## CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

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Representative Maney offered the following:

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## Amendment (with title amendment)

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Remove lines 335-2636 and insert:

1. Notice that the petition for:

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a. involuntary <u>services</u> <del>inpatient treatment</del> pursuant to <u>s.</u>

of such court; or

394.4655 or s. 394.467 has been filed with the circuit or county

8 court, as applicable, and the address of such court in the
9 county in which the individual is hospitalized and the address

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b. Involuntary outpatient services pursuant to s. 394.4655 has been filed with the criminal county court, as defined in s. 394.4655(1), or the circuit court, as applicable, in the county

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in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such court.

- 2. Notice that the office of the public defender has been appointed to represent the individual in the proceeding, if the individual is not otherwise represented by counsel.
- 3. The date, time, and place of the hearing and the name of each examining expert and every other person expected to testify in support of continued detention.
- 4. Notice that the individual, the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, or the administrator may apply for a change of venue for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the condition of the individual.
- 5. Notice that the individual is entitled to an independent expert examination and, if the individual cannot afford such an examination, that the court will provide for one.

Section 5. Subsection (2) and paragraph (d) of subsection

(4) of section 394.461, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.461 Designation of receiving and treatment facilities and receiving systems.—The department is authorized to designate and monitor receiving facilities, treatment facilities, and receiving systems and may suspend or withdraw such designation for failure to comply with this part and rules adopted under this part. The department may issue a conditional designation for up to 60 days to allow the implementation of corrective

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measures. Unless designated by the department, facilities are not permitted to hold or treat involuntary patients under this part.

- TREATMENT FACILITY.—The department may designate any state-owned, state-operated, or state-supported facility as a state treatment facility. A civil patient shall not be admitted to a state treatment facility without previously undergoing a transfer evaluation. Before the close of the state's case-inchief in a court hearing for involuntary placement in a state treatment facility, the state may establish that the transfer evaluation was performed and the document was properly executed by providing the court with a copy of the transfer evaluation. The court may not shall receive and consider the substantive information documented in the transfer evaluation unless the evaluator testifies at the hearing. Any other facility, including a private facility or a federal facility, may be designated as a treatment facility by the department, provided that such designation is agreed to by the appropriate governing body or authority of the facility.
  - (4) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. -
- (d) The department shall issue an annual report based on the data required pursuant to this subsection. The report shall include individual facilities' data, as well as statewide totals. The report shall be posted on the department's website

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submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 394.4615, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4615 Clinical records; confidentiality.—

- (2) The clinical record shall be released when:
- (a) The patient or the patient's guardian or legal custodian authorizes the release. The guardian, or guardian advocate, or legal custodian shall be provided access to the appropriate clinical records of the patient. The patient or the patient's guardian, or guardian advocate, or legal custodian may authorize the release of information and clinical records to appropriate persons to ensure the continuity of the patient's health care or mental health care. A receiving facility must document that, within 24 hours of admission, individuals admitted on a voluntary basis have been provided with the option to authorize the release of information from their clinical record to the individual's health care surrogate or proxy, attorney, representative, or other known emergency contact.
- (3) Information from the clinical record may be released in the following circumstances:
- (a) When a patient has communicated to a service provider a specific threat to cause serious bodily injury or death to an identified or a readily available person, if the service provider reasonably believes, or should reasonably believe

according to the standards of his or her profession, that the patient has the apparent intent and ability to imminently or immediately carry out such threat. When such communication has been made, the administrator may authorize the release of sufficient information to provide adequate warning to the person threatened with harm by the patient.

(b) When the administrator of the facility or secretary of the department deems release to a qualified researcher as defined in administrative rule, an aftercare treatment provider, or an employee or agent of the department is necessary for treatment of the patient, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, aftercare planning, or evaluation of programs.

For the purpose of determining whether a person meets the criteria for involuntary services outpatient placement or for preparing the proposed services treatment plan pursuant to s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467 s. 394.4655, the clinical record may be released to the state attorney, the public defender or the patient's private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental health professionals, including the service provider under s. 394.4655 or s. 394.467 identified in s. 394.4655(7)(b)2., in accordance with state and federal law. Section 7. Section 394.462, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.462 Transportation.—A transportation plan shall be
developed and implemented by each county in collaboration with
the managing entity in accordance with this section. A county
may enter into a memorandum of understanding with the governing
boards of nearby counties to establish a shared transportation
plan. When multiple counties enter into a memorandum of
understanding for this purpose, the counties shall notify the
managing entity and provide it with a copy of the agreement. The
transportation plan shall describe methods of transport to a
facility within the designated receiving system for individuals
subject to involuntary examination under s. 394.463 or
involuntary admission under s. 397.6772, s. 397.679, s.
397.6798, or $\underline{s.\ 397.6957}$ $\underline{s.\ 397.6811}$ , and may identify
responsibility for other transportation to a participating
facility when necessary and agreed to by the facility. The plan
may rely on emergency medical transport services or private
transport companies, as appropriate. The plan shall comply with
the transportation provisions of this section and ss. 397.6772,
397.6795, <del>397.6822,</del> and 397.697.

- (1) TRANSPORTATION TO A RECEIVING FACILITY.-
- (a) Each county shall designate a single law enforcement agency within the county, or portions thereof, to take a person into custody upon the entry of an ex parte order or the execution of a certificate for involuntary examination by an authorized professional and to transport that person to the

appropriate facility within the designated receiving system
pursuant to a transportation plan.

- (b)1. The designated law enforcement agency may decline to transport the person to a receiving facility only if:
- a. The jurisdiction designated by the county has contracted on an annual basis with an emergency medical transport service or private transport company for transportation of persons to receiving facilities pursuant to this section at the sole cost of the county or as otherwise provided in the transportation plan developed by the county; and
- b. The law enforcement agency and the emergency medical transport service or private transport company agree that the continued presence of law enforcement personnel is not necessary for the safety of the person or others.
- 2. The entity providing transportation may seek reimbursement for transportation expenses. The party responsible for payment for such transportation is the person receiving the transportation. The county shall seek reimbursement from the following sources in the following order:
- a. From a private or public third-party payor, if the person receiving the transportation has applicable coverage.
  - b. From the person receiving the transportation.
- c. From a financial settlement for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation payable or accruing to the injured party.

- (c) A company that transports a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transport of the patient. Such company must be insured and provide no less than \$100,000 in liability insurance with respect to the transport of patients.
- (d) Any company that contracts with a governing board of a county to transport patients shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of patients.
- (e) When a law enforcement officer takes custody of a person pursuant to this part, the officer may request assistance from emergency medical personnel if such assistance is needed for the safety of the officer or the person in custody.
- (f) When a member of a mental health overlay program or a mobile crisis response service is a professional authorized to initiate an involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 397.675 and that professional evaluates a person and determines that transportation to a receiving facility is needed, the service, at its discretion, may transport the person to the facility or may call on the law enforcement agency or other transportation arrangement best suited to the needs of the patient.
- (g) When any law enforcement officer has custody of a person based on either noncriminal or minor criminal behavior that meets the statutory guidelines for involuntary examination

pursuant to s. 394.463, the law enforcement officer shall transport the person to the appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan. Persons who meet the statutory guidelines for involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675 may also be transported by law enforcement officers to the extent resources are available and as otherwise provided by law. Such persons shall be transported to an appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan.

- (h) When any law enforcement officer has arrested a person for a felony and it appears that the person meets the statutory guidelines for involuntary examination or placement under this part, such person must first be processed in the same manner as any other criminal suspect. The law enforcement agency shall thereafter immediately notify the appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan. The receiving facility shall be responsible for promptly arranging for the examination and treatment of the person. A receiving facility is not required to admit a person charged with a crime for whom the facility determines and documents that it is unable to provide adequate security, but shall provide examination and treatment to the person where he or she is held or by telehealth.
- (i) If the appropriate law enforcement officer believes that a person has an emergency medical condition as defined in

- s. 395.002, the person may be first transported to a hospital for emergency medical treatment, regardless of whether the hospital is a designated receiving facility.
  - (j) The costs of transportation, evaluation, hospitalization, and treatment incurred under this subsection by persons who have been arrested for violations of any state law or county or municipal ordinance may be recovered as provided in s. 901.35.
  - (k) The appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan must accept persons brought by law enforcement officers, or an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company authorized by the county, for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463.
  - (1) The appropriate facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to a transportation plan must provide persons brought by law enforcement officers, or an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company authorized by the county, pursuant to s. 397.675, a basic screening or triage sufficient to refer the person to the appropriate services.
  - (m) Each law enforcement agency designated pursuant to paragraph (a) shall establish a policy that reflects a single set of protocols for the safe and secure transportation and

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transfer of custody of the person. Each law enforcement agency shall provide a copy of the protocols to the managing entity.

- (n) When a jurisdiction has entered into a contract with an emergency medical transport service or a private transport company for transportation of persons to facilities within the designated receiving system, such service or company shall be given preference for transportation of persons from nursing homes, assisted living facilities, adult day care centers, or adult family-care homes, unless the behavior of the person being transported is such that transportation by a law enforcement officer is necessary.
- (o) This section may not be construed to limit emergency examination and treatment of incapacitated persons provided in accordance with s. 401.445.
  - (2) TRANSPORTATION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.-
- (a) If neither the patient nor any person legally obligated or responsible for the patient is able to pay for the expense of transporting a voluntary or involuntary patient to a treatment facility, the transportation plan established by the governing board of the county or counties must specify how the hospitalized patient will be transported to, from, and between facilities in a safe and dignified manner.
- (b) A company that transports a patient pursuant to this subsection is considered an independent contractor and is solely liable for the safe and dignified transportation of the patient.

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- (c) A company that contracts with one or more counties to transport patients in accordance with this section shall comply with the applicable rules of the department to ensure the safety and dignity of patients.
- (d) County or municipal law enforcement and correctional personnel and equipment may not be used to transport patients adjudicated incapacitated or found by the court to meet the criteria for involuntary <u>services</u> placement pursuant to s. 394.467, except in small rural counties where there are no costefficient alternatives.
- (3) TRANSFER OF CUSTODY.—Custody of a person who is transported pursuant to this part, along with related documentation, shall be relinquished to a responsible individual at the appropriate receiving or treatment facility.
- Section 8. Paragraphs (a) and (f) of subsection (1) and subsection (5) of section 394.4625, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 394.4625 Voluntary admissions.
  - (1) AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE PATIENTS.-
- 284 (a) A facility may receive for observation, diagnosis, or 285 treatment any <u>adult person 18 years of age or older</u> who applies 286 by express and informed consent for admission or any <u>minor</u>

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person age 17 or younger whose parent or legal guardian applies for admission. Such person may be admitted to the facility if found to show evidence of mental illness and to be suitable for treatment, and:

- 1. If the person is an adult, is found, to be competent to provide express and informed consent; or
- 2. If the person is a minor, the parent or legal guardian provides express and informed consent and the facility performs, and to be suitable for treatment, such person 18 years of age or older may be admitted to the facility. A person age 17 or younger may be admitted only after a clinical review to verify the voluntariness of the minor's assent.
- (f) Within 24 hours after admission of a voluntary patient, the treating admitting physician or psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist shall document in the patient's clinical record that the patient is able to give express and informed consent for admission. If the patient is not able to give express and informed consent for admission, the facility shall either discharge the patient or transfer the patient to involuntary status pursuant to subsection (5).
- (5) TRANSFER TO INVOLUNTARY STATUS.—When a voluntary patient, or an authorized person on the patient's behalf, makes a request for discharge, the request for discharge, unless freely and voluntarily rescinded, must be communicated to a

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312	physician, clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of
313	postdoctoral experience in the practice of clinical psychology,
314	or psychiatrist as quickly as possible, but not later than 12
315	hours after the request is made. If the patient meets the
316	criteria for involuntary placement, the administrator of the
317	facility must file with the court a petition for involuntary
318	placement, within 2 court working days after the request for
319	discharge is made. If the petition is not filed within 2 court
320	working days, the patient shall be discharged. Pending the
321	filing of the petition, the patient may be held and emergency
322	treatment rendered in the least restrictive manner, upon the
323	written order of a physician or psychiatric nurse practicing
324	within the framework of an established protocol with a
325	psychiatrist, if it is determined that such treatment is
326	necessary for the safety of the patient or others.
327	Section 9. Subsection (1), paragraphs (a), (e), (f), (g),
328	and (h) of subsection (2), and subsection (4) of section
329	394.463, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
330	394.463 Involuntary examination.—
331	(1) CRITERIA.—A person may be taken to a receiving
332	facility for involuntary examination if there is reason to
333	believe that the person has a mental illness and because of his

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or her mental illness:

- (a)1. The person has refused voluntary examination after conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the examination; or
- 2. The person is unable to determine for himself or herself whether examination is necessary; and
- (b)1. 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 such harm may be avoided through the help of willing, able, and responsible family members or friends or the provision of other services; or
- 2. There is a substantial likelihood that without care or treatment the person will cause serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior.
  - (2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION. -
- (a) An involuntary examination may be initiated by any one of the following means:
- 1. A circuit or county court may enter an ex parte order stating that a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and specifying the findings on which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be based on written or oral sworn testimony that includes specific facts that support the findings. If other

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less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, a law enforcement officer, or other designated agent of the court, shall take the person into custody and deliver him or her to an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary examination. The order of the court shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A fee may not be charged for the filing of an order under this subsection. A facility accepting the patient based on this order must send a copy of the order to the department within 5 working days. The order may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if available. The order shall be valid only until the person is delivered to the facility or for the period specified in the order itself, whichever comes first. If a time limit is not specified in the order, the order is valid for 7 days after the date that the order was signed.

2. A law enforcement officer <u>may shall</u> take a person who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver the person or have him or her delivered to an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for examination. A law enforcement officer transporting a person pursuant to this <u>section subparagraph</u> shall restrain the person in the least restrictive manner available and appropriate under the circumstances. <u>If transporting a minor and the parent or legal</u>

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quardian of the minor is present, before departing, the law enforcement officer shall provide the parent or legal guardian of the minor with the name, address, and contact information for the facility within the designated receiving system to which the law enforcement officer is transporting the minor, subject to any safety and welfare concerns for the minor. The officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody, which must be made a part of the patient's clinical record. The report must include all emergency contact information for the person that is readily accessible to the law enforcement officer, including information available through electronic databases maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement or by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Such emergency contact information may be used by a receiving facility only for the purpose of informing listed emergency contacts of a patient's whereabouts pursuant to s. 119.0712(2)(d). Any facility accepting the patient based on this report must send a copy of the report to the department within 5 working days.

3. A physician, a physician assistant, a clinical psychologist, a psychiatric nurse, an advanced practice registered nurse registered under s. 464.0123, a mental health counselor, a marriage and family therapist, or a clinical social worker may execute a certificate stating that he or she has examined a person within the preceding 48 hours and finds that

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the person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and stating the observations upon which that conclusion is based. If other less restrictive means, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, are not available, a law enforcement officer shall take into custody the person named in the certificate and deliver him or her to the appropriate, or nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary examination. The law enforcement officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody and include all emergency contact information required under subparagraph 2. The report must include all emergency contact information for the person that is readily accessible to the law enforcement officer, including information available through electronic databases maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement or by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Such emergency contact information may be used by a receiving facility only for the purpose of informing listed emergency contacts of a patient's whereabouts pursuant to s. 119.0712(2)(d). The report and certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any facility accepting the patient based on this certificate must send a copy of the certificate to the department within 5 working days. The document may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if applicable.

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When sending the order, report, or certificate to the department, a facility shall, at a minimum, provide information about which action was taken regarding the patient under paragraph (g), which information shall also be made a part of the patient's clinical record.

The department shall receive and maintain the copies of ex parte orders, involuntary <del>outpatient</del> services orders issued pursuant to ss. 394.4655 and 394.467 s. 394.4655, involuntary inpatient placement orders issued pursuant to s. 394.467, professional certificates, law enforcement officers' reports, and reports relating to the transportation of patients. These documents shall be considered part of the clinical record, governed by the provisions of s. 394.4615. These documents shall be provided to the Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute established under s. 1004.44 by the department and used by the institute to prepare annual reports analyzing the data obtained from these documents, without including the personal identifying information of the patient. The information in the reports may include, but need not be limited to, a state level analysis of involuntary examinations, including a description of demographic characteristics of individuals and the geographic locations of involuntary examinations; counts of the number of involuntary examinations at each receiving facility; and reporting and analysis of trends for involuntary

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examinations within the state. The report shall also include counts of and provide demographic, geographic, and other relevant information about individuals with a developmental disability, as defined in s. 393.063, or a traumatic brain injury or dementia who were taken to a receiving facility for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463 and determined not to have a co-occurring mental illness. The institute identifying patients, and shall post the reports on its website and provide copies of such reports to the department, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives by November 30 of each year.

(f) A patient must shall be examined by a physician or a

(f) A patient <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be examined by a physician or a clinical psychologist, or by a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist at a facility without unnecessary delay to determine if the criteria for involuntary services are met. <u>Such examination shall include</u>, but not be limited to, consideration of the patient's treatment history at the facility and any information regarding the patient's condition and behavior provided by knowledgeable individuals. Repeated admittance for involuntary examination despite implementation of appropriate discharge plans may be evidence that criteria under subparagraph (1) (b)1. are met. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "repeated admittance" means three or more admissions into the

facility within the immediately preceding 12 months. An
individual's basic needs being served while admitted to the
facility may not be considered evidence that criteria under
subparagraph (1)(b)1. are met. Emergency treatment may be
provided upon the order of a physician or a psychiatric nurse
practicing within the framework of an established protocol with
<u>a psychiatrist</u> if the physician <u>or psychiatric nurse</u> determines
that such treatment is necessary for the safety of the patient
or others. The patient may not be released by the receiving
facility or its contractor without the documented approval of a
psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist or, if the receiving
facility is owned or operated by a hospital, health system, or
nationally accredited community mental health center, the
release may also be approved by a psychiatric nurse performing
within the framework of an established protocol with a
psychiatrist, or an attending emergency department physician
with experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness
after completion of an involuntary examination pursuant to this
subsection. A psychiatric nurse may not approve the release of a
patient if the involuntary examination was initiated by a
psychiatrist unless the release is approved by the initiating
psychiatrist. The release may be approved through telehealth.

(g) The examination period must be for up to 72 hours <u>and</u> <u>begins when a patient arrives at the receiving facility</u>. For a minor, the examination shall be initiated within 12 hours after

the patient's arrival at the facility. Within the examination period, one of the following actions must be taken, based on the individual needs of the patient:

- 1. The patient shall be released, unless he or she is charged with a crime, in which case the patient shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer;
- The patient shall be released, subject to subparagraph
   for voluntary outpatient treatment;
- 3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime, shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement as a voluntary patient and, if such consent is given, the patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or
- 4. A petition for involuntary services shall be filed in the circuit court if inpatient treatment is deemed necessary or with the criminal county court, as defined in s. 394.4655(1), as applicable. When inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available.

  The When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified in s. 394.467, and the court shall dismiss an untimely filed petition s. 394.4655(4)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed by the facility administrator. If a patient's 72-hour examination period ends on a weekend or holiday, including the hours before the ordinary business hours

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on the morning of the next working day, and the receiving facility:

- a. Intends to file a petition for involuntary services, such patient may be held at the a receiving facility through the next working day thereafter and the such petition for involuntary services must be filed no later than such date. If the receiving facility fails to file the a petition by for involuntary services at the ordinary close of business on the next working day, the patient shall be released from the receiving facility following approval pursuant to paragraph (f).
- b. Does not intend to file a petition for involuntary services, the a receiving facility may postpone release of a patient until the next working day thereafter only if a qualified professional documents that adequate discharge planning and procedures in accordance with s. 394.468, and approval pursuant to paragraph (f), are not possible until the next working day.
- (h) A person for whom an involuntary examination has been initiated who is being evaluated or treated at a hospital for an emergency medical condition specified in s. 395.002 must be examined by a facility within the examination period specified in paragraph (g). The examination period begins when the patient arrives at the hospital and ceases when the attending physician documents that the patient has an emergency medical condition. If the patient is examined at a hospital providing emergency

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medical services by a professional qualified to perform an involuntary examination and is found as a result of that examination not to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services pursuant to s. 394.467 s. 394.4655(2) or involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467(1), the patient may be offered voluntary outpatient or inpatient services or placement, if appropriate, or released directly from the hospital providing emergency medical services. The finding by the professional that the patient has been examined and does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient services or involuntary outpatient placement must be entered into the patient's clinical record. This paragraph is not intended to prevent a hospital providing emergency medical services from appropriately transferring a patient to another hospital before stabilization if the requirements of s. 395.1041(3)(c) have been met.

- (4) DATA ANALYSIS.-
- (a) The department shall provide the Using data collected under paragraph (2)(a) and s. 1006.07(10), and child welfare data related to involuntary examinations, to the Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute established under s.

  1004.44. The Agency for Health Care Administration shall provide Medicaid data to the institute, requested by the institute, related to involuntary examination of children enrolled in Medicaid for the purpose of administering the program and

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improving service provision for such children. The department and agency shall enter into any necessary agreements with the institute to provide such data. The institute shall use such data to the department shall, at a minimum, analyze data on both the initiation of involuntary examinations of children and the initiation of involuntary examinations of students who are removed from a school; identify any patterns or trends and cases in which involuntary examinations are repeatedly initiated on the same child or student; study root causes for such patterns, trends, or repeated involuntary examinations; and make recommendations to encourage the use of alternatives to eliminate inappropriate initiations of such examinations.

- (b) The institute shall analyze service data on individuals who are high utilizers of crisis stabilization services provided in designated receiving facilities, and shall, at a minimum, identify any patterns or trends and make recommendations to decrease avoidable admissions.

  Recommendations may be addressed in the department's contracts with the behavioral health managing entities and in the contracts between the Agency for Health Care Administration and the Medicaid managed medical assistance plans.
- (c) The <u>institute</u> department shall <u>publish</u> submit a report on its findings and recommendations <u>on its website and submit</u>

  the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, <del>and</del> the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the department, and the

610	Agency for Health Care Administration by November 1 of each odd-
611	numbered year.
612	Section 10. Section 394.4655, Florida Statutes, is amended
613	to read:
614	394.4655 Orders to involuntary outpatient placement
615	services
616	(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
617	(a) "Court" means a circuit court or a criminal county
618	court.
619	(a)(b) "Criminal County court" means a county court
620	exercising its original jurisdiction in a misdemeanor case under
621	s. 34.01.
622	(b) "Involuntary outpatient placement" means involuntary
623	outpatient services as defined in s. 394.467.
624	(2) A court or a county court may order an individual to
625	involuntary outpatient placement under s. 394.467. CRITERIA FOR
626	INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES A person may be ordered to
627	involuntary outpatient services upon a finding of the court, by
628	clear and convincing evidence, that the person meets all of the
629	following criteria:
630	(a) The person is 18 years of age or older.
631	(b) The person has a mental illness.
632	(c) The person is unlikely to survive safely in the
633	community without supervision, based on a clinical
634	determination.

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635	(d) The person has a history of lack of compliance with
636	treatment for mental illness.
637	(e) The person has:
638	1. At least twice within the immediately preceding 36
639	months been involuntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment
640	facility as defined in s. 394.455, or has received mental health
641	services in a forensic or correctional facility. The 36-month
642	period does not include any period during which the person was
643	admitted or incarcerated; or
644	2. Engaged in one or more acts of serious violent behavior
645	toward self or others, or attempts at serious bodily harm to
646	himself or herself or others, within the preceding 36 months.
647	(f) The person is, as a result of his or her mental
648	illness, unlikely to voluntarily participate in the recommended
649	treatment plan and has refused voluntary services for treatment
650	after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of
651	why the services are necessary or is unable to determine for
652	himself or herself whether services are necessary.
653	(g) In view of the person's treatment history and current
654	behavior, the person is in need of involuntary outpatient
655	services in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that
656	would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to himself or
657	herself or others, or a substantial harm to his or her well-

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being as set forth in s. 394.463(1).

involuntary outpatient services.

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661	(i) All available, less restrictive alternatives that
662	would offer an opportunity for improvement of his or her
663	condition have been judged to be inappropriate or unavailable.
664	(3) INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.—
665	(a)1. A patient who is being recommended for involuntary
666	outpatient services by the administrator of the facility where
667	the patient has been examined may be retained by the facility
668	after adherence to the notice procedures provided in s.
669	394.4599. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of
670	a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist
671	or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined
672	the patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for

(h) It is likely that the person will benefit from

involuntary outpatient services are met. However, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental illness, a physician assistant who has at least 3 years' experience and is supervised by such licensed physician or a psychiatrist, a clinical social worker, or by a psychiatric nurse. Any second opinion authorized in this subparagraph may be

conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person or by

electronic means. Such recommendation must be entered on an

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involuntary outpatient services certificate that authorizes the facility to retain the patient pending completion of a hearing. The certificate must be made a part of the patient's clinical record.

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

3. The service provider shall prepare a written proposed treatment plan in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed, for the court's consideration for inclusion in the involuntary outpatient services order that addresses the nature and extent of the mental illness and any co-occurring substance use disorder that necessitate involuntary outpatient services. The treatment plan must specify the likely level of care, including the use of medication, and anticipated

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discharge criteria for terminating involuntary outpatient services. Service providers may select and supervise other individuals to implement specific aspects of the treatment plan. The services in the plan must be deemed clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the service provider. The service provider must certify to the court in the proposed plan whether sufficient services for improvement and stabilization are currently available and whether the service provider agrees to provide those services. If the service provider certifies that the services in the proposed treatment plan are not available, the petitioner may not file the petition. The service provider must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services.

(b) If a patient in involuntary inpatient placement meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the administrator of the facility may, before the expiration of the period during which the facility is authorized to retain the patient, recommend involuntary outpatient services. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined

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the patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for
involuntary outpatient services are met. However, if the
administrator certifies that a psychiatrist or clinical
psychologist is not available to provide the second opinion, the
second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has
postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment
of mental illness, a physician assistant who has at least 3
years' experience and is supervised by such licensed physician
or a psychiatrist, a clinical social worker, or by a psychiatric
nurse. Any second opinion authorized in this subparagraph may be
conducted through a face-to-face examination, in person or by
electronic means. Such recommendation must be entered on an
involuntary outpatient services certificate, and the certificate
must be made a part of the patient's clinical record.

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

2. The service provider that will have primary responsibility for service provision shall be identified by the designated department representative before the order for

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involuntary outpatient services and must, before filing a
petition for involuntary outpatient services, certify to the
court whether the services recommended in the patient's
discharge plan are available and whether the service provider
agrees to provide those services. The service provider must
develop with the patient, or the patient's guardian advocate, if
appointed, a treatment or service plan that addresses the needs
identified in the discharge plan. The plan must be deemed to be
clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist,
psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family
therapist, or clinical social worker, as defined in this
chapter, who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the
service provider.
3. If the service provider certifies that the services in

- 3. If the service provider certifies that the services in the proposed treatment or service plan are not available, the petitioner may not file the petition. The service provider must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services.
  - (4) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES. -
- (a) A petition for involuntary outpatient services may be filed by:
  - 1. The administrator of a receiving facility; or
  - 2. The administrator of a treatment facility.

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(b) Each required criterion for involuntary outpatient services must be alleged and substantiated in the petition for involuntary outpatient services. A copy of the certificate recommending involuntary outpatient services completed by a qualified professional specified in subsection (3) must be attached to the petition. A copy of the proposed treatment plan must be attached to the petition. Before the petition is filed, the service provider shall certify that the services in the proposed plan are available. If the necessary services are not available, the petition may not be filed. The service provider must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services.

(c) The petition for involuntary outpatient services must be filed in the county where the patient is located, unless the patient is being placed from a state treatment facility, in which case the petition must be filed in the county where the patient will reside. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the proposed treatment plan to the department, the managing entity, the patient, the patient's guardian or representative, the state attorney, and the public defender or the patient's private counsel. A fee may not be charged for filing a petition under this subsection.

(5) AFFOINTMENT OF COUNSEDWITHIN I COURT WORKING day
after the filing of a petition for involuntary outpatient
services, the court shall appoint the public defender to
represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless
the person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the
court shall immediately notify the public defender of the
appointment. The public defender shall represent the person
until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires, or the
patient is discharged from involuntary outpatient services. An
attorney who represents the patient must be provided access to
the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation
of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the
patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.
(6) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING The patient is entitled, with
the concurrence of the patient's counsel, to at least one
continuance of the hearing. The continuance shall be for a
period of up to 4 weeks.
(7) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES
(a)1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary
outpatient services within 5 working days after the filing of
the petition, unless a continuance is granted. The hearing must
be held in the county where the petition is filed, must be as

procedure, and must be conducted in physical settings not likely

to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds

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that the patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient and if the patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioner, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.

2. The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the involuntary outpatient services certificate shall be a witness. The patient and the patient's guardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided, as otherwise provided by law. The independent expert's report is confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the patient at the hearing. The court shall allow testimony from individuals, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law, regarding the person's prior history and how that prior history relates to the person's current condition. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.

(b)1. If the court concludes that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services pursuant to

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subsection (2), the court shall issue an order for involuntary outpatient services. The court order shall be for a period of up to 90 days. The order must specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness. The order of the court and the treatment plan must be made part of the patient's clinical record. The service provider shall discharge a patient from involuntary outpatient services when the order expires or any time the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary placement. Upon discharge, the service provider shall send a certificate of discharge to the court.

2. The court may not order the department or the service provider to provide services if the program or service is not available in the patient's local community, if there is no space available in the program or service for the patient, or if funding is not available for the program or service. The service provider must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services. A copy of the order must be sent to the managing entity by the service provider within 1 working day after it is received from the court. The order may be submitted electronically through existing data systems. After the order for involuntary services is issued, the service provider and the patient may modify the treatment plan. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the patient or, if one is appointed, the patient's

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guardian advocate agrees, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the treatment plan which are contested by the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with subsection (3).

3. If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, the patient has failed or has refused to comply with the treatment ordered by the court, and, in the clinical judgment of the physician, efforts were made to solicit compliance and the patient may meet the criteria for involuntary examination, a person may be brought to a receiving facility pursuant to s. 394.463. If, after examination, the patient does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to s. 394.467, the patient must be discharged from the facility. The involuntary outpatient services order shall remain in effect unless the service provider determines that the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services or until the order expires. The service provider must determine whether modifications should be made to the existing treatment plan and must attempt to continue to engage the patient in treatment. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the patient or the patient's quardian advocate, if applicable, agrees, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the treatment plan which are contested by the patient or the

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patient's guardian advocate, if applicable, must be approved or disapproved by the court consistent with subsection (3).

(c) If, at any time before the conclusion of the initial hearing on involuntary outpatient services, it appears to the court that the person does not meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services under this section but, instead, meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, the court may order the person admitted for involuntary inpatient examination under s. 394.463. If the person instead meets the criteria for involuntary assessment, protective custody, or involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675, the court may order the person to be admitted for involuntary assessment for a period of 5 days pursuant to s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings are governed by chapter 397.

(d) At the hearing on involuntary outpatient services, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence to consent to services. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.

The guardian advocate shall be appointed or discharged in accordance with s. 394.4598.

(e) The administrator of the receiving facility or the designated department representative shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of a patient's mental illness to the service provider for involuntary outpatient

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services. Such documentation must include any advance directives
made by the patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the patient,
and any evaluations of the patient performed by a psychologist
or a clinical social worker.

- (8) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.—
- (a)1. If the person continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the service provider shall, at least 10 days before the expiration of the period during which the treatment is ordered for the person, file in the court that issued the order for involuntary outpatient services a petition for continued involuntary outpatient services. The court shall immediately schedule a hearing on the petition to be held within 15 days after the petition is filed.
- 2. The existing involuntary outpatient services order remains in effect until disposition on the petition for continued involuntary outpatient services.
- 3. A certificate shall be attached to the petition which includes a statement from the person's physician or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the patient's treatment during the time he or she was receiving involuntary services, and an individualized plan of continued treatment.
- 4. The service provider shall develop the individualized plan of continued treatment in consultation with the patient or

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the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the certificate and the individualized plan of continued services to the department, the patient, the patient's guardian advocate, the state attorney, and the patient's private counsel or the public defender.

(b) Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for continued involuntary outpatient services, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of such appointment. The public defender shall represent the person until the petition is dismissed or the court order expires or the patient is discharged from involuntary outpatient services. Any attorney representing the patient shall have access to the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

(c) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary outpatient services must be before the court that issued the order for involuntary outpatient services. The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order pursuant to this paragraph must meet the requirements of subsection (7), except that the time period

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982	included in paragraph (2) (e) is not applicable in determining
983	the appropriateness of additional periods of involuntary
984	outpatient placement.
985	(d) Notice of the hearing must be provided as set forth in
986	s. 394.4599. The patient and the patient's attorney may agree to
987	a period of continued outpatient services without a court
988	hearing.
989	(e) The same procedure must be repeated before the
990	expiration of each additional period the patient is placed in
991	treatment.
992	(f) If the patient has previously been found incompetent
993	to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and
994	evidence regarding the patient's competence. Section 394.4598
995	governs the discharge of the guardian advocate if the patient's
996	competency to consent to treatment has been restored.
997	Section 11. Section 394.467, Florida Statutes, is amended
998	to read:
999	394.467 Involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary
1000	outpatient services
1001	(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
1002	(a) "Court" means a circuit court or, for commitments only
1003	to involuntary outpatient services, a county court as defined in
1004	s 394.4655.
1005	(b) "Involuntary inpatient placement" means placement in a

secure receiving or treatment facility providing stabilization

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and treatm	<u>ent servic</u>	es to a pe	cson 18	years of	age or	older	who
does not v	oluntarily	consent to	o servic	ces under	this c	chapter	, or
a minor wh	o does not	voluntari	Ly asser	nt to ser	vices u	ınder tl	nis
chapter.							

- (c) "Involuntary outpatient services" means services

  provided in the community to a person who does not voluntarily

  consent to or participate in services under this chapter.
- (d) "Services plan" means an individualized plan detailing the recommended behavioral health services and supports based on a thorough assessment of the needs of the patient, to safeguard and enhance the patient's health and well-being in the community.
- (2)(1) CRITERIA FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES.—A person may be ordered by a court to be provided for involuntary services inpatient placement for treatment upon a finding of the court, by clear and convincing evidence, that the person meets the following criteria:
- (a) Involuntary outpatient services.—A person ordered to involuntary outpatient services must meet the following criteria:
- 1. The person has a mental illness and because of his or her mental illness:
- a. Is unlikely to voluntarily participate in a recommended services plan and has refused voluntary services for treatment

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1031	after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of
1032	why the services are necessary; or
1033	b. He or she is unable to determine for himself or herself
1034	whether services are necessary.
1035	2. The person is unlikely to survive safely in the
1036	community without supervision, based on a clinical
1037	determination.
1038	3. The person has a history of lack of compliance with
1039	treatment for mental illness.
1040	4. In view of the person's treatment history and current
1041	behavior, the person is in need of involuntary outpatient
1042	services in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that
1043	would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to himself or
1044	herself or others, or a substantial harm to his or her well-
1045	being as set forth in s. 394.463(1).
1046	5. It is likely that the person will benefit from
1047	involuntary outpatient services.
1048	6. All available less restrictive alternatives that would
1049	offer an opportunity for improvement of the person's condition
1050	have been deemed to be inappropriate or unavailable.
1051	(b) Involuntary inpatient placement.—A person ordered to
1052	involuntary inpatient placement must meet the following
1053	<pre>criteria:</pre>
1054	1.(a) The person He or she has a mental illness and

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1055 because of his or her mental illness:

<u>a.</u> 1.a.	He or	she has	refused	voluntary	inpatient	t placem	nent
for treatme	nt after	suffici	lent and	conscienti	ous expla	anation	and
disclosure	of the p	ourpose o	of <del>inpati</del>	ient placem	<del>nent for</del> t	treatmer	nt;
or							

- b. He or she Is unable to determine for himself or herself whether inpatient placement is necessary; and
- 2.a. He or she is incapable of surviving alone or with the help of willing, able, and responsible family or friends, including available alternative services, and, without treatment, is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself, and such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; or
- b. Without treatment, there is a substantial likelihood that in the near future the person he or she will inflict serious bodily harm on self or others, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting to cause, or threatening to cause such harm; and
- (c) (b) All available less restrictive treatment alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of the person's his or her condition have been deemed judged to be inappropriate or unavailable.
- (3) (2) RECOMMENDATION FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES AND ADMISSION TO A TREATMENT FACILITY.—A patient may be recommended

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for involuntary inpatient placement, involuntary outpatient services, or a combination of both.

- (a) A patient may be retained by the a facility that examined the patient for involuntary services until the completion of the patient's court hearing or involuntarily placed in a treatment facility upon the recommendation of the administrator of the facility where the patient has been examined and after adherence to the notice and hearing procedures provided in s. 394.4599. However, if a patient who is being recommended for only involuntary outpatient services has been stabilized and no longer meets the criteria for involuntary examination pursuant to s. 394.463(1), the patient must be released from the facility while awaiting the hearing for involuntary outpatient services.
- (b) The recommendation that the involuntary services criteria reasonably appear to have been met must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of clinical experience, or another psychiatrist, or a psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, who both of whom have personally examined the patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement are met. For involuntary inpatient placement, the patient must have been examined within

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1104	the pre	ceding	y 72	hours.	. For	invo	luntary	out	patient	servi	ices	the
1105	patient	must	have	been	exami	ined	within	the	precedir	ng 30	days	S .

- (c) If However, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist, a er clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of clinical experience, or a psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist is not available to provide a the second opinion, the petitioner must certify as such and the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental illness, a clinical psychologist, or by a psychiatric nurse.
- (d) Any opinion authorized in this subsection may be conducted through a face-to-face or in-person examination, in person, or by electronic means. Recommendations for involuntary services must be Such recommendation shall be entered on a petition for involuntary services inpatient placement certificate, which shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. The filing of the petition that authorizes the facility to retain the patient pending transfer to a treatment facility or completion of a hearing.
- (4)(3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES INPATIENT PLACEMENT.—
  - (a) A petition for involuntary services may be filed by:
  - 1. The administrator of a receiving the facility;
  - 2. The administrator of a treatment facility; or

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1129		3.	Α	service	provider	who	is	treating	the	person	being
1130	peti	tion	ed.	•							

- (b) A shall file a petition for involuntary inpatient placement, or inpatient placement followed by outpatient services, must be filed in the court in the county where the patient is located.
- (c) A petition for involuntary outpatient services must be filed in the county where the patient is located, unless the patient is being placed from a state treatment facility, in which case the petition must be filed in the county where the patient will reside.
  - (d) 1. The petitioner must state in the petition:
- a. Whether the petitioner is recommending inpatient placement, outpatient services, or both.
- b. The length of time recommended for each type of involuntary services.
  - c. The reasons for the recommendation.
- 2. If recommending involuntary outpatient services, or a combination of involuntary inpatient placement and outpatient services, the petitioner must identify the service provider that has agreed to provide services for the person under an order for involuntary outpatient services, unless he or she is otherwise participating in outpatient psychiatric treatment and is not in need of public financing for that treatment, in which case the

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individual, if eligible, may be ordered to involuntary treatment pursuant to the existing psychiatric treatment relationship.

3. When recommending an order to involuntary outpatient services, the petitioner shall prepare a written proposed services plan in consultation with the patient or the patient's quardian advocate, if appointed, for the court's consideration for inclusion in the involuntary outpatient services order that addresses the nature and extent of the mental illness and any co-occurring substance use disorder that necessitate involuntary outpatient services. The services plan must specify the likely needed level of care, including the use of medication, and anticipated discharge criteria for terminating involuntary outpatient services. The services in the plan must be deemed clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the service provider. If the services in the proposed services plan are not available, the petitioner may not file the petition. The petitioner must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested service. The service provider who accepts the patient for involuntary outpatient services is responsible for the development of a comprehensive treatment plan.

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(e) Each required criterion for the recommended
involuntary services must be alleged and substantiated in the
petition. A copy of the recommended services plan, if
applicable, must be attached to the petition. The court must
accept petitions and other documentation with electronic
signatures.

- (f) When the petition has been filed Upon filing, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the recommended services plan, if applicable, to the department, the managing entity, the patient, the patient's guardian or representative, and the state attorney, and the public defender or the patient's private counsel of the judicial circuit in which the patient is located. A fee may not be charged for the filing of a petition under this subsection.
- (g) If the service provider is petitioning for involuntary outpatient services, and the provider's patient is not in a receiving or treatment facility, the petition shall be heard and processed in accordance with the requirements of this section, subject to the following exceptions:
- 1. Unless a continuance is granted, the petition must be heard no later than 10 court working days after its filing;
- 2. The service provider must provide a copy of its patient's clinical records, examination report recommending outpatient services, and services plan to the court, state attorney, and the patient's attorney; and

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3. There is proof that the respondent has been served, and the court may continue the case for lack of service.

after the filing of a petition for involuntary <u>services</u> inpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel <u>or</u> ineligible. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the public defender of such appointment. The public defender shall represent the person until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires, the patient is discharged from involuntary services, or the public defender is otherwise discharged by the court. Any attorney who represents representing the patient shall be provided have access to the patient, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

(6)(5) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The patient and the state are independently is entitled, with the concurrence of the patient's counsel, to seek a at least one continuance of the hearing. The patient shall be granted a request for an initial continuance for up to 7 calendar days. The patient may request additional continuances for up to 21 calendar days in total, which shall only be granted by a showing of good cause and due diligence by the patient and the patient's counsel before

requesting the continuance. The state may request one
continuance of up to 7 calendar days, which shall only be
granted by a showing of good cause and due diligence by the
state before requesting the continuance. The state's failure to
timely review any readily available document or failure to
attempt to contact a known witness does not warrant a
continuance 4 weeks.

(7)(6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY SERVICES INPATIENT

- (a)1. The court shall hold  $\underline{a}$  the hearing on  $\underline{the}$  involuntary  $\underline{services}$  petition  $\underline{inpatient}$  placement within 5 court working days  $\underline{after}$  the filing of the petition, unless a continuance is granted.
- 2. The court must hold any hearing on involuntary outpatient services in the county where the petition is filed. A hearing on involuntary inpatient placement, or a combination of involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services, Except for good cause documented in the court file, the hearing must be held in the county or the facility, as appropriate, where the patient is located, except for good cause documented in the court file.
- 3. A hearing on involuntary services must be as convenient to the patient as is consistent with orderly procedure, and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds that

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the patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient, or the patient knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waives his or her right to be present, and if the patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the attendance presence of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioner, as the real party in interest in the proceeding. The facility or service provider shall make the patient's clinical records available to the state attorney and the patient's attorney so that the state can evaluate and prepare its case. However, these records shall remain confidential, and the state attorney may not use any record obtained under this part for criminal investigation or prosecution purposes, or for any purpose other than the patient's civil commitment under this chapter petitioning facility administrator, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.

(b) 3. The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. The hearing may be an in-person or remote proceeding.

The parties and witnesses may remotely attend and, as appropriate, testify at the hearing under oath via audio-video teleconference. A witness intending to remotely attend and testify must provide the parties with all relevant documents by the close of business on the day before the hearing. One of the

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professionals who executed the petition for involuntary services inpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The patient and the patient's guardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided, as otherwise provided for by law. The independent expert's report is confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the patient at the hearing. The court shall allow testimony from persons, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law, regarding the person's prior history and how that prior history relates to the person's current condition. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.

(c) (b) At the hearing, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence to consent to services and treatment. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.

## (8) ORDERS OF THE COURT. -

(a)1. If the court concludes that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary <u>services</u>, the court may order a patient to involuntary inpatient placement, <u>involuntary outpatient</u> services, or a combination of involuntary services depending on

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the criteria met and which type of involuntary services best
meet the needs of the patient. However, if the court orders the
patient to involuntary outpatient services, the court may not
order the department or the service provider to provide services
if the program or service is not available in the patient's
local community, if there is no space available in the program
or service for the patient, or if funding is not available for
the program or service. The petitioner must notify the managing
entity if the requested services are not available. The managing
entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested
services. A copy of the order must be sent to the managing
entity by the service provider within 1 working day after it is
received from the court.

- 2. If the court orders the patient to involuntary outpatient services, the patient must be monitored by a social worker or case manager of the outpatient provider, or a willing, able, and responsible individual appointed by the court who must inform the court, the state attorney, and the patient's attorney of any failure by the patient to comply with his or her outpatient treatment.
- 3. The order must specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness and the reasons the appropriate involuntary services criteria are satisfied.

	<u>4.</u>	An	order	for	onl	У	invol	ur	nta	ry	Οl	ıtpa	atie	ent	se	rvic	es,
invo	lunt	ary	inpat	ient	pla	cer	ment,	C	or	of	a	cor	mbir	nati	Lor	of	
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- 5. An order for a combination of involuntary services shall specify the length of time the patient shall be ordered for involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services.
- 6. The order of the court and the patient's services plan, if applicable, must be made part of the patient's clinical record.
- (b) If the court orders a patient into involuntary inpatient placement, the court it may order that the patient be retained at a receiving facility while awaiting transfer transferred to a treatment facility, or, if the patient is at a treatment facility, that the patient be retained there or be treated at any other appropriate facility, or that the patient receive services, on an involuntary basis, for up to 90 days. However, any order for involuntary mental health services in a treatment facility may be for up to 6 months. The order shall specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness. The court may not order an individual with a developmental disability as defined in s. 393.063 or a traumatic brain injury or dementia who lacks a co-occurring mental illness to be involuntarily placed in a state treatment facility. The facility shall discharge a patient any time the patient no longer meets

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the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement, unless the patient has transferred to voluntary status.

- (c) If at any time before the conclusion of <u>a</u> the hearing on involuntary <u>services</u>, <u>inpatient placement</u> it appears to the court that the <u>patient person does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement under this section</u>, but instead meets the criteria for involuntary <u>outpatient services</u>, the <u>court may order the person evaluated for involuntary outpatient services pursuant to s. 394.4655. The petition and hearing procedures set forth in s. 394.4655 shall apply. If the person instead meets the criteria for involuntary assessment, <u>protective custody</u>, or involuntary admission <u>or treatment</u> pursuant to s. 397.675, then the court may order the person to be admitted for involuntary assessment <u>for a period of 5 days</u> pursuant to <u>s. 397.6757</u> <u>s. 397.6811</u>. Thereafter, all proceedings are governed by chapter 397.</u>
- (d) At the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence to consent to treatment. If the court finds that the patient is incompetent to consent to treatment, it shall appoint a guardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598.
- (d) (e) The administrator of the petitioning facility or the designated department representative shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of a patient's mental illness to the service provider for involuntary outpatient

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services or the administrator of a treatment facility if the patient is ordered for involuntary inpatient placement, whether by civil or criminal court. The documentation must include any advance directives made by the patient, a psychiatric evaluation of the patient, and any evaluations of the patient performed by a psychiatric nurse, a clinical psychologist, a marriage and family therapist, a mental health counselor, or a clinical social worker. The administrator of a treatment facility may refuse admission to any patient directed to its facilities on an involuntary basis, whether by civil or criminal court order, who is not accompanied by adequate orders and documentation.

- (e) In cases resulting in an order for involuntary outpatient services, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the case and the parties for entry of further orders as circumstances may require, including, but not limited to, monitoring compliance with treatment or ordering inpatient treatment to stabilize a person who decompensates while under court-ordered outpatient treatment and meets the commitment criteria of s. 394.467.
- (9) SERVICES PLAN MODIFICATION—After the order for involuntary outpatient services is issued, the service provider and the patient may modify the services plan as provided by department rule.
  - (10) NONCOMPLIANCE WITH INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.-

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(a) If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, a
psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist with at least 3 years of
clinical experience, or a psychiatric nurse practicing within
the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, a
patient receiving involuntary outpatient services has failed or
has refused to comply with the services plan ordered by the
court, and efforts were made to solicit compliance, the service
provider must report such noncompliance to the court. The
involuntary outpatient services order shall remain in effect
unless the service provider determines that the patient no
longer meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services or
until the order expires. The service provider must determine
whether modifications should be made to the existing services
plan and must attempt to continue to engage the patient in
treatment. For any material modification of the services plan to
which the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if
applicable, agrees, the service provider shall send notice of
the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the
services plan which are contested by the patient or the
patient's guardian advocate, if applicable, must be approved or
disapproved by the court consistent with subsection (4).
(b) A county court may not use incarceration as a sanction
for noncompliance with the services plan, but it may order an
individual evaluated for possible inpatient placement if there
is significant, or are multiple instances of, noncompliance.

1424	(11) -	<del>(7)</del>	PROCEDURE	FOR	CONTINUED	INVOLUNTARY	SERVICES
1425	INPATIENT	PLA	CEMENT				

- (a) A petition for continued involuntary services shall be filed if the patient continues to meets the criteria for involuntary services.
- (b)1. If a patient receiving involuntary outpatient services continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the service provider shall file in the court that issued the initial order for involuntary outpatient services a petition for continued involuntary outpatient services.
- 2. If a patient in involuntary inpatient placement

  (a) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary
  inpatient placement of an individual placed at any treatment
  facility are administrative hearings and must be conducted in
  accordance with s. 120.57(1), except that any order entered by
  the administrative law judge is final and subject to judicial
  review in accordance with s. 120.68. Orders concerning patients
  committed after successfully pleading not guilty by reason of
  insanity are governed by s. 916.15.
- (b) If the patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services inpatient placement and is being treated at a receiving treatment facility, the administrator shall, before the expiration of the period the receiving treatment facility is authorized to retain the patient, file in the court that issued

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1449	the initial order for involuntary inpatient placement, a
1450	petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary
1451	services inpatient placement. The administrator may petition for
1452	inpatient or outpatient services.

- 3. If a patient in inpatient placement continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services and is being treated at a treatment facility, the administrator shall, before expiration of the period the treatment facility is authorized to retain the patient, file a petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary services. The administrator may petition for inpatient or outpatient services. Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary services of an individual placed at any treatment facility are administrative hearings and must be conducted in accordance with s. 120.57(1), except that any order entered by the judge is final and subject to judicial review in accordance with s. 120.68. Orders concerning patients committed after successfully pleading not guilty by reason of insanity are governed by s. 916.15.
- 4. The court shall immediately schedule a hearing on the petition to be held within 15 days after the petition is filed.
- 5. The existing involuntary services order shall remain in effect until disposition on the petition for continued involuntary services.
- (c) The petition request must be accompanied by a statement from the patient's physician, psychiatrist,

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psychiatric nurse, or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the patient's treatment during the time he or she was receiving involuntary services involuntarily placed, and an individualized plan of continued treatment developed in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable. If the petition is for involuntary outpatient services, it must comply with the requirements of subparagraph (4) (d) 3. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the individualized plan of continued services to the department, the patient, the patient's guardian advocate, the state attorney, and the patient's private counsel or the public defender.

- (d) The court shall appoint counsel to represent the person who is the subject of the petition for continued involuntary services in accordance to the provisions set forth in subsection (5), unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel or ineligible.
- (e) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary outpatient services must be before the court that issued the order for involuntary outpatient services. However, the patient and the patient's attorney may agree to a period of continued outpatient services without a court hearing.
- (f) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary inpatient placement in receiving facilities, or involuntary

outpatient services following involuntary inpatient services,
must be held in the county or the facility, as appropriate,
where the patient is located.

- (g) The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order pursuant to this paragraph must meet the requirements of subsection (7).
- (h) Notice of the hearing must be provided as <u>set forth</u> provided in s. 394.4599.
- (i) If a patient's attendance at the hearing is voluntarily waived, the administrative law judge must determine that the patient knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived his or her right to be present, waiver is knowing and voluntary before waiving the presence of the patient from all or a portion of the hearing. Alternatively, if at the hearing the administrative law judge finds that attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient, the administrative law judge may waive the presence of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing, unless the patient, through counsel, objects to the waiver of presence. The testimony in the hearing must be under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded.
- (c) Unless the patient is otherwise represented or is incligible, he or she shall be represented at the hearing on the petition for continued involuntary inpatient placement by the public defender of the circuit in which the facility is located.

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(j)(d) If at a hearing it is shown that the patient
continues to meet the criteria for involuntary <u>services</u>
inpatient placement, the court administrative law judge shall
issue an sign the order for continued involuntary outpatient
services, inpatient placement for up to 90 days. However, any
order for involuntary inpatient placement, or mental health
services in a combination of involuntary services treatment
facility may be for up to 6 months. The same procedure shall be
repeated before the expiration of each additional period the
patient is retained.
(k) If the patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary
services and has previously been found incompetent to consent to
treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence

services and has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence. If the patient's competency to consent to treatment is restored, the discharge of the guardian advocate shall be governed by s. 394.4598. If the patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary inpatient placement only and the patient's competency to consent to treatment is restored, the administrative law judge may issue a recommended order, to the court that found the patient incompetent to consent to treatment, that the patient's competence be restored and that any guardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.

(1)(e) If continued involuntary inpatient placement is necessary for a patient <u>in involuntary inpatient placement who</u>

was admitted while serving a criminal sentence, but his or her sentence is about to expire, or for a minor involuntarily placed, but who is about to reach the age of 18, the administrator shall petition the administrative law judge for an order authorizing continued involuntary inpatient placement. The procedure required in this subsection must be followed before the expiration of each additional period the patient is involuntarily receiving services.

- (12) (8) RETURN TO FACILITY.—If a patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary inpatient placement involuntarily held at a receiving or treatment facility under this part and leaves the facility without the administrator's authorization, the administrator may authorize a search for the patient and his or her return to the facility. The administrator may request the assistance of a law enforcement agency in this regard.
- (13) DISCHARGE.—The patient shall be discharged upon expiration of the court order or at any time the patient no longer meets the criteria for involuntary services, unless the patient has transferred to voluntary status. Upon discharge, the service provider or facility shall send a certificate of discharge to the court.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 394.468, Florida Statutes, is amended and subsection (3) is added to that section to read:

394.468 Admission and discharge procedures.-

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1574	(2) Discharge planning and procedures for any patient's
1575	release from a receiving facility or treatment facility must
1576	include and document the patient's needs, and actions to address
1577	such needs, for consideration of, at a minimum:
1578	(a) Follow-up behavioral health appointments:

- (a) Follow-up behavioral health appointments;
- 1579 Information on how to obtain prescribed medications; (b) 1580 and
  - (c) Information pertaining to:
  - 1. Available living arrangements;
  - 2. Transportation; and
  - (d) Referral to:
    - 1. Care coordination services. The patient must be referred for care coordination services if the patient meets the criteria as a member of a priority population as determined by the department under s. 394.9082(3)(c) and is in need of such services.
    - 2.<del>3.</del> Recovery support opportunities under s. 394.4573(2)(1), including, but not limited to, connection to a peer specialist.
    - (3) During the discharge transition process and while the patient is present unless determined inappropriate by a physician or psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist a receiving facility shall coordinate, face-to-face or through electronic means, discharge plans to a less restrictive community

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behavioral health provider, a peer specialist, a case manager, or a care coordination service. The transition process must, at a minimum, include all of the following criteria:

- (a) Implementation of policies and procedures outlining strategies for how the receiving facility will comprehensively address the needs of patients who demonstrate a high use of receiving facility services to avoid or reduce future use of crisis stabilization services. For any such patient, policies and procedures must include, at a minimum, a review of the effectiveness of previous discharge plans created by the facility for the patient, and the new discharge plan must address problems experienced with implementation of previous discharge plans.
- (b) Developing and including in discharge paperwork a personalized crisis prevention plan that identifies stressors, early warning signs or symptoms, and strategies to deal with crisis.
- (c) Requiring a staff member to seek to engage a family member, legal guardian, legal representative, or natural support in discharge planning and meet face to face or through electronic means to review the discharge instructions, including prescribed medications, follow-up appointments, and any other recommended services or follow-up resources, and document the outcome of such meeting.

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(d) When the recommended level of care at dischar	ge is	not
immediately available to the patient, the receiving fac	ility	
must, at a minimum, initiate a referral to an appropria	<u>te</u>	
provider to meet the needs of the patient to continue c	are ur	ntil
the recommended level of care is available.		

Section 13. Section 394.4915, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

Ombudsman.-The Office of Children's Behavioral Health
Ombudsman.-The Office of Children's Behavioral Health Ombudsman
is established within the department for the purpose of being a
central point to receive complaints on behalf of children and
adolescents with behavioral health disorders receiving statefunded services and use such information to improve the child
and adolescent mental health treatment and support system. The
department and managing entities shall include information about
and contact information for the office placed prominently on
their websites on easily accessible web pages related to
children and adolescent behavioral health services. To the
extent permitted by available resources, the office shall, at a
minimum:

(1) Receive and direct to the appropriate contact within the department, the Agency for Health Care Administration, or the appropriate organizations providing behavioral health services complaints from children and adolescents and their

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1647	families about the child and adolescent mental health treatment
1648	and support system.
1649	(2) Maintain records of complaints received and the
1650	actions taken.
1651	(3) Be a resource to identify and explain relevant
1652	policies or procedures to children, adolescents, and their
1653	families about the child and adolescent mental health treatment
1654	and support system.
1655	(4) Provide recommendations to the department to address
1656	systemic problems within the child and adolescent mental health
1657	treatment and support system that are leading to complaints. The
1658	department shall include an analysis of complaints and
1659	recommendations in the report required under s. 394.4573.
1660	(5) Engage in functions that may improve the child and
1661	adolescent mental health treatment and support system.
1662	Section 14. Subsection (3) of section 394.495, Florida
1663	Statutes, is amended to read:
1664	394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care;
1665	programs and services.—
1666	(3) Assessments must be performed by:
1667	(a) A clinical psychologist, clinical social worker,
1668	physician, psychiatric nurse, or psychiatrist, as those terms
1669	are defined in s. 394.455 professional as defined in s.
1670	<del>394.455(5), (7), (33), (36), or (37);</del>
1671	(b) A professional licensed under chapter 491; or

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(c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a
clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, physician,
psychiatric nurse, or psychiatrist, as those terms are defined
in s. 394.455, qualified professional as defined in s.
<del>394.455(5), (7), (33), (36), or (37)</del> or a professional licensed
under chapter 491.

Section 15. Subsection (5) of section 394.496, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.496 Service planning.-

- (5) A <u>clinical psychologist</u>, <u>clinical social worker</u>, <u>physician</u>, <u>psychiatric nurse</u>, <u>or psychiatrist</u>, <u>as those terms</u> <u>are defined in s. 394.455</u>, <u>professional as defined in s. 394.455(5)</u>, (7), (33), (36), <u>or (37)</u> or a professional licensed under chapter 491 must be included among those persons developing the services plan.
- Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 394.499, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 394.499 Integrated children's crisis stabilization unit/juvenile addictions receiving facility services.—
- (2) Children eligible to receive integrated children's crisis stabilization unit/juvenile addictions receiving facility services include:
- (a) A <u>minor whose parent makes</u> person under 18 years of age for whom voluntary application <u>based on the parent's express</u> and informed consent, and the requirements of s. 394.4625(1)(a)

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are met is made by his or her guardian, if such person is found
to show evidence of mental illness and to be suitable for
treatment pursuant to s. 394.4625. A person under 18 years of
age may be admitted for integrated facility services only after
a hearing to verify that the consent to admission is voluntary
Section 17. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (1) of
section 394.875, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
394.875 Crisis stabilization units, residential treatment
facilities, and residential treatment centers for children and
adolescents; authorized services; license required
(1)(a) The purpose of a crisis stabilization unit is to
stabilize and redirect a client to the most appropriate and
least restrictive community setting available, consistent with
the client's needs. Crisis stabilization units may screen,
assess, and admit for stabilization persons who present
themselves to the unit and persons who are brought to the unit
under s. 394.463. Clients may be provided 24-hour observation,
medication prescribed by a physician <u>,</u> <del>or</del> psychiatrist, <u>or</u>
psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an
established protocol with a psychiatrist, and other appropriate
services. Crisis stabilization units shall provide services
regardless of the client's ability to pay and shall be limited
in size to a maximum of 30 beds.
(d) The department is directed to implement a

demonstration project in circuit 18 to test the impact of

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1722	expanding beds authorized in crisis stabilization units from 30
1723	to 50 beds. Specifically, the department is directed to
1724	authorize existing public or private crisis stabilization units
1725	in circuit 18 to expand bed capacity to a maximum of 50 beds and
1726	to assess the impact such expansion would have on the
1727	availability of crisis stabilization services to clients.
1728	Section 18. Section 394.90826, Florida Statutes, is
1729	created to read:
1730	394.90826 Behavioral Health Interagency Collaboration
1731	(1) The department and the Agency for Health Care
1732	Administration shall jointly establish behavioral health
1733	interagency collaboratives throughout the state with the goal of
1734	identifying and addressing ongoing challenges within the
1735	behavioral health system at the local level to improve the
1736	accessibility, availability, and quality of behavioral health
1737	services. The objectives of the regional collaboratives are to:
1738	(a) Facilitate enhanced interagency communication and
1739	collaboration.
1740	(b) Develop and promote regional strategies tailored to
1741	address community-level challenges in the behavioral health
1742	system.
1743	(2) The regional collaborative membership shall at a
1744	minimum be composed of representatives from all of the
1745	following, serving the region:
1746	(a) Department of Children and Families.

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1747	(b) Agency for Health Care Administration.
1748	(c) Agency for Persons with Disabilities.
1749	(d) Department of Elder Affairs.
1750	(e) Department of Health.
1751	(f) Department of Education.
1752	(g) School districts.
1753	(h) Area Agencies on Aging.
1754	(i) Community-based care lead agencies, as defined in s.
1755	409.986(3)(d).
1756	(j) Managing entities, as defined in s. 394.9082(2).
1757	(k) Behavioral health services providers.
1758	(1) Hospitals.
1759	(m) Medicaid Managed Medical Assistance Plans.
1760	(n) Police departments.
1761	(o) Sheriffs' Offices.
1762	(3) Each regional collaborative shall define the
1763	objectives of that collaborative based upon the specific needs
1764	of the region and local communities located within the region,
1765	to achieve the specified goals.
1766	(4) The department shall define the region to be served by
1767	each collaborative and shall be responsible for facilitating
1768	meetings.
1769	(5) All entities represented on the regional
1770	collaboratives shall provide assistance as appropriate and

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1771	reasonably	necessary	to	fulfill	the	goals	of	the	regional
1772	collaborat	ives.							

Section 19. Subsection (6) of section 394.9085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.9085 Behavioral provider liability.-

(6) For purposes of this section, the terms "detoxification services," "addictions receiving facility," and "receiving facility" have the same meanings as those provided in ss. 397.311(26)(a)4. 397.311(26)(a)3., 397.311(26)(a)1., and 394.455(40), respectively.

Section 20. Subsection (3) of section 397.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.305 Legislative findings, intent, and purpose.-

(3) It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for a comprehensive continuum of accessible and quality substance abuse prevention, intervention, clinical treatment, and recovery support services in the most appropriate and least restrictive environment which promotes long-term recovery while protecting and respecting the rights of individuals, primarily through community-based private not-for-profit providers working with local governmental programs involving a wide range of agencies from both the public and private sectors.

Section 21. Subsections (19) and (23) of section 397.311, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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1795	397.311	Definitions.—As	used in	this	chapter,	except	part
1796	VIII, the te	rm:					

- (19) "Impaired" or "substance abuse impaired" means <u>having</u> a <u>substance use disorder or</u> a condition involving the use of alcoholic beverages, <u>illicit or prescription drugs</u>, or any psychoactive or mood-altering substance in such a manner as to induce mental, emotional, or physical problems <u>or and</u> cause socially dysfunctional behavior.
- (23) "Involuntary <u>treatment</u> services" means an array of behavioral health services that may be ordered by the court for persons with substance abuse impairment or co-occurring substance abuse impairment and mental health disorders.

Section 22. Subsection (6) is added to section 397.401, Florida Statutes, to read:

397.401 License required; penalty; injunction; rules waivers.—

- (6) A service provider operating an addictions receiving facility or providing detoxification on a nonhospital inpatient basis may not exceed its licensed capacity by more than 10 percent and may not exceed their licensed capacity for more than 3 consecutive working days or for more than 7 days in 1 month.
- Section 23. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (1) of section 397.4073, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 397.4073 Background checks of service provider personnel.-

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(1)	PERSONNEL	BACKGROUND	CHECKS;	REQUIREMENTS	AND
EXCEPTION	vs.—				

- (i) Any physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or a nurse licensed under chapter 464 who was required to undergo background screening by the Department of Health as part of his or her initial licensure or the renewal of licensure, and who has an active and unencumbered license, is not subject to background screening pursuant to this section.
- Section 24. Subsection (8) of section 397.501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 397.501 Rights of individuals.—Individuals receiving substance abuse services from any service provider are guaranteed protection of the rights specified in this section, unless otherwise expressly provided, and service providers must ensure the protection of such rights.
- (8) RIGHT TO COUNSEL.—Each individual must be informed that he or she has the right to be represented by counsel in any judicial involuntary proceeding for involuntary assessment, stabilization, or treatment services and that he or she, or if the individual is a minor his or her parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian, may apply immediately to the court to have an attorney appointed if he or she cannot afford one.
- Section 25. Section 397.581, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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397.581	Unlawful	activities	relating	to	assessment	and
treatment; po	enalties					

- (1) A person may not knowingly and willfully:
- (a) Furnish furnishing false information for the purpose of obtaining emergency or other involuntary admission of another person for any person is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 and by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
- (b) (2) Cause or otherwise secure, or conspire with or assist another to cause or secure Causing or otherwise securing, or conspiring with or assisting another to cause or secure, without reason for believing a person to be impaired, any emergency or other involuntary procedure of another for the person under false pretenses is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 and by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
- (c) (3) Cause, or conspire with or assist another to cause, without lawful justification Causing, or conspiring with or assisting another to cause, the denial to any person of any right accorded pursuant to this chapter.
- (2) A person who violates subsection (1) commits is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 and by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
- Section 26. Section 397.675, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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397.675 Criteria for involuntary admissions, including protective custody, emergency admission, and other involuntary assessment, involuntary treatment, and alternative involuntary assessment for minors, for purposes of assessment and stabilization, and for involuntary treatment.—A person meets the criteria for involuntary admission if there is good faith reason to believe that the person is substance abuse impaired or has a substance use disorder and a co-occurring mental health disorder and, because of such impairment or disorder:

- (1) Has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance abuse; and
- (2)(a) Is in need of substance abuse services and, by reason of substance abuse impairment, his or her judgment has been so impaired that he or she is incapable of appreciating his or her need for such services and of making a rational decision in that regard, although mere refusal to receive such services does not constitute evidence of lack of judgment with respect to his or her need for such services; or
- (b) Without care or treatment, is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself; that such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; and that it is not apparent that such harm may be avoided through the help of willing, able, and responsible family members or friends or the provision of other services, or there is substantial likelihood

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1893	that the person has inflicted, or threatened to or attempted t	0.
1894	inflict, or, unless admitted, is likely to inflict, physical	
1895	harm on himself, herself, or another.	

Section 27. Subsection (1) of section 397.6751, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6751 Service provider responsibilities regarding involuntary admissions.—

- (1) It is the responsibility of the service provider to:
- (a) Ensure that a person who is admitted to a licensed service component meets the admission criteria specified in s. 397.675;
- (b) Ascertain whether the medical and behavioral conditions of the person, as presented, are beyond the safe management capabilities of the service provider;
- (c) Provide for the admission of the person to the service component that represents the <u>most appropriate and</u> least restrictive available setting that is responsive to the person's treatment needs;
- (d) Verify that the admission of the person to the service component does not result in a census in excess of its licensed service capacity;
- (e) Determine whether the cost of services is within the financial means of the person or those who are financially responsible for the person's care; and

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(f) Take all necessary measures to ensure that each individual in treatment is provided with a safe environment, and to ensure that each individual whose medical condition or behavioral problem becomes such that he or she cannot be safely managed by the service component is discharged and referred to a more appropriate setting for care.

Section 28. Section 397.681, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 397.681 Involuntary petitions; general provisions; court jurisdiction and right to counsel.—
- (1) JURISDICTION.—The courts have jurisdiction of involuntary assessment and stabilization petitions and involuntary treatment petitions for substance abuse impaired persons, and such petitions must be filed with the clerk of the court in the county where the person is located. The clerk of the court may not charge a fee for the filing of a petition under this section. The chief judge may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside over all or part of the proceedings. The alleged impaired person is named as the respondent.
- (2) RIGHT TO COUNSEL.—A respondent has the right to counsel at every stage of a <u>judicial</u> proceeding relating to a petition for his or her <u>involuntary assessment and a petition</u> for his or her involuntary treatment for substance abuse impairment; however, the respondent may waive that right if the

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1942	respondent is present and the court finds that such waiver is
1943	made knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily. A respondent who
1944	desires counsel and is unable to afford private counsel has the
1945	right to court-appointed counsel and to the benefits of s.
1946	57.081. If the court believes that the respondent needs $or$
1947	desires the assistance of counsel, the court shall appoint such
1948	counsel for the respondent without regard to the respondent's
1949	wishes. If the respondent is a minor not otherwise represented
1950	in the proceeding, the court shall immediately appoint a
1951	guardian ad litem to act on the minor's behalf.
1952	Section 29. Section 397.693, Florida Statutes, is
1953	renumbered as 397.68111, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:
1954	397.68111 397.693 Involuntary treatment.—A person may be
1955	the subject of a petition for court-ordered involuntary
1956	treatment pursuant to this part $_{m{ au}}$ if that person $\underline{:}$
1957	(1) Reasonably appears to meet meets the criteria for
1958	involuntary admission provided in s. 397.675 $\underline{;}$ and:
1959	(2)(1) Has been placed under protective custody pursuant
1960	to s. 397.677 within the previous 10 days;
1961	(3) (2) Has been subject to an emergency admission pursuant
1962	to s. 397.679 within the previous 10 days; $\underline{\text{or}}$
1963	(4) Has been assessed by a qualified professional
1964	within <u>30</u> 5 days;

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1965	(4) Has been subject to involuntary assessment and
1966	stabilization pursuant to s. 397.6818 within the previous 12
1967	<del>days; or</del>
1968	(5) Has been subject to alternative involuntary admission
1969	pursuant to s. 397.6822 within the previous 12 days.
1970	Section 30. Section 397.695, Florida Statutes, is
1971	renumbered as section 397.68112, Florida Statutes, and amended
1972	to read:
1973	397.68112 397.695 Involuntary services; persons who may
1974	petition
1975	(1) If the respondent is an adult, a petition for
1976	involuntary <u>treatment</u> services may be filed by the respondent's
1977	spouse or legal guardian, any relative, a service provider, or
1978	an adult who has direct personal knowledge of the respondent's
1979	substance abuse impairment and his or her prior course of
1980	assessment and treatment.
1981	(2) If the respondent is a minor, a petition for
1982	involuntary treatment services may be filed by a parent, legal
1983	guardian, or service provider.
1984	(3) The court may prohibit, or a law enforcement agency
1985	may waive, any service of process fees if a petitioner is
1986	determined to be indigent.
1987	Section 31. Section 397.6951, Florida Statutes, is
1988	renumbered as 397.68141, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

397.68141 397.6951 Contents of petition for involuntary

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treatment services.—A petition for involuntary services must contain the name of the respondent; the name of the petitioner or petitioners; the relationship between the respondent and the petitioner; the name of the respondent's attorney, if known; the findings and recommendations of the assessment performed by the qualified professional; and the factual allegations presented by the petitioner establishing the need for involuntary outpatient services for substance abuse impairment. The factual allegations must demonstrate:

- (1) The reason for the petitioner's belief that the respondent is substance abuse impaired;
- (2) The reason for the petitioner's belief that because of such impairment the respondent has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance abuse; and
- (3)(a) The reason the petitioner believes that the respondent has inflicted or is likely to inflict physical harm on himself or herself or others unless the court orders the involuntary services; or
- (b) The reason the petitioner believes that the respondent's refusal to voluntarily receive care is based on judgment so impaired by reason of substance abuse that the respondent is incapable of appreciating his or her need for care and of making a rational decision regarding that need for care.
- (4) The petition may be accompanied by a certificate or report of a qualified professional who examined the respondent

within 30 days before the petition was filed. The certificate or report must include the qualified professional's findings relating to his or her assessment of the patient and his or her treatment recommendations. If the respondent was not assessed before the filing of a treatment petition or refused to submit to an evaluation, the lack of assessment or refusal must be noted in the petition.

(5) If there is an emergency, the petition must also describe the respondent's exigent circumstances and include a request for an ex parte assessment and stabilization order that must be executed pursuant to s. 397.68151.

Section 32. Section 397.6955, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 397.68151, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

 $\underline{397.68151}$   $\underline{397.6955}$  Duties of court upon filing of petition for involuntary services.—

(1) Upon the filing of a petition for involuntary services for a substance abuse impaired person with the clerk of the court, the court shall immediately determine whether the respondent is represented by an attorney or whether the appointment of counsel for the respondent is appropriate. If the court appoints counsel for the person, the clerk of the court shall immediately notify the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, created pursuant to s. 27.511, of the appointment. The office of criminal conflict and civil regional

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counsel shall represent the person until the petition is dismissed, the court order expires, or the person is discharged from involuntary treatment services, or the office is otherwise discharged by the court. An attorney that represents the person named in the petition shall have access to the person, witnesses, and records relevant to the presentation of the person's case and shall represent the interests of the person, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

- (2) The court shall schedule a hearing to be held on the petition within  $\underline{10}$  court working  $\underline{5}$  days unless a continuance is granted. The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing.
- (3) A copy of the petition and notice of the hearing must be provided to the respondent; the respondent's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, in the case of a minor; the respondent's attorney, if known; the petitioner; the respondent's spouse or guardian, if applicable; and such other persons as the court may direct. If the respondent is a minor, a copy of the petition and notice of the hearing must be personally delivered to the respondent. The <u>clerk court</u> shall also issue a summons to the person whose admission is sought <u>and unless a circuit court's chief judge authorizes disinterested private process servers to serve parties under this chapter, a <u>law enforcement agency must effect such service on the person whose admission is sought for the initial treatment hearing.</u></u>

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Section 33. Section 397.6818, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6818 Court determination.-

- (1) When the petitioner asserts that emergency circumstances exist, or when upon review of the petition the court determines that an emergency exists, the court may rely solely on the contents of the petition and, without the appointment of an attorney, enter an exparte order for the respondent's involuntary assessment and stabilization which must be executed during the period when the hearing on the petition for treatment is pending.
- (2) The court may further order a law enforcement officer or another designated agent of the court to:
- (a) Take the respondent into custody and deliver him or her for evaluation to either the nearest appropriate licensed service provider or a licensed service provider designated by the court.
- (b) Serve the respondent with the notice of hearing and a copy of the petition.
- (3) The service provider may not hold the respondent for longer than 72 hours of observation, unless:

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2086 (a) The service provider seeks additional time under s.

2087 397.6957(1)(c) and the court, after a hearing, grants that

2088 motion;

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	(b)	The	resp	ponde	ent	shor	WS S	signs	of	with	ndra	wal,	or	а	need	to
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shall	l exte	end t	the a	amoui	nt	of t	ime	the	res	ponde	ent :	may	be h	nel	d for	<u>r</u>
obse	rvatio	on ur	ntil	the	is	sue :	is r	resol	ved	but	no	late	r th	nan	the	
sched	duled	hear	ring	date	∋,	absei	nt a	a coi	ırt-	appro	oved	ext	ensi	or	n; or	

- (c) The original or extended observation period ends on a weekend or holiday, including the hours before the ordinary business hours of the following workday morning, in which case the provider may hold the respondent until the next court working day.
- (4) If the ex parte order was not executed by the initial hearing date, it shall be deemed void. However, should the respondent not appear at the hearing for any reason, including lack of service, and upon reviewing the petition, testimony, and evidence presented, the court reasonably believes the respondent meets this chapter's commitment criteria and that a substance abuse emergency exists, the court may issue or reissue an ex parte assessment and stabilization order that is valid for 90 days. If the respondent's location is known at the time of the hearing, the court:
- (a) Shall continue the case for no more than 10 court working days; and
- (b) May order a law enforcement officer or another 2112 designated agent of the court to:

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2113	1. Take the respondent into custody and deliver him or her
2114	for evaluation to either the nearest appropriate licensed
2115	service provider or a licensed service provider designated by
2116	the court; and
2117	2. If a hearing date is set, serve the respondent with
2118	notice of the rescheduled hearing and a copy of the involuntary
2119	treatment petition if the respondent has not already been
2120	served.
2121	
2122	Otherwise, the petitioner must inform the court that the
2123	respondent has been assessed so that the court may schedule a
2124	hearing as soon as is practicable. However, if the respondent
2125	has not been assessed within 90 days, the court must dismiss the
2126	case. At the hearing initiated in accordance with s.
2127	397.6811(1), the court shall hear all relevant testimony. The
2128	respondent must be present unless the court has reason to
2129	believe that his or her presence is likely to be injurious to
2130	him or her, in which event the court shall appoint a guardian
2131	advocate to represent the respondent. The respondent has the
2132	right to examination by a court-appointed qualified
2133	professional. After hearing all the evidence, the court shall
2134	determine whether there is a reasonable basis to believe the
2135	respondent meets the involuntary admission criteria of s.

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2136 <del>397.675.</del>

(1) Based on its determination, the court shall either
dismiss the petition or immediately enter an order authorizing
the involuntary assessment and stabilization of the respondent;
or, if in the course of the hearing the court has reason to
believe that the respondent, due to mental illness other than or
in addition to substance abuse impairment, is likely to injure
himself or herself or another if allowed to remain at liberty,
the court may initiate involuntary proceedings under the
provisions of part I of chapter 394.

- (2)—If the court enters an order authorizing involuntary assessment and stabilization, the order shall include the court's findings with respect to the availability and appropriateness of the least restrictive alternatives and the need for the appointment of an attorney to represent the respondent, and may designate the specific licensed service provider to perform the involuntary assessment and stabilization of the respondent. The respondent may choose the licensed service provider to deliver the involuntary assessment where possible and appropriate.
- (3) If the court finds it necessary, it may order the sheriff to take the respondent into custody and deliver him or her to the licensed service provider specified in the court order or, if none is specified, to the nearest appropriate licensed service provider for involuntary assessment.

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(4) The order is valid only for the period specified in the order or, if a period is not specified, for 7 days after the order is signed.

Section 34. Section 397.6957, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6957 Hearing on petition for involuntary <u>treatment</u> services.—

(1)(a) The respondent must be present at a hearing on a petition for involuntary treatment services, unless the court finds that he or she knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waives his or her right to be present or, upon receiving proof of service and evaluating the circumstances of the case, that his or her presence is inconsistent with his or her best interests or is likely to be injurious to self or others. The court shall hear and review all relevant evidence, including testimony from individuals such as family members familiar with the respondent's prior history and how it relates to his or her <u>current condition</u>, <u>and</u> the <del>review of</del> results of the assessment completed by the qualified professional in connection with this chapter. The court may also order drug tests. The hearing may be an in-person or remote proceeding. The parties and witnesses may remotely attend and, as appropriate, testify at the hearing under oath via audio-video telecommunications technology. A witness intending to remotely attend and testify must provide the parties with all relevant documents by the close of business

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on the day before the hearing the respondent's protective custody, emergency admission, involuntary assessment, or alternative involuntary admission. The respondent must be present unless the court finds that his or her presence is likely to be injurious to himself or herself or others, in which event the court must appoint a guardian advocate to act in behalf of the respondent throughout the proceedings.

(b) A respondent may not be involuntarily ordered into treatment under this chapter without a clinical assessment being performed, unless he or she is present in court and expressly waives the assessment. In nonemergency situations, if the respondent was not, or had previously refused to be, assessed by a qualified professional and, based on the petition, testimony, and evidence presented, it reasonably appears that the respondent qualifies for involuntary treatment services, the court shall issue an involuntary assessment and stabilization order to determine the appropriate level of treatment the respondent requires. Additionally, in cases where an assessment was attached to the petition, the respondent may request, or the court on its own motion may order, an independent assessment by a court-appointed or otherwise agreed upon qualified professional. The respondent shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent assessment. If an assessment order is issued, it is valid for 90 days, and if the respondent is present or there is either proof of service or his or her

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2211 location is known, the involuntary treatment hearing shall be 2212 continued for no more than 10 court working days. Otherwise, the 2213 petitioner must inform the court that the respondent has been assessed so that the court may schedule a hearing as soon as is 2214 2215 practicable. The assessment must occur before the new hearing 2216 date, and if there is evidence indicating that the respondent 2217 will not voluntarily appear at the forthcoming hearing or is a danger to self or others, the court may enter a preliminary 2218 2219 order committing the respondent to an appropriate treatment 2220 facility for further evaluation until the date of the rescheduled hearing. However, if after 90 days the respondent 2221 2222 remains unassessed, the court shall dismiss the case. 2223 (c)1. The respondent's assessment by a qualified 2224 professional must occur within 72 hours after his or her arrival at a licensed service provider unless the respondent shows signs 2225 2226 of withdrawal or a need to be either detoxified or treated for a 2227 medical condition, which shall extend the amount of time the respondent may be held for observation until such issue is 2228 2229 resolved but no later than the scheduled hearing date, absent a 2230 court-approved extension. If the respondent is a minor, such 2231 assessment must be initiated within the first 12 hours of the 2232 minor's admission to the facility. The service provider may also 2233 move to extend the 72 hours of observation by petitioning the 2234 court in writing for additional time. The service provider must 2235 furnish copies of such motion to all parties in accordance with

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applicable confidentiality requirements, and after a hearing,
the court may grant additional time. If the court grants the
service provider's petition, the service provider may continue
to hold the respondent, and if the original or extended
observation period ends on a weekend or holiday, including the
hours before the ordinary business hours of the following
workday morning, the provider may hold the respondent until the
next court working day.

2. No later than the ordinary close of business on the day before the hearing, the qualified professional shall transmit, in accordance with any applicable confidentiality requirements, his or her clinical assessment to the clerk of the court, who shall enter it into the court file. The report must contain a recommendation on the level of substance abuse treatment the respondent requires, if any, and the relevant information on which the qualified professional's findings are based. This document must further note whether the respondent has any cooccurring mental health or other treatment needs. For adults subject to an involuntary assessment, the report's filing with the court satisfies s. 397.6758 if it also contains the respondent's admission and discharge information. The qualified professional's failure to include a treatment recommendation, much like a recommendation of no treatment, shall result in the petition's dismissal.

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(2)	The	petitioner	has	the	burden	of	proving	bу	clear	and
convincino	ı ev	idence that	:							

- (a) The respondent is substance abuse impaired and has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for substance abuse: and
- (b) Because of such impairment the respondent is unlikely to voluntarily participate in the recommended services or is unable to determine for himself or herself whether services are necessary and:
- 1. Without services, the respondent is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself; that such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; and that there is a substantial likelihood that without services the respondent will cause serious bodily harm to himself, herself, or another in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior; or
- 2. The respondent's refusal to voluntarily receive care is based on judgment so impaired by reason of substance abuse that the respondent is incapable of appreciating his or her need for care and of making a rational decision regarding that need for care.
- (3) One of the qualified professionals who executed the involuntary services certificate must be a witness. The court shall allow testimony from individuals, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law,

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regarding the respondent's prior history and how that prior history relates to the person's current condition. The Testimony in the hearing must be <u>taken</u> under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The <u>respondent</u> patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.

- (4) If at any point during the hearing the court has reason to believe that the respondent, due to mental illness other than or in addition to substance abuse impairment, meets the involuntary commitment provisions of part I of chapter 394, the court may initiate involuntary examination proceedings under such provisions.
- (5)(4) At the conclusion of the hearing the court shall either dismiss the petition or order the respondent to receive involuntary treatment services from his or her chosen licensed service provider if possible and appropriate. Any treatment order must include findings regarding the respondent's need for treatment and the appropriateness of other less restrictive alternatives.
- Section 35. Section 397.697, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 397.697 Court determination; effect of court order for involuntary services.—
- (1) (a) When the court finds that the conditions for involuntary <u>treatment</u> services have been proved by clear and convincing evidence, it may order the respondent to receive

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involuntary treatment services from a publicly funded licensed service provider for a period not to exceed 90 days. The court may also order a respondent to undergo treatment through a privately funded licensed service provider if the respondent has the ability to pay for the treatment, or if any person on the respondent's behalf voluntarily demonstrates a willingness and an ability to pay for the treatment. If the court finds it necessary, it may direct the sheriff to take the respondent into custody and deliver him or her to the licensed service provider specified in the court order, or to the nearest appropriate licensed service provider, for involuntary treatment services. When the conditions justifying involuntary treatment services no longer exist, the individual must be released as provided in s. 397.6971. When the conditions justifying involuntary treatment services are expected to exist after 90 days of treatment services, a renewal of the involuntary services order may be requested pursuant to s. 397.6975 before the end of the 90-day period.

(b) To qualify for involuntary outpatient treatment, an individual must be supported by a social worker or case manager of a licensed service provider, or a willing, able, and responsible individual appointed by the court who shall inform the court and parties if the respondent fails to comply with his or her outpatient program. In addition, unless the respondent has been involuntarily ordered into inpatient treatment under

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this chapter at least twice during the last 36 months, or
demonstrates the ability to substantially comply with the
outpatient treatment while waiting for residential placement to
become available, he or she must receive an assessment from a
qualified professional or licensed physician expressly
recommending outpatient services, such services must be
available in the county in which the respondent is located, and
it must appear likely that the respondent will follow a
prescribed outpatient care plan.

- treatment services, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the case and the parties for the entry of such further orders as the circumstances may require, including, but not limited to, monitoring compliance with treatment, changing the treatment modality, or initiating contempt of court proceedings for violating any valid order issued pursuant to this chapter.

  Hearings under this section may be set by motion of the parties or under the court's own authority, and the motion and notice of hearing for these ancillary proceedings, which include, but are not limited to, civil contempt, must be served in accordance with relevant court procedural rules. The court's requirements for notification of proposed release must be included in the original order.
- (3) An involuntary <u>treatment</u> services order <u>also</u> authorizes the licensed service provider to require the

2360	individual to receive $\underline{\text{treatment}}$ services that will benefit him
2361	or her, including <u>treatment</u> services at any licensable service
2362	component of a licensed service provider.
2363	(4) If the court orders involuntary treatment services, a
2364	copy of the order must be sent to the managing entity, the
2365	department, and the Louis de la Parte Florida Institute
2366	established under s. $1004.44_{1}$ within 1 working day after it is
2367	received from the court. Documents may be submitted
2368	electronically through though existing data systems, if
2369	applicable.
2370	(5) The department and the institute established under s.
2371	1004.44, shall also receive and maintain copies of the
2372	involuntary assessment and treatment orders issued pursuant to
2373	ss. 397.68151, 397.6818, and 397.6957; the qualified
2374	professional assessments; the professional certificates; and the

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law enforcement officers' protective custody reports. The

## TITLE AMENDMENT

institute established under s. 1004.44 shall use such documents

2381 Remove lines 55-101 and insert:

to prepare annual reports

providing requirements for an examination to determine if the report on its website; criteria for involuntary services are met; defining the term "repeated"

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admittance"; revising requirements for releasing a
patient from a receiving facility; revising
requirements for petitions for involuntary services;
requiring the department and the Agency for Health
Care Administration to analyze certain data, identify
patterns and trends, and make recommendations to
decrease avoidable admissions; authorizing
recommendations to be addressed in a specified manner;
requiring the institute to publish a specified report
on its website and submit such report to the Governor
and Legislature by a certain date; amending s.
394.4655, F.S.; defining the term "involuntary
outpatient placement"; authorizing a specified court
to order an individual to involuntary outpatient
treatment; removing provisions relating to criteria,
retention of a patient, and petition for involuntary
outpatient services and court proceedings relating to
involuntary outpatient services; amending s. 394.467,
F.S.; providing definitions; revising requirements for
ordering a person for involuntary services and
treatment, petitions for involuntary services,
appointment of counsel, and continuances of hearings,
respectively; requiring clinical psychologists to have
specified clinical experience in order to recommend
involuntary services; authorizing certain psychiatric

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nurses to recommend involuntary services for mental health treatment; revising the conditions under which a court may waive the requirement for a patient to be present at an involuntary inpatient placement hearing; authorizing the court to permit witnesses to attend and testify remotely at the hearing through specified means; providing requirements for a witness to attend and testify remotely; requiring facilities to make certain clinical records available to a state attorney within a specified timeframe; specifying that such records remain confidential and may not be used for certain purposes; requiring the court to allow certain testimony from specified persons; revising the length of time a court may require a patient to receive services; requiring facilities to discharge patients when they no longer meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient treatment; prohibiting courts from ordering individuals with developmental disabilities to be involuntarily placed in a state treatment facility; requiring courts to refer such individuals, and authorizing courts to refer certain other individuals, to specified agencies for evaluation and services under certain circumstances; providing for a court to retain jurisdiction over specified cases;

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