

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
	•	
	•	
Floor: 1/RE/2R	•	
03/07/2024 06:16 PM	•	
	•	

Senator Grall moved the following:

## Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

1 2 3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

Delete lines 804 - 2517

and insert:

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 clinical psychologist, or by a psychiatric nurse performing within the framework of an established protocol with a

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27 28

29

30

31 32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40



psychiatrist at a facility without unnecessary delay to determine if the criteria for involuntary services are met. Such examination shall include, 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. Evidence that criteria under subparagraph (1) (b) 1. are met may include, but need not be limited to, repeated admittance for involuntary examination despite implementation of appropriate discharge plans. 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 a psychiatrist if the physician or psychiatric nurse 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

43

44

45

46 47

48 49

50 51

52

53

54

55 56

57

58

59

60

61 62

63

64

65

66

67

68 69



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 and begins when a patient arrives at the receiving facility. 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;
- 2. The patient shall be released, subject to subparagraph 1., for voluntary outpatient treatment;
- 3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime, shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement as a voluntary patient and, if such consent is given, the patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or
- 4. A petition for involuntary services shall be filed in the circuit court if inpatient treatment is deemed necessary or with the <del>criminal</del> county court, <del>as defined in s. 394.4655(1),</del> 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

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84 85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98



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 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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 medical services by a professional qualified to perform an

100

101

102 103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116 117

118

119

120 121

122

123

124

125 126

127



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 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

129

130 131

132

133

134

135

136 137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145 146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156



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 institute department shall publish submit a report on its findings and recommendations on its website and submit the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the department, and the Agency for Health Care Administration by November 1 of each oddnumbered year.

Section 10. Section 394.4655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 394.4655 Orders to involuntary outpatient placement services.-
- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term "involuntary outpatient placement" means involuntary outpatient services as defined in s. 394.467.÷



157 (a) "Court" means a circuit court or a criminal county 158 court. 159 (b) "Criminal County court" means a county court exercising 160 its original jurisdiction in a misdemeanor case under s. 34.01. 161 (2) A court or a county court may order an individual to 162 involuntary outpatient placement under s. 394.467. CRITERIA FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES .- A person may be ordered to 163 164 involuntary outpatient services upon a finding of the court, by 165 clear and convincing evidence, that the person meets all of the 166 following criteria: 167 (a) The person is 18 years of age or older. (b) The person has a mental illness. 168 169 (c) The person is unlikely to survive safely in the 170 community without supervision, based on a clinical 171 determination. 172 (d) The person has a history of lack of compliance with 173 treatment for mental illness. 174 (c) The person has: 175 1. At least twice within the immediately preceding 36 176 months been involuntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment 177 facility as defined in s. 394.455, or has received mental health services in a forensic or correctional facility. The 36-month 178 period does not include any period during which the person was 179 admitted or incarcerated; or 180 181 2. Engaged in one or more acts of serious violent behavior 182 toward self or others, or attempts at serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others, within the preceding 36 months. 183 (f) The person is, as a result of his or her mental 184 185 illness, unlikely to voluntarily participate in the recommended

187

188

189

190

191 192

193

194

195

196

197

198 199

200

201 202

203 204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214



treatment plan and has refused voluntary services for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of why the services are necessary or is unable to determine for himself or herself whether services are necessary.

- (g) In view of the person's treatment history and current behavior, the person is in need of involuntary outpatient services in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others, or a substantial harm to his or her wellbeing as set forth in s. 394.463(1).
- (h) It is likely that the person will benefit from involuntary outpatient services.
- (i) All available, less restrictive alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of his or her condition have been judged to be inappropriate or unavailable.
  - (3) INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.-
- (a) 1. A patient who is being recommended for involuntary outpatient services by the administrator of the facility where the patient has been examined may be retained by the facility after adherence to the notice procedures provided in s. 394.4599. The recommendation must be supported by the opinion of a psychiatrist and the second opinion of a clinical psychologist or another psychiatrist, both of whom have personally examined the 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

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227 228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243



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 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 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

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256 257

258

259

260

2.61

262

263

264

265

266

2.67

268

269

270

271 272



outpatient services. The treatment plan must specify the likely level of care, including the use of medication, and anticipated 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 the patient within the preceding 72 hours, that the criteria for involuntary outpatient services are met. However, if the

274

275

276

277

278 279

280

2.81

282

283

284

285 286

287

288 289

290 291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299 300

301



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 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

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329 330



appointed, a treatment or service plan that addresses the needs identified in the discharge plan. The plan must be deemed to be clinically appropriate by a physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker, as defined in this chapter, who consults with, or is employed or contracted by, the service provider.

3. If the service provider certifies that the services in the proposed treatment or service plan are not available, the petitioner may not file the petition. 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.
- (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

332

333 334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341 342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359



not available. The managing entity must document such efforts 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 quardian 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) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL. Within 1 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.

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371 372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387 388 (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 convenient to the patient as is consistent with orderly procedure, and must be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds 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 quardian 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

390

391

392

393

394

395 396

397 398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406 407

408

409

410

411 412

413

414

415

416

417



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 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

420 421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430 431

432

433 434

435

436

437

438

439 440

441

442

443

444 445

446



plan to which the patient or, if one is appointed, the patient's quardian 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 guardian 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 patient's quardian 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

448

449 450

451

452

453

454 455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464 465

466

467

468

469

470

471 472

473 474

475



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 quardian advocate as provided in s. 394.4598. The quardian 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 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

477

478

479

480

481 482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504



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 the patient's quardian 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

506

507

508

509

510 511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533



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 included in paragraph (2) (e) is not applicable in determining the appropriateness of additional periods of involuntary outpatient placement.

(d) Notice of the hearing must be provided as set forth in s. 394.4599. The patient and the patient's attorney may agree to a period of continued outpatient services without a court hearing.

(e) The same procedure must be repeated before the expiration of each additional period the patient is placed in treatment.

(f) If the patient has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence. Section 394.4598 governs the discharge of the guardian advocate if the patient's competency to consent to treatment has been restored.

535

536 537

538

539

540

541

542 543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

553

554

555

556

557

558

559

560

561

562



Section 11. Section 394.467, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.467 Involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Court" means a circuit court or, for commitments only to involuntary outpatient services as defined in s. 394.4655, a county court.
- (b) "Involuntary inpatient placement" means placement in a secure receiving or treatment facility providing stabilization and treatment services to a person 18 years of age or older who does not voluntarily consent to services under this chapter, or a minor who does not voluntarily assent to services under this 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)<del>(1)</del> 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



563 criteria:

564

565 566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573 574

575

576

577

578 579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

589

590

591

- 1. The person has a mental illness and, because of his or her mental illness:
- a. He or she is unlikely to voluntarily participate in a recommended services plan and has refused voluntary services for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of why the services are necessary; or
- b. Is unable to determine for himself or herself whether services are necessary.
- 2. The person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision, based on a clinical determination.
- 3. The person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for mental illness.
- 4. In view of the person's treatment history and current behavior, the person is in need of involuntary outpatient services in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others, or a substantial harm to his or her wellbeing as set forth in s. 394.463(1).
- 5. It is likely that the person will benefit from involuntary outpatient services.
- 6. All available less restrictive alternatives that would offer an opportunity for improvement of the person's condition have been deemed to be inappropriate or unavailable.
- (b) Involuntary inpatient placement.—A person ordered to involuntary inpatient placement must meet the following criteria:
  - 1. (a) The person He or she has a mental illness and,



because of his or her mental illness:

592

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600 601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616 617

618

619

620

a. 1.a. He or she has refused voluntary inpatient placement for treatment after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of inpatient placement for treatment; 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
- 3.(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 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

622

623

624

625

626

627

628

629

630

631

632

633

634

635

636

637

638 639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

648

649



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 the preceding 72 hours. For involuntary outpatient services the patient must have been examined within the preceding 30 days.
- (c) If However, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist, a or 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

651

652

653

654

655

656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

669

670

671 672

673

674 675

676 677

678



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
- 3. A service provider who is treating the person being petitioned.
- (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.

679

680

681

682

683

684

685

686

687 688

689

690

691

692

693

694

695

696

697

698

699

700 701

702

703

704

705

706

707

- 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 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 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 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

709

710

711

712

713

714

715 716

717

718

719

720

721

722

723

724

725

726

727

728

729

730

731

732

733

734

735

736



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.

- (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 <del>Upon filing</del>, 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.
- (5) (4) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.—Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for involuntary services 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 or 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

738

739

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

753

754

755

756

757

758 759

760

761

762

763

764

765



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) <del>(6)</del> HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY SERVICES <del>INPATIENT</del> PLACEMENT.-
- (a)1. The court shall hold a the hearing on the involuntary services petition inpatient placement within 5 court working days 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

767

768 769

770

771

772

773

774

775

776

777

778

779

780

781

782

783

784

785

786

787

788

789

790

791

792

793

794



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 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)  $\frac{3}{3}$ . The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. If all parties agree, the state attorney and witnesses

796

797

798

799

800

801

802

803 804

805

806

807

808

809

810

811

812

813

814

815

816

817

818 819

820

821

822

823



may remotely attend and, as appropriate, testify at the hearing under oath via audio-video teleconference. A witness intending to attend remotely and testify must provide the parties with all relevant documents by the close of business on the day before the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the petition for involuntary services inpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The patient and the patient's quardian 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 must 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 services, the court may order a patient to involuntary inpatient placement, involuntary outpatient

825

826 827

828

829

830

831 832

833

834

835

836

837

838

839

840

841

842 843

844 845

846

847

848

849

850

851

852



services, or a combination of involuntary services depending on 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. The order must specify the nature and extent of the patient's mental illness and the reasons the appropriate involuntary services criteria are satisfied.
- 3. An order for only involuntary outpatient services, involuntary inpatient placement, or of a combination of involuntary services may be for a period of up to 6 months.
- 4. An order for a combination of involuntary services must specify the length of time the patient shall be ordered for involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services.
- 5. 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

854 855

856

857

858

859

860

861 862

863

864

865

866

867

868

869 870

871

872

873

874

875

876

877

878

879

880

881



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

(c) If at any time before the conclusion of a the hearing on involuntary services, inpatient placement it appears to the court that the patient person does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement under this section, but instead meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient services, the 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, protective custody, or involuntary admission or treatment pursuant to s. 397.675, then the court may order the person to be admitted for involuntary assessment for a period of 5 days pursuant to s. 397.6757 s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings are governed by chapter 397.

883 884

885

886

887

888

889

890

891

892

893

894

895

896

897

898

899

900

901

902

903 904

905

906

907

908

909

910



(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 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

912

913

914

915

916

917

918

919

920

921

922

923

924

925

926

927

928

929

930

931

932

933

934

935

936

937

938

939



involuntary outpatient services is is sued, the service provider and the patient may modify the services plan as provided by department rule.

(10) NONCOMPLIANCE WITH INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.

(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 quardian advocate, if applicable, must be approved or disapproved by the court.

(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.

941 942

943

944

945

946

947

948 949

950

951

952

953

954

955

956

957 958

959

960

961

962

963

964

965 966

967

968



- (11) <del>(7)</del> PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY SERVICES INPATIENT PLACEMENT. -
- (a) A petition for continued involuntary services must 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 must 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 quilty 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 must shall, before the expiration of the period the receiving treatment facility is authorized to retain the patient, file in the court that issued the initial order for involuntary inpatient placement, a petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary services inpatient placement. The administrator may petition for inpatient or outpatient services.

970

971 972

973

974

975

976

977

978

979

980

981

982

983

984

985

986

987

988

989

990

991

992

993

994

995

996

997



- 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 must, 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 quilty 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, 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

1000

1001

1002

1003

1004 1005

1006

1007

1008

1009

1010

1011

1012

1013

1014 1015

1016

1017

1018 1019

1020

1021 1022

1023

1024

1025

1026



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 <u>pursuant to this</u> paragraph must meet the requirements of subsection (7).
- (h) Notice of the hearing must be provided as set forth <del>provided</del> 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

1028

1029 1030

1031

1032

1033

1034

1035

1036

1037

1038

1039

1040

1041

1042

1043 1044

1045

1046

1047

1048

1049

1050

1051

1052

1053 1054

1055



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.

(j) (d) If at a hearing it is shown that the patient continues to meet the criteria for involuntary services 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 regarding the patient's competence. If the patient's competency to consent to treatment is restored, the discharge of the guardian advocate is 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,

1057

1058

1059

1060

1061

1062 1063

1064

1065

1066

1067

1068

1069

1070

1071 1072

1073

1074

1075

1076

1077

1078

1079

1080

1081

1082

1083

1084



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 quardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.

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



1085 section, to read: 1086 394.468 Admission and discharge procedures.-(2) Discharge planning and procedures for any patient's 1087 1088 release from a receiving facility or treatment facility must 1089 include and document the patient's needs, and actions to address 1090 such needs, for consideration of, at a minimum: 1091 (a) Follow-up behavioral health appointments; 1092 (b) Information on how to obtain prescribed medications; 1093 and 1094 (c) Information pertaining to: 1095 1. Available living arrangements; 1096 2. Transportation; and 1097 (d) Referral to: 1098 1. Care coordination services. The patient must be referred 1099 for care coordination services if the patient meets the criteria 1100 as a member of a priority population as determined by the 1101 department under s. 394.9082(3)(c) and is in need of such 1102 services. 1103 2.3. Recovery support opportunities under s. 1104 394.4573(2)(1), including, but not limited to, connection to a 1105 peer specialist. 1106 (3) During the discharge transition process and while the 1107 patient is present unless determined inappropriate by a 1108 physician or psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework 1109 of an established protocol with a psychiatrist a receiving 1110 facility shall coordinate, face-to-face or through electronic 1111 means, discharge plans to a less restrictive community 1112 behavioral health provider, a peer specialist, a case manager,

or a care coordination service. The transition process must, at

1115

1116

1117

1118

1119

1120 1121

1122

1123

1124

1125

1126

1127

1128

1129

1130 1131

1132

1133

1134

1135

1136

1137

1138

1139

1140

1141 1142



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.
- (d) When the recommended level of care at discharge is not immediately available to the patient, the receiving facility must, at a minimum, initiate a referral to an appropriate provider to meet the needs of the patient to continue care until the recommended level of care is available.
- Section 13. Section 394.4915, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1144 1145

1146

1147

1148

1149 1150

1151

1152

1153

1154

1155

1156

1157

1158

1159

1160 1161

1162

1163

1164

1165

1166

1167

1168

1169

1170

1171



394.4915 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 families about the child and adolescent mental health treatment and support system.
- (2) Maintain records of complaints received and the actions taken.
- (3) Be a resource to identify and explain relevant policies or procedures to children, adolescents, and their families about the child and adolescent mental health treatment and support system.
- (4) Provide recommendations to the department to address systemic problems within the child and adolescent mental health treatment and support system that are leading to complaints. The department shall include an analysis of complaints and



1172 recommendations in the report required under s. 394.4573. 1173 (5) Engage in functions that may improve the child and 1174 adolescent mental health treatment and support system. 1175 Section 14. Subsection (3) of section 394.495, Florida 1176 Statutes, is amended to read: 394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care; 1177 1178 programs and services .-1179 (3) Assessments must be performed by: 1180 (a) A clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, 1181 physician, psychiatric nurse, or psychiatrist, as those terms are defined in s. 394.455 professional as defined in s. 1182 1183 394.455(5), (7), (33), (36), or (37); 1184 (b) A professional licensed under chapter 491; or 1185 (c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a 1186 clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, physician, 1187 psychiatric nurse, or psychiatrist, as those terms are defined in s. 394.455, qualified professional as defined in s. 1188 394.455(5), (7), (33), (36), or (37) or a professional licensed 1189 1190 under chapter 491. 1191 Section 15. Subsection (5) of section 394.496, Florida 1192 Statutes, is amended to read: 394.496 Service planning.-1193 1194 (5) A clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, physician, psychiatric nurse, or psychiatrist, as those terms 1195 1196 are defined in s. 394.455, professional as defined in s. 1197 394.455(5), (7), (33), (36), or (37) or a professional licensed 1198 under chapter 491 must be included among those persons 1199 developing the services plan.

Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section

1203

1204

1205

1206

1207

1208 1209

1210

1211

1212

1213

1214

1215

1216

1217

1218

1219

1220 1221

1222

1223

1224

1225

1226

1227

1228

1229



1201 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 minor whose parent makes person under 18 years of age for whom voluntary application based on the parent's express and informed consent, and the requirements of s. 394.4625(1)(a) are met is made by his or her quardian, 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, or psychiatrist, or psychiatric nurse practicing within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, and other appropriate

1231

1232

1233

1234

1235 1236

1237

1238 1239

1240

1241

1242

1243

1244

1245

1246

1247

1248

1249

1250

1251

1252

1253

1254

1255

1256

1257

1258



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 expanding beds authorized in crisis stabilization units from 30 to 50 beds. Specifically, the department is directed to authorize existing public or private crisis stabilization units in circuit 18 to expand bed capacity to a maximum of 50 beds and to assess the impact such expansion would have on the availability of crisis stabilization services to clients.

Section 18. Section 394.90826, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

394.90826 Behavioral Health Interagency Collaboration. -

- (1) The department and the Agency for Health Care Administration shall jointly establish behavioral health interagency collaboratives throughout the state with the goal of identifying and addressing ongoing challenges within the behavioral health system at the local level to improve the accessibility, availability, and quality of behavioral health services. The objectives of the regional collaboratives are to:
- (a) Facilitate enhanced interagency communication and collaboration.
- (b) Develop and promote regional strategies tailored to address community-level challenges in the behavioral health system.
- (2) The regional collaborative membership shall at a minimum be composed of representatives from all of the following, serving the region:



1259	(a) Department of Children and Families.
1260	(b) Agency for Health Care Administration.
1261	(c) Agency for Persons with Disabilities.
1262	(d) Department of Elder Affairs.
1263	(e) Department of Health.
1264	(f) Department of Education.
1265	(g) School districts.
1266	(h) Area agencies on aging.
1267	(i) Community-based care lead agencies, as defined in s.
1268	409.986(3)(d).
1269	(j) Managing entities, as defined in s. 394.9082(2).
1270	(k) Behavioral health services providers.
1271	(1) Hospitals.
1272	(m) Medicaid Managed Medical Assistance Plans.
1273	(n) Police departments.
1274	(o) Sheriffs' offices.
1275	(3) Each regional collaborative shall define the objectives
1276	of that collaborative based upon the specific needs of the
1277	region and local communities located within the region, to
1278	achieve the specified goals.
1279	(4) The department shall define the region to be served by
1280	each collaborative and shall be responsible for facilitating
1281	meetings.
1282	(5) All entities represented on the regional collaboratives
1283	shall provide assistance as appropriate and reasonably necessary
1284	to fulfill the goals of the regional collaboratives.
1285	Section 19. Subsection (6) of section 394.9085, Florida
1286	Statutes, is amended to read:
1287	394.9085 Behavioral provider liability.—

1289

1290

1291

1292

1293

1294

1295

1296

1297

1298

1299

1300

1301

1302

1303

1304

1305 1306

1307

1308

1309 1310

1311 1312

1313

1314

1315 1316



(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.  $397.311(26)(a)4. \frac{397.311(26)(a)3.}{(a)3}$ , 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:

397.311 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, except part VIII, the term:

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



1317 persons with substance abuse impairment or co-occurring substance abuse impairment and mental health disorders. 1318 1319 Section 22. Subsection (6) is added to section 397.401, 1320 Florida Statutes, to read: 397.401 License required; penalty; injunction; rules 1321 1322 waivers.-1323 (6) A service provider operating an addictions receiving 1324 facility or providing detoxification on a nonhospital inpatient 1325 basis may not exceed its licensed capacity by more than 10 1326 percent and may not exceed their licensed capacity for more than 1327 3 consecutive working days or for more than 7 days in 1 month. 1328 Section 23. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (1) of 1329 section 397.4073, Florida Statutes, to read: 1330 397.4073 Background checks of service provider personnel.-1331 (1) PERSONNEL BACKGROUND CHECKS; REQUIREMENTS AND 1332 EXCEPTIONS.-1333 (i) Any physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 1334 or a nurse licensed under chapter 464 who was required to 1335 undergo background screening by the Department of Health as part 1336 of his or her initial licensure or the renewal of licensure, and 1337 who has an active and unencumbered license, is not subject to 1338 background screening pursuant to this section. Section 24. Subsection (8) of section 397.501, Florida 1339 Statutes, is amended to read: 1340 1341 397.501 Rights of individuals.—Individuals receiving 1342 substance abuse services from any service provider are 1343 guaranteed protection of the rights specified in this section, unless otherwise expressly provided, and service providers must 1344

ensure the protection of such rights.

1347 1348

1349

1350

1351

1352

1353 1354

1355

1356

1357

1358

1359

1360

1361

1362 1363

1364

1365

1366

1367

1368

1369

1370

1371

1372

1373

1374



(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:

397.581 Unlawful activities relating to assessment and treatment; penalties.-

- (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)  $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$  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)  $\frac{(3)}{(3)}$  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.

1376

1377

1378

1379

1380

1381 1382

1383

1384

1385

1386

1387

1388

1389

1390

1391

1392

1393

1394

1395

1396

1397

1398

1399

1400

1401

1402

1403



(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:

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

1405

1406

1407

1408

1409

1410

1411

1412

1413

1414

1415

1416 1417

1418

1419

1420

1421

1422

1423

1424

1425

1426 1427

1428

1429

1430

1431 1432



provision of other services, or there is substantial likelihood that the person has inflicted, or threatened to or attempted to inflict, or, unless admitted, is likely to inflict, physical 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 most appropriate and 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
- (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

1434

1435

1436

1437

1438

1439

1440

1441

1442

1443

1444

1445

1446

1447

1448

1449

1450

1451

1452

1453

1454

1455

1456

1457

1458

1459

1460 1461



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 judicial proceeding relating to a petition for his or her involuntary assessment and a petition for his or her involuntary treatment for substance abuse impairment; however, the respondent may waive that right if the respondent is present and the court finds that such waiver is made knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily. A respondent who desires counsel and is unable to afford private counsel has the right to court-appointed counsel and to the benefits of s. 57.081. If the court believes that the respondent needs or desires the assistance of counsel, the court shall appoint such counsel for the respondent without regard to the respondent's wishes. If the respondent is a minor not otherwise represented



1462 in the proceeding, the court shall immediately appoint a quardian ad litem to act on the minor's behalf. 1463 Section 29. Section 397.693, Florida Statutes, is 1464 1465 renumbered as section 397.68111, Florida Statutes, and amended 1466 to read: 1467 397.68111 397.693 Involuntary treatment.—A person may be 1468 the subject of a petition for court-ordered involuntary 1469 treatment pursuant to this part, if that person: 1470 (1) Reasonably appears to meet meets the criteria for 1471 involuntary admission provided in s. 397.675; and: 1472 (2) (1) Has been placed under protective custody pursuant to 1473 s. 397.677 within the previous 10 days; 1474 (3) (2) Has been subject to an emergency admission pursuant 1475 to s. 397.679 within the previous 10 days; or 1476 (4) (3) Has been assessed by a qualified professional within 30 <del>5</del> days+ 1477 (4) Has been subject to involuntary assessment and 1478 stabilization pursuant to s. 397.6818 within the previous 12 1479 1480 days; or 1481 (5) Has been subject to alternative involuntary admission 1482 pursuant to s. 397.6822 within the previous 12 days. 1483 Section 30. Section 397.695, Florida Statutes, is 1484 renumbered as section 397.68112, Florida Statutes, and amended 1485 to read: 1486 397.68112 397.695 Involuntary services; persons who may 1487 petition.-1488 (1) If the respondent is an adult, a petition for involuntary treatment services may be filed by the respondent's 1489

spouse or legal guardian, any relative, a service provider, or

1492

1493

1494

1495

1496

1497

1498

1499

1500

1501

1502

1503

1504

1505

1506

1507

1508

1509

1510

1511

1512 1513

1514

1515

1516

1517

1518

1519



an adult who has direct personal knowledge of the respondent's substance abuse impairment and his or her prior course of assessment and treatment.

- (2) If the respondent is a minor, a petition for involuntary treatment services may be filed by a parent, legal guardian, or service provider.
- (3) The court may prohibit, or a law enforcement agency may waive, any service of process fees if a petitioner is determined to be indigent.

Section 31. Section 397.6951, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 397.68141, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

397.68141 397.6951 Contents of petition for involuntary 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 selfcontrol 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

1522 1523

1524

1525

1526

1527

1528

1529

1530

1531

1532

1533

1534

1535

1536 1537

1538

1539

1540

1541

1542

1543

1544

1545

1546

1547

1548



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:

- 397.68151 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

1550

1551 1552

1553

1554

1555 1556

1557

1558

1559

1560

1561

1562

1563

1564

1565

1566

1567

1568

1569

1570

1571

1572

1573

1574

1575

1576

1577



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 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 10 court working  $\frac{5}{2}$  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 quardian, 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 clerk <del>court</del> shall also issue a summons to the person whose admission is sought and unless a circuit court's chief judge authorizes disinterested private process servers to serve parties under this chapter, a law enforcement agency must effect such service on the person



1578 whose admission is sought for the initial treatment hearing. Section 33. Section 397.6818, Florida Statutes, is amended 1579 1580 to read: 397.6818 Court determination. 1581 1582 (1) When the petitioner asserts that emergency 1583 circumstances exist, or when upon review of the petition the court determines that an emergency exists, the court may rely 1584 1585 solely on the contents of the petition and, without the 1586 appointment of an attorney, enter an ex parte order for the 1587 respondent's involuntary assessment and stabilization which must be executed during the period when the hearing on the petition 1588 1589 for treatment is pending. 1590 (2) The court may further order a law enforcement officer 1591 or another designated agent of the court to: 1592 (a) Take the respondent into custody and deliver him or her 1593 for evaluation to either the nearest appropriate licensed 1594 service provider or a licensed service provider designated by 1595 the court. 1596 (b) Serve the respondent with the notice of hearing and a 1597 copy of the petition. 1598 (3) The service provider may not hold the respondent for 1599 longer than 72 hours of observation, unless: 1600 (a) The service provider seeks additional time under s. 1601 397.6957(1)(c) and the court, after a hearing, grants that 1602 motion; 1603 (b) The respondent shows signs of withdrawal, or a need to 1604 be either detoxified or treated for a medical condition, which

shall extend the amount of time the respondent may be held for

observation until the issue is resolved but no later than the

1605

1608

1609 1610

1611

1612

1613

1614

1615

1616

1617 1618

1619

1620

1621

1622

1623

1624

1625

1626

1627

1628

1629

1630

1631

1632

1633

1634

1635



scheduled hearing date, absent a court-approved extension; 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 is deemed void. However, if the respondent does 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) Must continue the case for no more than 10 court working days; and
- (b) May order a law enforcement officer or another designated agent of the court to:
- 1. 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; and
- 2. If a hearing date is set, serve the respondent with notice of the rescheduled hearing and a copy of the involuntary treatment petition if the respondent has not already been served.

1637

1638 1639

1640

1641 1642

1643

1644

1645

1646

1647

1648

1649

1650

1651

1652

1653

1654

1655

1656

1657

1658 1659

1660

1661

1662

1663

1664



Otherwise, the petitioner must inform the court that the respondent has been assessed so that the court may schedule a hearing as soon as is practicable. However, if the respondent has not been assessed within 90 days, the court must dismiss the case. At the hearing initiated in accordance with s. 397.6811(1), the court shall hear all relevant testimony. The respondent must be present unless the court has reason to believe that his or her presence is likely to be injurious to him or her, in which event the court shall appoint a quardian advocate to represent the respondent. The respondent has the right to examination by a court-appointed qualified professional. After hearing all the evidence, the court shall determine whether there is a reasonable basis to believe the respondent meets the involuntary admission criteria of s. 397.675. (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

Page 58 of 60

appropriateness of the least restrictive alternatives and the

need for the appointment of an attorney to represent the

1666

1667

1668

1669

1670

1671 1672

1673 1674

1675 1676

1677

1678

1679

1680

1681

1682 1683

1684

1685

1686

1687

1688

1689 1690

1691

1692

1693



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.

(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 treatment 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 current condition, and the review of results of the assessment completed by the qualified professional in connection with this



1694	chapter. The court may also order drug tests. Witnesses may
1695	remotely attend and, as appropriate, testify
1696	
1697	========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========
1698	And the title is amended as follows:
1699	Delete line 89
1700	and insert:
1701	hearing in certain circumstances through specified
1702	means; providing