

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Judiciary

BILL: SB 112

INTRODUCER: Senator Campbell

SUBJECT: Involuntary Examinations Under the Baker Act

DATE: February 12, 2018

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Rossitto-Van Winkle	Stovall	HP	Favorable
2.	Delia	Hendon	CF	Favorable
3.	Davis	Cibula	JU	Pre-meeting
4.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 112 adds advanced registered nurse practitioners (ARNPs) and physician assistants (PAs) to the list of health care practitioners who may initiate an involuntary examination of a person under the Florida Mental Health Act, also known as the Baker Act.

When an involuntary examination is initiated, the person to be examined may be taken into custody by a law enforcement officer and delivered to a receiving facility. The person must be examined by a physician, clinical psychologist, or psychiatric nurse at the facility within 72 hours. The facility generally must release the person within that time period, but the person may be detained longer if a petition for involuntary inpatient placement is filed with a court.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2018.

II. Present Situation:

Involuntary Examination Under the Baker Act

In 1971, the Legislature passed the Florida Mental Health Act, also known as the Baker Act, to address mental health needs in the state.¹ The Baker Act provides the authority and process for the voluntary and involuntary examination of persons who meet certain criteria, and the subsequent inpatient or outpatient placement of those individuals for treatment.

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) administers the Baker Act through receiving facilities, which are designated by DCF. The facilities that provide the examination and short-

¹ Chapter 71-131, s. 1, Laws of Fla. This is codified in part I of ch. 394, F.S.

term treatment of persons who meet the criteria under the Baker Act may be public or private.² If, after an examination at a receiving facility,³ a person requires further treatment he or she may be transported to a treatment facility. Treatment facilities are state hospitals that provide extended treatment and hospitalization beyond what is provided in a receiving facility.⁴

A person who is subject to an involuntary examination generally may not be held longer than 72 hours in a receiving facility.⁵

Criteria

A person may be subjected to an involuntary examination if there is reason to believe he or she has a mental illness, and because of the illness, that person:

- Has refused a voluntary examination after the purpose of the exam has been explained, or
- Is unable to determine for himself or herself that an examination is needed; and
- Without care or treatment, the person 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 the harm may be avoided through the help of willing family members or friends or the provision of other services; or
- There is a substantial likelihood that without care or treatment, the person will cause serious bodily harm to himself, herself, or others in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior.⁶

Who May Initiate an Involuntary Exam?

A circuit or county court, law enforcement officers, and certain health care practitioners may initiate an involuntary examination of a person.⁷

A circuit court may enter an *ex parte* order stating a person meets the criteria for involuntary examination.⁸ A law enforcement officer must take into custody a person who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and transport that person to a receiving facility for examination.⁹

Health care practitioners may initiate an involuntary examination if the health care practitioner has examined the person within the last 48 hours and finds that the person meets the criteria for an involuntary examination.¹⁰ The practitioner must state on a DCF form,¹¹ the observations upon which that conclusion is based.¹² The form contains information related to the person's

² Section 394.455(39), F.S.

³ Section 394.455(47), F.S.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Section 394.463(2)(g), F.S.

⁶ Section 394.463(1), F.S.

⁷ Section 394.463(2), F.S.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ The form is a Certificate of Professional Initiating Involuntary Examination. See Department of Children and Families, *CF-MH 3052b*, incorporated by reference in Rule 65E-5.280, F.A.C.

<http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/MentalHealth/laws/3052b.pdf>. (last visited January 30, 2018).

¹² Section 394.463(2)(a), F.S.

diagnosis and the health care practitioner's personal observations of statements and behaviors that support the involuntary examination of the person.¹³

The Baker Act currently authorizes the following health care practitioners to initiate an involuntary examination:

- A physician licensed under chs. 458 or 459, F.S., who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders;
- A physician employed by a facility operated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense;
- A clinical psychologist, as defined in s. 490.003(7), F.S., who has 3 years of postdoctoral experience in the practice of clinical psychology, inclusive of the experience required for licensure;
- A psychologist employed by a facility operated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or the U.S. Department of Defense that qualifies as a receiving or treatment facility;
- A psychiatric nurse, who is an ARNP, with a master's degree or doctoral degree in psychiatric nursing, who holds a national advanced practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advanced practice nurse, and who has 2 years of post-master's clinical experience under the supervision of a physician;
- A mental health counselor licensed under ch. 491, F.S.;
- A marriage and family therapist licensed under ch. 491, F.S.; and
- A clinical social worker licensed under ch. 491, F.S.¹⁴

Detention and Delivery of a Person for an Involuntary Examination

Once an involuntary examination is initiated by a court or health care practitioner, a law enforcement officer "shall" take the person into custody and deliver or have the person delivered to the appropriate or nearest facility for the examination.¹⁵ A law enforcement officer executing an ex parte order for an involuntary examination, issued by a court, may take the person into custody "on any day of the week, at any time of day or night."¹⁶ The law enforcement officer is further authorized to use "reasonable physical force 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 person who is the subject of the ex parte order."¹⁷

Physician Assistants

The Department of Health (DOH) licenses physician assistants in Florida, either under s. 458.347(7), F.S., if the physician assistant works with a physician, or s. 459.022(7), F.S., if he or she works with an osteopathic physician. PAs are regulated by the Florida Board of Medicine if licensed under ch. 458, F.S., or the Florida Board of Osteopathic Medicine if licensed under ch. 459, F.S., and the Florida Council on Physician Assistants. The board makes disciplinary

¹³ See supra note 8.

¹⁴ Sections 394.463(2)(a)3., and 394.455(5) and (32), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 394.463(2), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 394.463(2)(c), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 394.463(2)(d), F.S.

decisions as to whether a doctor or PA has violated the provisions of his or her practice act. In 2017, there were 7,730 PAs holding active licenses in Florida.¹⁸

Scope of Practice

Physician Assistants may practice only under the direct or indirect supervision of a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathic medicine with whom he or she has a clinical relationship.¹⁹ A supervising physician may only delegate tasks and procedures to the PA that are within the supervising physician's scope of practice.²⁰ The supervising physician is responsible and liable for any acts or omissions of the PA²¹ and may not supervise more than four PAs at a time.²²

Licensure

To be licensed as a PA in Florida, an applicant must:

- Pass the exam established by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants;
- Complete the application and submit the application fee;²³
- Complete an approved PA training program;
- Acknowledge any prior felony convictions;
- Acknowledge any previous revocation or denial of licensure in any state; and
- If the applicant wishes to apply for prescribing authority, submit a copy of course transcripts and a copy of the course description from a PA training program describing the course content in pharmacotherapy.²⁴

Licenses are renewed biennially.²⁵ At the time of renewal, a PA must demonstrate that he or she has met the continuing education requirements and must submit an acknowledgement that he or she has not been convicted of any felony in the previous 2 years.²⁶

Authorization

Current Florida law does not expressly allow PAs to refer for, or initiate, an involuntary examination of a person under the Baker Act; however, in 2008, Attorney General Bill McCollum issued an opinion stating:

¹⁸ Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, *Annual Report and Long-Range Plan, Fiscal Year 2016-2017*, <http://www.floridahealth.gov/licensing-and-regulation/reports-and-publications/annual-reports.html>, (last visited Feb. 8, 2018). This total includes 7,676 in-state active licenses and 54 active military licenses.

¹⁹ Sections 458.347(2)(f) and 459.022(2)(f), F.S., are identical and define "supervision" as "responsible supervision" and control which requires the easy availability or physical presence of the licensed physician for consultation and direction of the physician assistant.

²⁰ Sections 458.347(12) and 459.022(12), F.S.

²¹ Rules 64B8-30.012(1) and 64B15-6.010(1), F.A.C.

²² Section 458.347(3) and 459.022(3), F.S.

²³ The application fee is \$100 and the initial license fee is \$205. See <http://flboardofmedicine.gov/licensing/physician-assistant-licensure/> (last visited January 30, 2018).

²⁴ Sections 458.347(7) and 459.022(7), F.S.

²⁵ For timely renewed licenses, the renewal fee is \$280 and the prescribing registration is \$150. An applicant may be charged an additional fee if the license is renewed after expiration or is more than 120 days delinquent. Florida Board of Medicine, *Renewals, Physician Assistants*, <http://flboardofmedicine.gov/renewals/physician-assistants/> (last visited Feb. 8, 2018).

²⁶ Sections 458.347(7)(b)-(c) and 459.022(7)(b)-(c), F.S.

. . . [A] physician assistant licensed pursuant to Chapter 458 or 459, Florida Statutes, may refer a patient for involuntary evaluation pursuant to section 394.463, Florida Statutes, provided that the physician assistant has experience regarding the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders and such tasks are within the supervising physician's scope of practice.²⁷

Legislation was enacted in 2016 that authorizes a licensed PA to perform services delegated by the supervising physician. The service must be in the physician assistant's practice in accordance with his or her education and training unless expressly prohibited under chs.458 or 459, F.S., or rules adopted under those chapters.²⁸

Curriculum

According to the American Academy of Physician Assistants, most PA programs last approximately 26 months, or 3 academic years, and award master's degrees. They include classroom instruction and clinical rotations.

Physician Assistant students complete more than 2,000 hours of clinical rotations, with an emphasis on primary care in ambulatory clinics, physician offices and acute or long-term care facilities. PA rotations can include:

- Family medicine;
- Internal medicine;
- Obstetrics and gynecology;
- Pediatrics;
- General surgery;
- Emergency medicine; and
- Psychiatry.²⁹

Additional Requirements

Physician Assistants are not currently required under Florida law to have any specific education, training, or experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental health or nervous disorders for licensure or renewal. However, a PA working under the supervision of a physician who has experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders, or a physician employed by a facility operated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Department of Defense might obtain training or experience in these areas.

Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners

Licensure

Nurses are licensed by the DOH and regulated by the Board of Nursing.³⁰ To be licensed, a nurse must complete an approved educational program, pass a DOH approved exam, pass a criminal

²⁷ Op. Att'y Gen. Fla. 08-31 (2008) at p. 4 <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/MentalHealth/laws/agopinion.pdf>

²⁸ Chapter 2016-125, Laws of Fla. (codified as ss. 458.347(4)(h) and 459.022(4)(g), F.S.).

²⁹ American Association of Physician Assistants, *Attend an Accredited PA Program*, <https://www.aapa.org/career-central/become-a-pa/> (last visited Feb. 8, 2018).

³⁰ See Part I, Chapter 464, F.S.

background screening, and pay the applicable fees.³¹ In 2017, there were 22,672 advanced registered nurse practitioners having active licenses in Florida.³²

A licensed nurse may apply to be certified as an Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner (ARNP) if the nurse meets one or more of the following requirements:

- Certification by a specialty board; or
- Graduation from a program leading to a master's degree in a nursing clinical specialty area with preparation in specialized practitioner skills.³³

Categories of ARNPs and Scope of Practice

Current law defines four categories of ARNPs: certified registered nurse anesthetists; certified nurse midwives; a nurse practitioner,³⁴ and a psychiatric nurse.³⁵ All ARNPs, regardless of practice category, may only practice within the framework of an established protocol and under the supervision of someone licensed as a physician under ch. 458, F.S., an osteopathic physician licensed under ch. 459, F.S., or a dentist licensed under ch. 466, F.S.³⁶ ARNPs may carry out treatments as specified in statute, including:³⁷

- Prescribing, dispensing, administering, or ordering any drug;³⁸
- Initiating appropriate therapies for certain conditions;
- Ordering diagnostic tests and physical and occupational therapy;
- Ordering any medication for administration to patients in certain facilities; and
- Performing additional functions as maybe determined by rule in accordance with s. 464.003(2), F.S.³⁹

In addition to these acts, an ARNP may also perform other acts as authorized by statute and within his or her specialty.⁴⁰ Further, if it is within an ARNP's established protocol, the ARNP may diagnose behavioral problems in a patient and make treatment recommendations.⁴¹

³¹ Sections 464.008 and 464.009, F.S. As an alternative to licensure by examination, a nurse may also be eligible for licensure by endorsement.

³² See *supra* note 19. This total includes 22,595 in-state active licenses and 77 military active licenses.

³³ Section 464.012, F.S.

³⁴ Sections 464.003(3) and 464.012(2), F.S.

³⁵ Section 394.455(35), F.S., defines a "psychiatric nurse" as an ARNP certified under s. 464.012, F.S., who has a master's or doctoral degree in psychiatric nursing, holds a national advanced practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advanced practice nurse, and has two years of post-master's clinical experience under the supervision of a physician.

³⁶ Section 464.012(3), F.S.

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ An ARNP may only prescribe controlled substances if he or she has graduated from a program leading to a master's or doctoral degree in a clinical nursing specialty area with training in specialized practitioner skills. An ARNP is limited to prescribing a 7-day supply of Schedule II controlled substances. Only a psychiatric nurse may prescribe psychotropic controlled substances for the treatment of mental disorders and psychiatric mental health controlled substances for children younger than 18. See s. 464.012(3)(a) and (7)(a), F.S.

³⁹ Section 464.003(2), F.S., defines an "advanced or specialized nursing practice" to include additional activities that an ARNP may perform as approved by the Board of Nursing.

⁴⁰ Section 464.012(4), F.S.

⁴¹ Section 464.012(4)(c)5., F.S.

Currently, only ARNPs who are “psychiatric nurses” may initiate involuntary examinations under the Baker Act.⁴² To qualify as a psychiatric nurse, an ARNP must have a master’s or doctoral degree in psychiatric nursing, hold a national advance practice certification as a psychiatric mental health advanced practice nurse, and two years post-master’s clinical experience.⁴³

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 specifically authorizes PAs and ARNPs to initiate involuntary examinations under the Baker Act.

Section 2 requires that a PA or ARNP execute a certificate stating that a person he or she examined within the preceding 48 hours appears to meet the criteria for an involuntary examination for mental illness.

Sections 3 through 8 make necessary conforming changes due to the substantive changes made by the bill.

Section 9 provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None

⁴² Section 394.463(2)(a)3., F.S.

⁴³ Section 394.455(35), F.S.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The bill defines a “physician assistant” and an “advanced registered nurse practitioner” in the same manner as their respective practice acts.⁴⁴ The bill does not direct any additional training, clinical or continuing education requirements for either the PA or the ARNP to be qualified to perform the examination and execute the certificate in order to subject a person to an involuntary mental health examination. All other health care providers authorized to initiate an involuntary examination have additional professional specialized training in psychiatric mental health.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 394.455, 394.463, 394.407, 394.495, 394.496, 394.9085, 409.972, and 744.2007.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill’s introducer or the Florida Senate.

⁴⁴ See ss. 458.347, 459.022, and 464.003, F.S.