-based care lead agency shall notify the guardian ad litem within 24 hours after any change in the status of the child, including, but not limited to, a change in placement, a change in school, or a change in

medical condition or medication.

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(4) EXPRESS AND INFORMED CONSENT AND ASSENT.—If, at the time of removal from his or her home, a child is being provided or is being evaluated for the initiation of prescribed psychotropic medication under this section, express and informed consent and assent shall be sought by the prescribing physician.

- (a) The prescribing physician shall obtain assent from the child, unless the prescribing physician determines that it is not appropriate to obtain assent from the child. In making this assessment, the prescribing physician shall consider the capacity of the child to make an independent decision based on his or her age, maturity, and psychological and emotional state. If the physician determines that it is not appropriate to obtain assent from the child, the physician must document the decision in the mental health treatment plan.
- 1. Assent from a child shall be sought in a manner that is understandable to the child using an age-appropriate assent form. The child shall be provided with sufficient information, such as the nature and purpose of the medication, the probable risks and benefits, alternative treatments and the risks and benefits thereof, and the risks and benefits of refusing or discontinuing the medication. Assent may be oral or written and must be documented by the prescribing physician.
- 2. Oral assent is appropriate for a child who is younger than 7 years of age. Assent from a child who is 7 to 13 years of age may be sought orally or in a simple form that is written at the second-grade or third-grade reading level. A child who is 14 years of age or older may understand the language presented in the consent form for parents or guardians. If so, the child may sign the consent form along with the parent or guardian. Forms

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for parents and older children shall be written at the sixth-grade to eighth-grade reading level.

- 3. In each case where assent is obtained, a copy of the assent documents must be provided to the parent or legal guardian and the original assent documents shall become part of the child's mental health treatment plan.
- (b) Express and informed consent for the administration of psychotropic medication may be given only by a parent whose rights have not been terminated or a legal guardian of the child who has received full, accurate, and sufficient information and an explanation about the child's medical condition, medication, and treatment in order to enable the parent or guardian to make a knowledgeable decision. A sufficient explanation includes, but need not be limited to, the following information, which is provided and explained in plain language by the prescribing physician to the parent or quardian: the medication, the reason for prescribing it, and its purpose or intended results; side effects, risks, and contraindications, including effects of stopping the medication; method for administering the medication and dosage range when applicable; potential drug interactions; alternative treatments; and the behavioral health or other services used to complement the use of medication, when applicable.
- 1. Express and informed consent may be oral or written and must be documented by the prescribing physician. If the department or the physician is unable to obtain consent from the parent or guardian, the reasons must be documented.
- 2. When express and informed consent is obtained, a copy of the consent documents must be provided to the parent or legal

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233 quardian and the original consent documents shall become part of the child's mental health treatment plan.

- (c) The informed consent of any parent whose whereabouts are unknown for 60 days, who is adjudicated incompetent, who does not have regular and frequent contact with the child, or whose parental rights are terminated after giving consent, is invalid. If the informed consent of a parent becomes invalid, the department shall seek informed consent from the legal guardian. If the informed consent was provided by a parent whose parental rights have been terminated, the department shall file a motion for the administration of psychotropic medication along with the motion for final judgment of termination of parental rights.
- (5) ADMINISTRATION OF PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION TO A CHILD IN SHELTER CARE OR IN FOSTER CARE WHEN PARENTAL CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN OBTAINED.-
- (a) Motion for court authorization for administration of psychotropic medications.-
- 1. If the department believes that a child in its physical or legal custody requires the administration of a psychotropic medication and the child's parents or legal guardians have not provided express and informed consent as provided by law, the department or its agent shall file a motion with the court to authorize the administration of the psychotropic medication before the administration of the medication, except as provided in subsection (6). In each case in which a motion is required, the motion must include:
- a. A written report by the department describing the efforts made to enable the prescribing physician to obtain

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262 express and informed consent for providing the medication to the
263 child and describing other treatments considered or recommended
264 for the child; and

- b. The prescribing physician's completed and signed mental health treatment plan.
- 2. The department must file a copy of the motion with the court and, within 48 hours after filing the motion with the court, notify all parties in writing, or by whatever other method best ensures that all parties receive notification, of its proposed administration of psychotropic medication to the child.
- 3. If any party objects to the proposed administration of the psychotropic medication to the child, that party must file its objection within 2 working days after being notified of the department's motion.
- (b) Court action on motion for administration of psychotropic medication.—
- 1. If no party timely files an objection to the department's motion, the court may enter its order authorizing the proposed administration of the psychotropic medication without a hearing. Based on its determination of the best interests of the child, the court may order additional medical consultation or require the department to obtain a second opinion within a reasonable time, but not more than 21 calendar days. If the court orders an additional medical consultation or second medical opinion, the department shall file a written report including the results of this additional consultation or a copy of the second medical opinion with the court within the time required by the court, and shall serve a copy of the report

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291 as required by this section.

- 2. If any party timely files its objection to the proposed administration of the psychotropic medication to the child, the court shall hold a hearing as soon as possible on the department's motion.
- <u>a. The medical report of the prescribing physician is</u> admissible in evidence at the hearing.
- b. The court shall ask the department whether additional medical, mental health, behavioral, counseling, or other services are being provided to the child which the prescribing physician considers to be necessary or beneficial in treating the child's medical condition and which the physician recommends or expects to be provided to the child along with the medication.
- 3. The court may order additional medical consultation or a second medical opinion, as provided in subsection 1.
- 4. After considering the department's motion and any testimony received, the court may order that the department provide or continue to provide the proposed psychotropic medication to the child upon a determination that it is in the child's best interest to do so.
- (6) ADMINISTRATION OF PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION TO A CHILD IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE BEFORE COURT AUTHORIZATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED.—

 The department may provide continued administration of psychotropic medication to a child before authorization by the court has been obtained only as provided in this subsection.
- (a) If a child is removed from the home and taken into custody under s. 39.401, the department may continue to administer a current prescription of psychotropic medication to

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the child; however, the department shall request court
authorization for the continued administration of the medication
at the shelter hearing. This request shall be included in the
shelter petition.

- 1. The department shall provide all information in its possession to the court in support of its request at the shelter hearing. The court may authorize the continued administration of the psychotropic medication only until the arraignment hearing on the petition for adjudication, or for 28 days following the date of the child's removal, whichever occurs first.
- 2. If the department believes, based on the required physician's evaluation, that it is appropriate to continue the psychotropic medication beyond the time authorized by the court at the shelter hearing, the department shall file a motion seeking continued court authorization at the same time that it files the dependency petition, but within 21 days after the shelter hearing.
- (b) If the department believes, based on the certification of the prescribing physician, that delay in providing the prescribed psychotropic medication to the child would, more likely than not, cause significant harm to the child, the department must submit a motion to the court seeking continuation of the medication within 3 working days after the department begins providing the medication to the child.
- 1. The motion seeking authorization for the continued administration of the psychotropic medication to the child must include all information required in this section. The required medical report must also include the specific reasons why the child may experience significant harm, and the nature and the

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extent of the potential harm, resulting from a delay in authorizing the prescribed medication.

- 2. The department shall serve the motion on all parties within 3 working days after the department begins providing the medication to the child.
- 3. The court shall hear the department's motion at the next regularly scheduled court hearing required by law, or within 30 days after the date of the prescription, whichever occurs first. However, if any party files an objection to the motion, the court shall hold a hearing within 7 days.
- (c) The department may authorize, in advance of a court order, the administration of psychotropic medications to a child in its custody in a hospital, crisis stabilization unit, or in statewide inpatient psychiatric program. If the department does so, it must seek court authorization for the continued administration of the medication as required in this section.
- (d) If a child receives a one-time dose of a psychotropic medication during a crisis, the department shall provide immediate notice to all parties and to the court of each such emergency use.
 - (7) DEVELOPMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT PLAN. -
- (a) Within 7 days after a child or youth is placed into an approved out-of-home placement, the child protective investigator or dependency case manager shall submit a referral for a comprehensive behavioral health assessment, which shall be used to develop a mental health treatment plan for the child. The mental health treatment plan must include:
- 1. The name of the child, a statement indicating that there is a need to prescribe psychotropic medication to the child

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based upon a diagnosed, organically caused condition for which such medication is being prescribed, a statement indicating the compelling governmental interest in prescribing the psychotropic medication, and the name and range of the dosage of the psychotropic medication.

- 2. A statement indicating that the physician has reviewed all medical information concerning the child which has been provided.
- 3. A statement indicating that the psychotropic medication, at its prescribed dosage, is appropriate for treating the child's diagnosed medical condition, as well as the behaviors and symptoms that the medication, at its prescribed dosage, is expected to address.
- 4. An explanation of the nature and purpose of the treatment; the recognized side effects, risks, and contraindications of the medication, including procedures for reporting adverse effects; drug-interaction precautions; the possible effects of stopping the medication; and how the treatment will be monitored, followed by a statement indicating that this explanation was provided to the child if age appropriate and to the child's caregiver.
- 5. Documentation addressing whether the psychotropic medication will replace or supplement any other currently prescribed medications or treatments; the length of time the child is expected to be taking the medication; a plan for the discontinuation of any medication when medically appropriate; and any additional medical, mental health, behavioral, counseling, or other services that the prescribing physician recommends as part of a comprehensive treatment plan.

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(b) The department shall develop and administer procedures to require the caregiver and prescribing physician to report any adverse side effects of the medication to the department or its designee. Any adverse side effects must be documented in the treatment plan for the child.

- (8) REVIEW FOR ADMINISTRATION OF PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION
 FOR CHILDREN FROM BIRTH THROUGH 10 YEARS OF AGE IN OUT-OF-HOME
 CARE.-Absent a finding of a compelling governmental interest, a
 psychotropic medication may not be prescribed for any child from
 birth to 10 years of age who is in out-of-home placement. Based
 on a finding of a compelling governmental interest but before a
 psychotropic medication is prescribed for any child from birth
 through 10 years of age who is in an out-of-home placement, a
 review of the administration must be obtained from a child
 psychiatrist who is licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459.
 This review must occur before express and informed consent or
 assent is sought from the child or his or her parent or
 guardian.
- (9) CLINICAL TRIALS.—At no time shall a child in the custody of the department be allowed to participate in a clinical trial that is designed to develop new psychotropic medications or evaluate their application to children.

Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 743.0645, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

743.0645 Other persons who may consent to medical care or treatment of a minor.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (b) "Medical care and treatment" includes ordinary and necessary medical and dental examination and treatment,

10-01853C-10 20102718 436 including blood testing, preventive care including ordinary 437 immunizations, tuberculin testing, and well-child care, but does 438 not include surgery, general anesthesia, provision of psychotropic medications, or other extraordinary procedures for 439 which a separate court order, power of attorney, or informed 440 441 consent as provided by law is required, except as provided in s. 442 $39.4071 \cdot \frac{39.407(3)}{1}$ 443 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

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