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By the Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and Senator Storms

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the provision of psychotropic medication to children in out-of-home placements; amending s. 39.407, F.S., requiring the provision of a comprehensive mental health treatment plan; specifying eligibility; prescribing duties for the Department of Children and Family Services; deleting provisions relating to the provision of psychotropic medications to children in out-of-home care; 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 quardian ad litem of any change in the status of the child; providing for psychiatric evaluation of the child; requiring that express and informed consent and assent be obtained from a child or the child's parent or guardian; 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

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586-03235A-10 20102718c1

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 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; providing for discontinuation, alteration, and destruction of medication; requiring that a mental health treatment plan be developed for each child or youth who needs mental health services; 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

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

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 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. 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) All children placed in out-of-home care shall be provided with a comprehensive behavioral health assessment. The child protective investigator or dependency case manager shall submit a referral for such assessment no later than 7 days after a child is placed in out-of-home care.

(b) Any child who has been in out-of-home care for more than 1 year, or who did not receive a comprehensive behavioral health assessment when placed into out-of-home care, is eligible to receive a comprehensive behavioral health assessment. Such

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

assessments evaluate behaviors that give rise to the concern that the child has unmet mental health needs. Any party to the dependency proceeding, or the court on its own motion, may request that an assessment be performed.

- (c) The child protective investigator or dependency case manager shall be responsible for ensuring that all recommendations in the comprehensive behavioral health assessment are incorporated into the child's case plan and that the recommended services are provided in a timely manner. If, at a case planning conference, there is a determination made that a specific recommendation should not be included in a child's case plan, the court must be provided with a written explanation as to why the recommendation is not being followed.
- (d) Nothing in this provision shall be construed to prevent a child from receiving any other form of psychological assessment when needed.
- (e) If it is determined that a child is in need of mental health services, the comprehensive behavioral health assessment must be provided to the physician involved in developing the child's mental health treatment plan, pursuant to s. 39.4071(9).
- (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(9) and as described in s. 394.459(3)(a), from the child's parent or legal guardian. The department 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

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

location or identity is unknown or cannot reasonably be ascertained, or the parent declines to give express and informed consent, the department may, after consultation with the prescribing physician, seek court authorization to provide the psychotropic medications to the child. Unless parental rights have been terminated and if it is possible to do so, the department shall continue to involve the parent in the decisionmaking process regarding the provision of psychotropic medications. If, at any time, a parent whose parental rights have not been terminated provides express and informed consent to the provision of a psychotropic medication, the requirements of this section that the department seek court authorization do not apply to that medication until such time as the parent no longer consents.

2. 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.

(b)1. If a child who is removed from the home under s.

39.401 is receiving prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of removal and parental authorization to continue providing the medication cannot be obtained, the department may take possession of the remaining medication and may continue to provide the medication as prescribed until the shelter hearing, if it is determined that the medication is a current prescription for that child and the medication is in its original container.

2. If the department continues to provide the psychotropic

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

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

3. If the department is advised by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 that the child should continue the psychotropic medication and parental authorization has not been obtained, the department shall request court authorization at the shelter hearing to continue to provide the psychotropic medication and shall provide to the court any information in its possession in support of the request. Any authorization granted at the shelter hearing may extend only until the arraignment hearing on the petition for adjudication of dependency or 28 days following the date of removal, whichever occurs sooner.

4. Before filing the dependency petition, the department shall ensure that the child is evaluated by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 to determine whether it is appropriate to continue the psychotropic medication. If, as a result of the evaluation, the department seeks court authorization to continue the psychotropic medication, a motion for such continued authorization shall be filed at the same time as the dependency petition, within 21 days after the shelter hearing.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), the department must file a motion seeking the court's authorization to initially provide or continue to provide psychotropic

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

medication to a child in its legal custody. The motion must be supported by a written report prepared by the department which describes the efforts made to enable the prescribing physician to obtain express and informed consent for providing the medication to the child and other treatments considered or recommended for the child. In addition, the motion must be supported by the prescribing physician's signed medical report providing:

1. The name of the child, the name and range of the dosage of the psychotropic medication, and that there is a need to prescribe psychotropic medication to the child based upon a diagnosed condition for which such medication is being prescribed.

2. A statement indicating that the 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 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; 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

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586-03235A-10 20102718c1

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; and any additional medical, mental health, behavioral, counseling, or other services that the prescribing physician recommends.

(d) 1. The department must notify all parties of the proposed action taken under paragraph (c) in writing or by whatever other method best ensures that all parties receive notification of the proposed action within 48 hours after the motion is filed. If any party objects to the department's motion, that party shall file the objection within 2 working days after being notified of the department's motion. If any party files an objection to the authorization of the proposed psychotropic medication, the court shall hold a hearing as soon as possible before authorizing the department to initially provide or to continue providing psychotropic medication to a child in the legal custody of the department. At such hearing and notwithstanding s. 90.803, the medical report described in paragraph (c) is admissible in evidence. The prescribing physician need not attend the hearing or testify unless the court specifically orders such attendance or testimony, or a party subpoenas the physician to attend the hearing or provide testimony. If, after considering any testimony received, the court finds that the department's motion and the physician's medical report meet the requirements of this subsection and that it is in the child's best interests, the court may order that the department provide or continue to provide the psychotropic medication to the child without additional testimony or evidence. At any hearing held under this paragraph, the court

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586-03235A-10 20102718c1 shall further inquire of the department as to whether additional medical, mental health, behavioral, counseling, or other services are being provided to the child by the department 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 provide to the child in concert with the medication. The court may order additional medical consultation, including consultation with the MedConsult line at the University of Florida, if available, or require the department to obtain a second opinion within a reasonable timeframe as established by the court, not to exceed 21 calendar days, after such order based upon consideration of the best interests of the child. The department must make a referral for an appointment for a second opinion with a physician within 1 working day. The court may not order the discontinuation of prescribed psychotropic medication if such order is contrary to the decision of the prescribing physician unless the court first obtains an opinion from a licensed psychiatrist, if available, or, if not available, a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, stating that more likely than not, discontinuing the medication would not cause significant harm to the child. If, however, the prescribing psychiatrist specializes in mental health care for children and adolescents, the court may not order the discontinuation of prescribed psychotropic medication unless the required opinion is also from a psychiatrist who specializes in mental health care for children and adolescents. The court may also order the discontinuation of prescribed psychotropic medication if a child's treating physician, licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, states that

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586-03235A-10 20102718c1

continuing the prescribed psychotropic medication would cause significant harm to the child due to a diagnosed nonpsychiatric medical condition.

2. The burden of proof at any hearing held under this paragraph shall be by a preponderance of the evidence.

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

2. Psychotropic medications may be administered in advance of a court order in hospitals, crisis stabilization units, and in statewide inpatient psychiatric programs. Within 3 working days after the medication is begun, the department must seek court authorization as described in paragraph (c).

(f)1. The department shall fully inform the court of the child's medical and behavioral status as part of the social

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

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

2. The court may, in the best interests of the child, order the department to obtain a medical opinion addressing whether the continued use of the medication under the circumstances is safe and medically appropriate.

(g) The department shall adopt rules to ensure that children receive timely access to clinically appropriate psychotropic medications. These rules must include, but need not be limited to, the process for determining which adjunctive services are needed, the uniform process for facilitating the prescribing physician's ability to obtain the express and informed consent of a child's parent or guardian, the procedures for obtaining court authorization for the provision of a psychotropic medication, the frequency of medical monitoring and reporting on the status of the child to the court, how the child's parents will be involved in the treatment-planning process if their parental rights have not been terminated, and how caretakers are to be provided information contained in the physician's signed medical report. The rules must also include

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

uniform forms to be used in requesting court authorization for the use of a psychotropic medication and provide for the integration of each child's treatment plan and case plan. The department must begin the formal rulemaking process within 90 days after the effective date of this act.

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

- 39.4071 Use of psychotropic medication for children in out of-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 rate of the coadministration of two or more psychotropic medications, data on the safety and efficacy of many of the psychotropic medications used in children and research supporting the coadministration of two or more psychotropic medications 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,

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586-03235A-10 20102718c1

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) The Legislature recognizes the important role the Guardian ad Litem Program has played in Florida's dependency system for the past thirty years serving the state's most vulnerable children through the use of trained volunteers, case coordinators, child advocates and attorneys. The program's singular focus is on the child and its mission is to advocate for the best interest of the child. It is often the guardian ad litem who is the constant in a child's life, maintaining consistent contact with the child, the child's caseworkers, and others involved with the child, including family, doctors, teachers, and service providers. Studies have shown that a child assigned a guardian ad litem will, on average, experience fewer placement changes than a child without a guardian ad litem. It is therefore the intent of the Legislature that children in outof-home placements who may benefit from psychotropic medications receive those medications safely as part of a comprehensive mental health treatment plan requiring the appointment of a quardian ad litem whose responsibility is to monitor the plan for compliance and suitability as to the child's best interest.

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

- (a) "Obtaining 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 situation and the factors influencing how he or she is responding, and solicits an expression of the child's willingness to adhere to 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 a process by which a provider of medical services obtains 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 any element of fraud, deceit, duress, or other form of coercion.
  - (d) "Mental health treatment plan" means a plan which lists

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

the particular mental health needs of the child and the services that will be provided to address those needs. If the plan includes prescribing psychotropic medication to a child in out-of-home placement, the plan must also include the information required by subsection (9).

- (e) "Psychotropic medication" means a prescription medication that is used for the treatment of mental disorders and includes, without limitation, antihypnotics, antipsychotics, antidepressants, anxiety agents, sedatives, psychomotor stimulants, and mood stabilizers.
  - (3) APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM.-
- (a) If not already appointed, a guardian ad litem shall be appointed by the court at the earliest possible time to represent the best interests of a child in out-of-home placement who is prescribed a psychotropic medication or is being evaluated for the initiation of 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) Under the provisions of this section, the guardian ad litem shall participate in the development of the mental health treatment plan, monitor whether all requirements of the mental health treatment plan are being provided to the child, including counseling, behavior analysis, or other services, medications, and treatment modalities; and notice the court of the child's objections, if any, to the mental health treatment plan. The guardian shall prepare and submit to the court a written report every 45 days or as directed by the court, advising the court and the parties as to the status of the care, health, and

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

medical treatment of the child pursuant to the mental health treatment plan and any change in the status of the child. The guardian ad litem will immediately notify parties as soon as any medical emergency of the child becomes known. The guardian ad litem shall ensure that the prescribing physician has been provided with all pertinent medical information concerning the child.

- (c) The department and the community-based care lead agency shall notify the court and the guardian ad litem, and, if applicable, the child's attorney, in writing 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, a change in medical condition or medication, or a change in prescribing physician, other service providers, counseling, or treatment scheduling.
- (4) PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION OF CHILD.—Whenever the department believes that a child in its legal custody may need psychiatric treatment, an evaluation must be conducted by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459.
- (5) EXPRESS AND INFORMED CONSENT AND ASSENT.—If, at the time of removal from his or her home a child is being provided or at any time 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

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

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. In the event the physician determines it is appropriate to obtain assent from the child and the child refuses to give assent, the physician must document the child's refusal in the mental health treatment plan.

- 1. Assent from a child shall be sought in a manner that is understandable to the child using a developmentally appropriate assent form. The child shall be provided with sufficient information, such as the nature and purpose of the medication, how it will be administered, the probable risks and benefits, alternative treatments and the risks and benefits thereof, and the risks and benefits of refusing or discontinuing the medication, and when it may be appropriately discontinued.

  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 legal guardians. If so, the child may sign the consent form along with the parent or legal guardian. Forms 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

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586-03235A-10 20102718c1

guardian and the guardian ad litem, with the original assent documents becoming a part of the child's mental health treatment plan and filed with the court.

- (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 <u>information and</u> 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 must be provided and explained in plain language by the prescribing physician to the parent or legal guardian: the child's diagnosis, the symptoms to be addressed by the medication, the name of the medication and its dosage ranges, the reason for prescribing it, and its purpose or intended results; benefits, side effects, risks, and contraindications, including effects of not starting or stopping the medication; method for administering the medication and how it will monitored; potential drug interactions; alternative treatments to psychotropic medication; a plan to reduce or eliminate ongoing medication when medically appropriate; the counseling, behavioral analysis, or other services used to complement the use of medication, when applicable; and that the parent or legal quardian may revoke the consent at any time.
- 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 legal guardian, the reasons must be documented.

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

2. When express and informed consent is obtained, a copy of the consent documents must be provided to the parent or legal guardian and the guardian ad litem, with the original consent documents becoming a part of the child's mental health treatment plan and filed with the court.

- (c) The informed consent of any parent whose whereabouts are unknown for 60 days, who is adjudicated incapacitated, who does not have regular and frequent contact with the child, who later revokes assent, or whose parental rights are terminated after giving consent, is invalid. If the informed consent of a parent becomes invalid, the department may seek informed consent from any other parent or legal guardian. If the informed consent provided by a parent whose parental rights have been terminated is invalid and no other parent or legal guardian gives informed consent, the department shall file a motion for the administration of psychotropic medication along with the motion for final judgment of termination of parental rights.
- (d) If consent is revoked or becomes invalid the department shall immediately notify all parties and, if applicable, the child's attorney. Medication shall be continued until such time as the court rules on the motion.
- (e) Under no circumstance may a medication be discontinued without explicit instruction from a physician as to how to safely discontinue the medication.
- (6) 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.—

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

1. Any time a physician who has evaluated the child prescribes psychotropic medication as part of the mental health treatment plan and the child's parents or legal guardians have not provided express and informed consent as provided by law or such consent is invalid as set forth in paragraph (5)(c), the department or its agent shall file a motion with the court within 3 working days to authorize the administration of the psychotropic medication before the administration of the medication, except as provided in subsection (7). 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 express and informed consent for providing the medication to the child and describing other treatments attempted, considered, and recommended for the child; and
- <u>b. The prescribing physician's completed and signed mental</u> 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. A party may request an extension of time to object for good cause shown, provided that such extension would be in the best interests of the child. Any extension shall be

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

for a specific number of days not to exceed the time absolutely necessary.

- 4. Lack of assent from the child shall be deemed a timely objection from the child.
- (b) Court action on motion for administration of psychotropic medication.—
- 1. If no party timely files an objection to the department's motion and the motion is legally sufficient, 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, including consultation with the MedConsult line at the University of Florida, if available, or require the department to obtain a second opinion within a reasonable time established by the court, not to exceed 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 on all parties.
- 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.
- a. The signed mental health treatment plan of the prescribing physician is admissible in evidence at the hearing.
- b. The court shall ask the department whether additional medical, mental health, behavior analysis, counseling, or other

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586-03235A-10 20102718c1

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 this paragraph.
- 4. After considering the department's motion and any testimony received, the court may enter its order authorizing the department to provide or continue to provide the proposed psychotropic medication to the child. The court must find a compelling governmental interest that the proposed psychotropic medication is in the child's best interest. In so determining the court shall consider, at a minimum, the following factors:
- <u>a. The severity and likelihood of risks associated with the treatment.</u>
- $\underline{\text{b. The magnitude}}$  and likelihood of benefits expected from the treatment.
- $\underline{\text{c. The child's prognosis without the proposed psychotropic}}$  medication
- $\underline{\text{d. The availability and effectiveness of alternative}}$  treatments.
- <u>e. The wishes of the child concerning treatment</u> alternatives.
  - f. The recommendation of the current custodian.
  - g. The recommendation of the guardian ad litem.
- (7) 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

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

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 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 shall administer the medication to the child immediately. The department must submit a motion to the court seeking continuation of the medication within 3 working days

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

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 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 file a motion to seek court authorization for the continued administration of the medication within 3 working days 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.
  - (8) DISCONTINUATION, ALTERATION OF MEDICATION; DESTRUCTION

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

OF MEDICATION.—No party may alter the provision of prescribed psychotropic medication to a child in any way except upon order of the court or advice of a physician.

- (a) On the motion of any party or its own motion, the court may order the discontinuation of a medication already prescribed. Such discontinuation must be performed in consultation with a physician in such a manner as to minimize risk to the child.
- (b) The child's repeated refusal to take or continue to take a medication shall be treated as a motion to discontinue the medication and shall be set for hearing as soon as possible but no later than within 7 days after knowledge of such repeated refusal.
- (c) Upon any discontinuation of a medication, the department shall document the date and reason for the discontinuation and shall notify all parties. The guardian ad litem must be notified within 24 hours as previously provided herein.
- (d) The department shall ensure the destruction of any medication no longer being taken by the prescribed child.
- (9) DEVELOPMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT PLAN.—Upon the determination that a child needs mental health services, a mental health treatment plan must be developed which lists the particular mental health needs of the child and the services that will be provided to address those needs. When possible, the plan shall be developed in a face-to-face conference with the child, the child's parents, case manager, physician, therapist, custodian, guardian ad litem, and any other interested party. The mental health treatment plan shall be incorporated into the

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

case plan as tasks for the department and may be amended under s. 39.6013.

- (a) If the mental health treatment plan involves the provision of psychotropic medication, the plan must include:
- 1. The name of the child, a statement indicating that there is a need to prescribe psychotropic medication to the child 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 by the department or community-based care lead agency and briefly listing all such information received.
- 3. A medication profile, including all medications the child is prescribed or will be prescribed, any previously prescribed medications where known, and whether those medications are being added, continued, or discontinued upon implementation of the mental health treatment plan.
- 4. 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.
- 5. 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

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

possible effects of stopping or not initiating the medication; and how the treatment will be monitored, followed by a statement indicating that this explanation was provided to the child if developmentally appropriate and to the child's caregiver.

- 6. 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.
- (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 and the guardian ad litem. Any adverse side effects must be documented in the mental health treatment plan and medical records 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 authorized by the court for
  any child from birth through 10 years of age who is in out-ofhome placement. Based on a finding of a compelling governmental
  interest but before a psychotropic medication is authorized by
  the court 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. The results of this review must be

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

provided to the child and the parent or legal guardian before final express and informed consent is given.

- (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.
- inform the court of the child's medical and behavioral status as part of the social services report prepared for each judicial review hearing held for a child for whom psychotropic medication has been prescribed or provided under this subsection. As a part of the information provided to the court, the department shall furnish copies of all pertinent medical records concerning the child which have been generated since the previous hearing. On its own motion or on good cause shown by any party, including any guardian ad litem, attorney, or attorney ad litem who has been appointed to represent the child or the child's interests, the court may review the status more frequently than required in this subsection.
- ensure that children receive timely access to mental health services, including, but not limited to, clinically appropriate psychotropic medications. These rules must include, but need not be limited to, the process for determining which adjunctive services are needed, the uniform process for facilitating the prescribing physician's ability to obtain the express and informed consent of a child's parent or guardian, the procedures for obtaining court authorization for the provision of a psychotropic medication, the frequency of medical monitoring and

586-03235A-10 20102718c1

reporting on the status of the child to the court, how the child's parents will be involved in the treatment-planning process if their parental rights have not been terminated, and how caretakers are to be provided information contained in the physician's signed mental health treatment plan. The rules must also include uniform forms or standardized information to be used on a statewide basis in requesting court authorization for the use of a psychotropic medication and provide for the integration of each child's mental health treatment plan and case plan. The department must begin the formal rulemaking process within 90 days after the effective date of this act.

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, including blood testing, preventive care including ordinary immunizations, tuberculin testing, and well-child care, but does not include surgery, general anesthesia, provision of psychotropic medications, or other extraordinary procedures for which a separate court order, power of attorney, or informed consent as provided by law is required, except as provided in <u>s.</u> <u>39.4071</u> <u>s. 39.407(3)</u>.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.