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A bill to be entitled An act relating to outpatient health services; amending s. 394.4599, F.S.; revising written notice requirements relating to filing petitions for involuntary services; amending s. 394.4615, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 394.463, F.S.; authorizing, rather than requiring, law enforcement officers to take certain persons into custody for involuntary examinations; requiring written reports by law enforcement officers to contain certain information; removing a provision prohibiting a psychiatric nurse from approving the release of a patient under certain circumstances; revising the types of documents that the department is required to receive and maintain and that are considered part of the clinical record; requiring the department to post a specified report on its website; revising requirements for releasing a patient from a receiving facility; revising requirements for petitions for involuntary services; amending s. 394.4655, F.S.; defining the term "involuntary outpatient placement"; authorizing a court to order a respondent into outpatient treatment under certain circumstances; removing provisions relating to criteria, retention of a patient, and petition for

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involuntary outpatient services and court proceedings relating to involuntary outpatient services; amending s. 394.467, F.S.; providing definitions; revising requirements for ordering a person for involuntary services and treatment, petitions for involuntary services, appointment of counsel, and continuances of hearings, respectively; revising the conditions under which a court may waive the requirement for a patient to be present at an involuntary inpatient placement hearing; authorizing the court to permit witnesses to attend and testify remotely at the hearing through specified means; providing requirements for a witness to attend and testify remotely; requiring facilities to make certain clinical records available to a state attorney within a specified timeframe; specifying that such records remain confidential and may not be used for certain purposes; revising the circumstances under which a court may appoint a magistrate to preside over certain proceedings; requiring the court to allow certain testimony from specified persons; revising the length of time a court may require a patient to receive services; requiring facilities to discharge patients when they no longer meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient treatment; prohibiting courts from ordering individuals with developmental

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disabilities to be involuntarily placed in a state treatment facility; requiring courts to refer such individuals, and authorizing courts to refer certain other individuals, to specified agencies for evaluation and services; providing requirements for treatment plan modifications, noncompliance with involuntary outpatient services, and discharge, respectively; revising requirements for the procedure for continued involuntary services and return to treatment facilities, respectively; amending ss. 394.492, 394.495, 394.496, 394.9085, 409.972, 464.012, and 744.2007, F.S.; conforming provisions and cross-references to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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394.4599 Notice.-

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(2) INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION.—(d) The written notice of the filing of the petition for

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involuntary services for an individual being held must contain the following:

74 the following:

1. Notice that the petition for:

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a. Involuntary <u>services</u> inpatient treatment pursuant to s. 394.467 has been filed with the circuit court <u>and the address of such court</u> in the county in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such court; or

- b. Involuntary outpatient services pursuant to  $\underline{s.394.467}$  s.  $\underline{394.4655}$  has been filed with the criminal county court, as defined in s.  $\underline{394.4655}(1)$ , or the circuit court, as applicable, in the county in which the individual is hospitalized and the address of such court.
- 2. Notice that the office of the public defender has been appointed to represent the individual in the proceeding, if the individual is not otherwise represented by counsel.
- 3. The date, time, and place of the hearing and the name of each examining expert and every other person expected to testify in support of continued detention.
- 4. Notice that the individual, the individual's guardian, guardian advocate, health care surrogate or proxy, or representative, or the administrator may apply for a change of venue for the convenience of the parties or witnesses or because of the condition of the individual.
- 5. Notice that the individual is entitled to an independent expert examination and, if the individual cannot afford such an examination, that the court will provide for one.
- Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 394.4615, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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394.4615 Clinical records; confidentiality.-

- (3) Information from the clinical record may be released in the following circumstances:
- (a) When a patient has communicated to a service provider a specific threat to cause serious bodily injury or death to an identified or a readily available person, if the service provider reasonably believes, or should reasonably believe according to the standards of his or her profession, that the patient has the apparent intent and ability to imminently or immediately carry out such threat. When such communication has been made, the administrator may authorize the release of sufficient information to provide adequate warning to the person threatened with harm by the patient.
- (b) When the administrator of the facility or secretary of the department deems release to a qualified researcher as defined in administrative rule, an aftercare treatment provider, or an employee or agent of the department is necessary for treatment of the patient, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, aftercare planning, or evaluation of programs.

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122 For the purpose of determining whether a person meets the

criteria for involuntary <u>services</u> <del>outpatient placement</del> or for preparing the proposed treatment plan pursuant to s. 394.4655 <u>or</u>

125 s. 394.467, the clinical record may be released to the state

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attorney, the public defender or the patient's private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental health professionals, including the service provider <u>under s. 394.4655</u> or <u>s. 394.467</u> identified in <u>s. 394.4655(7)(b)2.</u>, in accordance with state and federal law.

Section 3. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a), (e), (f), (g), and (h) of subsection (2) of section 394.463, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.-

- (1) CRITERIA.—A person may be taken to a receiving facility for involuntary examination if there is reason to believe that the person has a mental illness and because of his or her mental illness:
- (a)1. The person has refused voluntary examination after conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of the examination; or
- 2. The person is unable to determine for himself or herself whether examination is necessary; and
- (b)1. Without care or treatment, the person is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for himself or herself; such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to his or her well-being; and it is not apparent that such harm may be avoided through the help of willing, able, and responsible family members or friends or the provision of other services; or

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- 2. There is a substantial likelihood that without care or treatment the person will cause serious bodily harm to himself or herself or others in the near future, as evidenced by recent behavior.
  - (2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION. -

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- (a) An involuntary examination may be initiated by any one of the following means:
- 1. A circuit or county court may enter an ex parte order stating that a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and specifying the findings on which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be based on written or oral sworn testimony that includes specific facts that support the findings. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, a law enforcement officer, or other designated agent of the court, shall take the person into custody and deliver him or her to an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary examination. The order of the court shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A fee may not be charged for the filing of an order under this subsection. A facility accepting the patient based on this order must send a copy of the order to the department within 5 working days. The order may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if available. The order shall be valid only until

the person is delivered to the facility or for the period specified in the order itself, whichever comes first. If a time limit is not specified in the order, the order is valid for 7 days after the date that the order was signed.

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A law enforcement officer may shall take a person who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver the person or have him or her delivered to an appropriate, or the nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for examination. A law enforcement officer transporting a person pursuant to this section subparagraph shall restrain the person in the least restrictive manner available and appropriate under the circumstances. The officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody, which must be made a part of the patient's clinical record. The report must include all emergency contact information for the person that is readily accessible to the law enforcement officer, including information available through electronic databases maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement or by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Such emergency contact information may be used by a receiving facility only for the purpose of informing listed emergency contacts of a patient's whereabouts pursuant to s. 119.0712(2)(d). Any facility accepting the patient based on this report must send a copy of the report to the department within 5

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A physician, a physician assistant, a clinical psychologist, a psychiatric nurse, an advanced practice registered nurse registered under s. 464.0123, a mental health counselor, a marriage and family therapist, or a clinical social worker may execute a certificate stating that he or she has examined a person within the preceding 48 hours and finds that the person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and stating the observations upon which that conclusion is based. If other less restrictive means, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, are not available, a law enforcement officer shall take into custody the person named in the certificate and deliver him or her to the appropriate, or nearest, facility within the designated receiving system pursuant to s. 394.462 for involuntary examination. The law enforcement officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody and include all emergency contact information required under subparagraph 2. The report must include all emergency contact information for the person that is readily accessible to the law enforcement officer, including information available through electronic databases maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement or by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Such emergency contact information may be used by a receiving facility only for the purpose of

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informing listed emergency contacts of a patient's whereabouts pursuant to s. 119.0712(2)(d). The report and certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any facility accepting the patient based on this certificate must send a copy of the certificate to the department within 5 working days. The document may be submitted electronically through existing data systems, if applicable.

- When sending the order, report, or certificate to the department, a facility shall, at a minimum, provide information about which action was taken regarding the patient under paragraph (g), which information shall also be made a part of the patient's clinical record.
- (e) The department shall receive and maintain the copies of ex parte orders, involuntary outpatient services orders issued pursuant to ss. 394.4655 and 394.467 s. 394.4655, involuntary inpatient placement orders issued pursuant to s. 394.467, professional certificates, law enforcement officers' reports, and reports relating to the transportation of patients. These documents shall be considered part of the clinical record, governed by the provisions of s. 394.4615. These documents shall be used to prepare annual reports analyzing the data obtained from these documents, without including the personal identifying information of the patient. The department identifying patients, and shall post the reports on its website and provide copies of

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<u>such</u> reports to the <del>department, the</del> President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives <u>by</u> November 30 of each year.

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A patient 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 psychiatrist at a facility without unnecessary delay to determine if the criteria for involuntary services are met. Emergency treatment may be provided upon the order of a physician if the physician 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. Apsychiatric 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.

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276 The release may be approved through telehealth.

- (g) The examination period must be for up to 72 hours <u>and</u> 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;
- The patient shall be released, subject to subparagraph
   for voluntary outpatient treatment;
- 3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime, shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement as a voluntary patient and, if such consent is given, the patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or
- 4. A petition for involuntary services shall be filed in the circuit court if inpatient treatment is deemed necessary or with the criminal county court, as defined in s. 394.4655(1), as applicable. When inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available.

  The When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified in s. 394.467, and the court shall dismiss an untimely filed

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petition s. 394.4655(4)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed by the facility administrator. If a patient's 72-hour examination period ends on a weekend or holiday, including the hours before the ordinary business hours on the morning of the next working day, and the receiving facility:

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

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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 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. Section 4. Section 394.4655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4655 Involuntary outpatient services.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Court" means a circuit court or a criminal county

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351	court.
352	(b) "Criminal county court" means a county court
353	exercising its original jurisdiction in a misdemeanor case under
354	s. 34.01.
355	(c) "Involuntary outpatient placement" means involuntary
356	outpatient services as defined in s. 394.467.
357	(2) A criminal county court may order an individual to
358	involuntary outpatient placement under s. 394.467. CRITERIA FOR
359	INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES A person may be ordered to
360	involuntary outpatient services upon a finding of the court, by
361	clear and convincing evidence, that the person meets all of the
362	following criteria:
363	(a) The person is 18 years of age or older.
364	(b) The person has a mental illness.
365	(c) The person is unlikely to survive safely in the
366	community without supervision, based on a clinical
367	determination.
368	(d) The person has a history of lack of compliance with
369	treatment for mental illness.
370	(e) The person has:
371	1. At least twice within the immediately preceding 36
372	months been involuntarily admitted to a receiving or treatment
373	facility as defined in s. 394.455, or has received mental health
374	services in a forensic or correctional facility. The 36-month
375	period does not include any period during which the person was

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377 2. Engaged in one or more acts of serious violent behavior 378 toward self or others, or attempts at serious bodily harm to 379 himself or herself or others, within the preceding 36 months. 380 (f) The person is, as a result of his or her mental 381 illness, unlikely to voluntarily participate in the recommended 382 treatment plan and has refused voluntary services for treatment 383 after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of 384 why the services are necessary or is unable to determine for 385 himself or herself whether services are necessary. 386 (g) In view of the person's treatment history and current 387 behavior, the person is in need of involuntary outpatient 388 services in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that 389 would be likely to result in serious bodily harm to himself or

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admitted or incarcerated; or

(h) It is likely that the person will benefit from involuntary outpatient services.

herself or others, or a substantial harm to his or her well-

(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

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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

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after adherence to the notice procedures provided in 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 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 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

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filing a petition for involuntary outpatient services, the

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administrator of the facility or a designated department representative must identify the service provider that will have primary responsibility for service provision under an order for involuntary outpatient services, unless the person is otherwise participating in outpatient psychiatric treatment and is not in need of public financing for that treatment, in which case the individual, if eligible, may be ordered to involuntary treatment pursuant to the existing psychiatric treatment relationship.

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

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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 administrator certifies that a psychiatrist 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 a psychiatrist, a clinical social worker, or by a psychiatric

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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 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,

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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

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must notify the managing entity if the requested services are not available. The managing entity must document such efforts to obtain the requested services.

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

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

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of the patient's case and shall represent the interests of the patient, regardless of the source of payment to the attorney.

(6) CONTINUANCE OF HEARING.—The patient is entitled, with the concurrence of the patient's counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing. The continuance shall be for a period of up to 4 weeks.

(7) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.-

(a)1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary outpatient services within 5 working days after the filing of the petition, unless a continuance is granted. The hearing must be held in the county where the petition is filed, must be as 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 guardian or representative shall be informed

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

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

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

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394.463. If, after examination, the patient does not meet the criteria for involuntary inpatient placement pursuant to 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 hearing on involuntary outpatient services, it appears to the that the person does not meet the criteria 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

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to be admitted for involuntary assessment for a period of 5 days pursuant to s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings are governed by chapter 397.

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

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

(e) The administrator of the receiving facility or the designated department representative shall provide a copy of the court order and adequate documentation of a patient's mentalillness 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 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

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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 guardian advocate, if applicable. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the certificate and the individualized plan of continued services to the department, the patient, the patient's guardian advocate, the state attorney, and the patient's private counsel or the public defender.
- (b) Within 1 court working day after the filing of a petition for continued involuntary outpatient services, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the person who is the subject of the petition, unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel. The clerk of the court shall

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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

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726	to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and
727	evidence regarding the patient's competence. Section 394.4598
728	governs the discharge of the guardian advocate if the patient's
729	competency to consent to treatment has been restored.
730	Section 5. Section 394.467, Florida Statutes, is amended
731	to read:
732	394.467 Involuntary <u>services</u> <del>inpatient placement</del>
733	(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
734	(a) "Court" means a circuit court.
735	(b) "Involuntary inpatient placement" means services
736	provided on an inpatient basis to a person 18 years of age or
737	older who does not voluntarily consent to services under this
738	chapter or a minor who does not voluntarily assent to services
739	under this chapter.
740	(c) "Involuntary outpatient services" means services
741	provided on an outpatient basis to a person who does not
742	voluntarily consent to services under this chapter.
743	(2)- $(1)$ CRITERIA FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES.—A person may be
744	ordered <u>by a court to be provided</u> <del>for</del> involuntary <u>services</u>
745	$rac{ ext{inpatient placement for treatment}}{ ext{upon a finding of the court}_{oldsymbol{L}}}$
746	by clear and convincing evidence, that the person meets the
747	following criteria:
748	(a) The person He or she has a mental illness and because
749	of his or her mental illness:

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Is unlikely to voluntarily participate in the

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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recommended treatment plan and has refused voluntary services or

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 services or inpatient placement is necessary; and
- 2.a. Is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision, based on clinical determination;

<u>b.2.a.</u> 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

- c.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
- (b) In view of the person's treatment history and current behavior, the person is in need of involuntary outpatient services to prevent a relapse or deterioration of his or her mental health that would be likely to result in serious bodily

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harm to self or others, or a substantial harm to his or her well-being as set forth in s. 394.463(1).

(b)

- (c) The person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for mental illness.
- (d) It is likely that the person will benefit from involuntary services.
- (e) (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 a facility for involuntary services 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.

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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 services inpatient placement are met.

- (c) If However, if the administrator certifies that a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is not available to provide a the second opinion, the administrator must certify that a clinical psychologist is not available and the second opinion may be provided by a licensed physician who has postgraduate training and experience in diagnosis and treatment of mental illness or by a psychiatric nurse. If the patient is being recommended for involuntary outpatient services only, the second opinion may be provided by a physician assistant who has at least 3 years' experience and is supervised by a licensed physician or psychiatrist or a clinical social worker.
- (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 Such recommendation shall be entered on an a petition for involuntary services inpatient placement certificate, which shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. The certificate must either authorize the facility to retain the patient pending completion of a hearing or authorize that authorizes the facility to retain the patient pending transfer to a treatment facility or completion of a

826	hearing.
827	(4)(3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY SERVICES INPATIENT
828	PLACEMENT.—
829	(a) A petition for involuntary services may be filed by:
830	1. The administrator of a receiving the facility; or
831	2. The administrator of a treatment facility.
832	(b) shall file A petition for involuntary inpatient
833	placement, or inpatient placement followed by outpatient
834	services, must be filed in the court in the county where the
835	patient is located.
836	(c) A petition for involuntary outpatient services must be
837	filed in the county where the patient is located, unless the
838	patient is being placed from a state treatment facility, in
839	which case the petition must be filed in the county where the
840	patient will reside.
841	(d)1. The petitioner must state in the petition:
842	a. Whether the petitioner is recommending inpatient
843	placement, outpatient services, or both.
844	b. The length of time recommended for each type of
845	involuntary services.
846	c. The reasons for the recommendation.
847	2. If recommending involuntary outpatient services, or a
848	combination of involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary
849	outpatient services, the petitioner must identify the service
850	provider that will have primary responsibility for providing

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such services 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.

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

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.

- (e) Each required criterion for the recommended involuntary services must be alleged and substantiated in the petition. A copy of the certificate recommending involuntary services completed by a qualified professional specified in subsection (3) and, if applicable, a copy of the proposed treatment plan must be attached to the petition.
- (f) When the petition has been filed Upon filing, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and, if applicable, the proposed treatment plan 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 <u>services</u> inpatient placement, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the person who is the subject of the petition,

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unless the person is otherwise represented by counsel <u>or</u> <u>ineligible</u>. 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 <u>order expires</u>, or the patient is discharged from involuntary <u>services</u>. Any attorney <u>who represents representing</u> the patient shall <u>be provided have</u> 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.

- are independently is entitled, with the concurrence of the patient's counsel, to at least one continuance of the hearing.

  The patient's continuance may be for a period of up to 4 weeks and requires the concurrence of the patient's counsel. The state's continuance may be for a period of up to 5 court working days and requires 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.
- <u>(7) (6)</u> HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY <u>SERVICES</u> <del>INPATIENT</del> <del>PLACEMENT.</del>—
- (a)1. The court shall hold  $\underline{a}$  the hearing on  $\underline{the}$  involuntary services petition inpatient placement within 5 court

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working days <u>after the filing of the petition</u>, unless a continuance is granted.

- 2. The court must hold any hearing on involuntary outpatient services in the county where the petition is filed. A hearing on involuntary inpatient placement, or a combination of involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services Except for good cause documented in the court file, the hearing must be held in the county or the facility, as appropriate, where the patient is located, except for good cause documented in the court file.
- 3. A hearing on involuntary services must be as convenient to the patient as is consistent with orderly procedure, and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds that 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 shall make the respondent's clinical records available to the state attorney and the respondent'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.

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(b) $\frac{3}{1}$ . The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing on the petition and any ancillary proceedings, including, but not limited to, writs of habeas corpus issued pursuant to s. 394.459. Upon a finding of good cause, the court may permit all witnesses, including, but not limited to, medical professionals who are or have been involved with the patient's treatment, to remotely attend and testify at the hearing under oath via audio-video teleconference. A witness intending to remotely attend and testify must provide the parties with all relevant documents by the close of business on the day before the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the petition for involuntary services inpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The patient and the patient's guardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall ensure that one is provided, as otherwise provided for by law. The independent expert's report is confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the patient at the

hearing. The court shall allow testimony from persons, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law, regarding the person's prior history and how that prior history relates to the person's current condition. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.

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

## (8) ORDERS OF THE COURT.—

(a)1. If the court concludes that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary services, the court may order a patient to involuntary inpatient placement, involuntary outpatient 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 service provider must notify the

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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.
- 3.a. An order for only involuntary outpatient services shall be for a period of up to 90 days.
- b. An order for involuntary inpatient placement, involuntary outpatient services, or a combination of involuntary services may be for up to 6 months.
- 4. An order for a combination of involuntary services shall specify the length of time the patient shall be ordered for involuntary inpatient placement and involuntary outpatient services.
- 5. The order of the court and the patient's treatment plan, if applicable, must be made part of the patient's clinical record.
- inpatient placement, the court it may order that the patient be 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.

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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 <u>a</u> the hearing on involuntary <u>services</u> inpatient placement it appears to the court that the <u>patient</u> <u>person does not meet the criteria for</u> involuntary inpatient placement under this section, but instead meets the criteria for involuntary <del>outpatient services</del>, 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 <u>s. 397.677</u> s. 397.6811. Thereafter, all proceedings are governed by chapter 397.
  - (d) At the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement, the

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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.

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.

involuntary outpatient services is issued, the service provider and the patient may modify the treatment plan. For any material modification of the treatment plan to which the patient or, if one is appointed, the patient's guardian advocate agrees, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the

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1076 court. Any material modifications of the treatment plan which 1077 are contested by the patient or the patient's quardian advocate, 1078 if applicable, must be approved or disapproved by the court 1079 consistent with subsection (4). 1080 (10) NONCOMPLIANCE WITH INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT SERVICES.-1081 If, in the clinical judgment of a physician, a patient receiving 1082 involuntary outpatient services has failed or has refused to 1083 comply with the treatment plan ordered by the court, and, in the 1084 clinical judgment of the physician, efforts were made to solicit 1085 compliance, and the patient may meet the criteria for involuntary examination, the patient may be brought to a 1086 1087 receiving facility pursuant to s. 394.463. If, after 1088 examination, the patient does not meet the criteria for 1089 involuntary inpatient placement under this section, the patient 1090 must be discharged from the facility. The involuntary outpatient 1091 services order shall remain in effect unless the service 1092 provider determines that the patient no longer meets the 1093 criteria for involuntary outpatient services or until the order 1094 expires. The service provider must determine whether 1095 modifications should be made to the existing treatment plan and 1096 must attempt to continue to engage the patient in treatment. For 1097 any material modification of the treatment plan to which the 1098 patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable, 1099 agrees, the service provider shall send notice of the modification to the court. Any material modifications of the 1100

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1101	treatment plan which are contested by the patient or the
1102	patient's guardian advocate, if applicable, must be approved or
1103	disapproved by the court consistent with subsection (4).
1104	(11) (7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY SERVICES
1105	INPATIENT PLACEMENT
1106	(a) A petition for continued involuntary services shall be
1107	filed if the patient continues to meets the criteria for
1108	involuntary services.
1109	(b)1. If a patient receiving involuntary outpatient
1110	services continues to meet the criteria for involuntary
1111	outpatient services, the service provider shall file in the
1112	court that issued the order for involuntary outpatient services
1113	a petition for continued involuntary outpatient services.
1114	2. If the patient in involuntary inpatient placement
1115	(a) Hearings on petitions for continued involuntary
1116	inpatient placement of an individual placed at any treatment
1117	facility are administrative hearings and must be conducted in
1118	accordance with s. 120.57(1), except that any order entered by
1119	the administrative law judge is final and subject to judicial
1120	review in accordance with s. 120.68. Orders concerning patients
1121	committed after successfully pleading not guilty by reason of
1122	insanity are governed by s. 916.15.
1123	(b) If the patient continues to meet the criteria for
1124	involuntary inpatient placement and is being treated at a
1125	treatment facility, the administrator shall, before the

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expiration of the period the treatment facility is authorized to retain the patient, file a petition requesting authorization for continued involuntary inpatient placement.

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- 3. The court shall immediately schedule a hearing on the petition to be held within 15 days after the petition is filed.
- 4. The existing involuntary services order shall remain in effect until disposition on the petition for continued involuntary services.
- (c) A certificate for continued involuntary services must be attached to the petition and shall include The 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, if requesting involuntary outpatient services, an individualized plan of continued treatment. The individualized plan of continued treatment shall be developed in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if applicable. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the certificate and the individualized plan of continued services to the department, the patient, the patient's guardian advocate, the state attorney, and the patient's private counsel or the public defender.
  - (d) The court shall appoint counsel to represent the

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person who is the subject of the petition for continued

involuntary services in accordance with 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 must be held in the county or the facility, as appropriate, where the patient is located.
- (g) The court may appoint a magistrate to preside at the hearing. The procedures for obtaining an order pursuant to this paragraph must meet the requirements of subsection (7).
- (h) Notice of the hearing must be provided as <u>set forth</u> provided in s. 394.4599.
- (i) If a patient's attendance at the hearing is voluntarily waived, the administrative law judge must determine that the patient knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived his or her right to be present waiver is knowing and voluntary before waiving the presence of the patient from all or a portion of the hearing. Alternatively, if at the hearing the administrative law judge finds that attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient, the administrative law judge may waive the presence of the patient

from all or any portion of the hearing, unless the patient, through counsel, objects to the waiver of presence. The testimony in the hearing must be under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded.

- (j) 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 judge is final and subject to judicial review in accordance with s. 120.68. Orders concerning patients committed after successfully pleading not guilty by reason of insanity are governed by s. 916.15.
- (c) Unless the patient is otherwise represented or is ineligible, 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.
- (k)(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 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

1201 retained.

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

(m) (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.

(n) (f) If the patient has been previously found incompetent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's competence. If the administrative law judge finds

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evidence that the patient is now competent to consent to treatment, the administrative law judge may issue a recommended order to the court that found the patient incompetent to consent to treatment that the patient's competence be restored and that any guardian advocate previously appointed be discharged.

(o) (g) If the patient has been ordered to undergo involuntary inpatient placement and has previously been found incompetent to consent to treatment, the court shall consider testimony and evidence regarding the patient's incompetence. If the patient's competency to consent to treatment is restored, the discharge of the guardian advocate shall be governed by s. 394.4598.

The procedure required in this <u>section</u> <u>subsection</u> 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 treatment facility under this part 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 that the patient no

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1251	longer meets the criteria for involuntary services, unless the
1252	patient has transferred to voluntary status. Upon discharge, the
1253	service provider or facility shall send a certificate of
1254	discharge to the court.

Section 6. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 394.492, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 394.492 Definitions.—As used in ss. 394.490-394.497, the term:
- means a person under 18 years of age who is diagnosed with a mental, emotional, or behavioral disorder of sufficient duration to meet one of the diagnostic categories specified in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association, but who does not exhibit behaviors that substantially interfere with or limit his or her role or ability to function in the family, school, or community. The emotional disturbance must not be considered to be a temporary response to a stressful situation. The term does not include a child or adolescent who meets the criteria for involuntary placement under <u>s. 394.467</u> s. 394.467(1).
- (6) "Child or adolescent who has a serious emotional disturbance or mental illness" means a person under 18 years of age who:
- (a) Is diagnosed as having a mental, emotional, or behavioral disorder that meets one of the diagnostic categories

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1276 specified in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and 1277 Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders of the American 1278 Psychiatric Association; and

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- (b) Exhibits behaviors that substantially interfere with or limit his or her role or ability to function in the family, school, or community, which behaviors are not considered to be a temporary response to a stressful situation.
- 1284 The term includes a child or adolescent who meets the criteria 1285 for involuntary placement under s.  $394.467 \cdot \frac{394.467(1)}{1}$ .
- 1286 Section 7. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (3) of 1287 section 394.495, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care; 1289 programs and services. -
  - Assessments must be performed by: (3)
  - A clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, physician, psychiatric nurse, or psychiatrist, as those terms are defined in s. 394.455 professional as defined in s. 394.455(5), (7), (33), (36), or (37);
  - A person who is under the direct supervision of a clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, physician, psychiatric nurse, or psychiatrist, as those terms are defined in s. 394.455, qualified professional as defined in s. 394.455(5), (7), (33), (36), or (37) or a professional licensed under chapter 491.

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1301	Section 8. Subsection (5) of section 394.496, Florida
1302	Statutes, is amended to read:
1303	394.496 Service planning.—
1304	(5) A clinical psychologist, clinical social worker,
1305	physician, psychiatric nurse, or psychiatrist, as those terms
1306	are defined in s. 394.455, professional as defined in s.
1307	<del>394.455(5), (7), (33), (36), or (37)</del> or a professional licensed
1308	under chapter 491 must be included among those persons
1309	developing the services plan.
1310	Section 9. Subsection (6) of section 394.9085, Florida
1311	Statutes, is amended to read:
1312	394.9085 Behavioral provider liability.—
1313	(6) For purposes of this section, the terms
1314	"detoxification services," "addictions receiving facility," and
1315	"receiving facility" have the same meanings as those provided in
1316	ss. $397.311(26)(a)4.$ $397.311(26)(a)3.$ , $397.311(26)(a)1.$ , and
1317	394.455 394.455(40), respectively.
1318	Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
1319	409.972, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1320	409.972 Mandatory and voluntary enrollment.—
1321	(1) The following Medicaid-eligible persons are exempt
1322	from mandatory managed care enrollment required by s. 409.965,
1323	and may voluntarily choose to participate in the managed medical
1324	assistance program:
1325	(b) Medicaid recipients residing in residential commitment

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1326	facilities operated through the Department of Juvenile Justice
1327	or a treatment facility as defined in $\underline{s.\ 394.455}$ $\underline{s.\ 394.455(49)}$ .
1328	Section 11. Paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of section
1329	464.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1330	464.012 Licensure of advanced practice registered nurses;
1331	fees; controlled substance prescribing
1332	(4) In addition to the general functions specified in
1333	subsection (3), an advanced practice registered nurse may
1334	perform the following acts within his or her specialty:
1335	(e) A psychiatric nurse, who meets the requirements in $\underline{s}$ .
1336	394.455 s. $394.455(36)$ , within the framework of an established
1337	protocol with a psychiatrist, may prescribe psychotropic
1338	controlled substances for the treatment of mental disorders.
1339	Section 12. Subsection (7) of section 744.2007, Florida
1340	Statutes, is amended to read:
1341	744.2007 Powers and duties.—
1342	(7) A public guardian may not commit a ward to a treatment
1343	facility, as defined in $s. 394.455  ext{ s. } 394.455  ext{ (49)}$ , without an
1344	involuntary placement proceeding as provided by law.
1345	Section 13. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

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