SENATE BILL NO. 306

## BY SENATOR BARROW

1	AN ACT
2	To amend and reenact R.S. 28:66(A)(6) and (B), 67(1) and (2), 68, 69(A)(1) and (2), (C) and
3	(D), 70(A), (C), (D), and (E), 71(B), (C), (D), (E), and (F), 72, 73, and 75, to enact
4	R.S. 28:67(5), 69(A)(3), 70(F), and 76, relative to assistive outpatient mental health
5	treatment; to provide for the pertinence of advance directives; to provide for who
6	may initiate a petition for involuntary outpatient treatment; to provide for matters
7	relating to a hearing on such a petition; to provide for assessments of the patient and
8	who is to perform assessments; to provide relative to physician affidavits; to provide
9	relative to a treatment plan; to provide for notice to particular persons of any hearing
10	to determine if involuntary outpatient treatment is necessary; to provide relative to
11	additional periods of treatment; to provide for who is to receive notice of any petition
12	to vacate an order for involuntary commitment; and to provide for related matters.
13	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
14	Section 1. R.S. 28:66(A)(6) and (B), 67(1) and (2), 68, 69(A)(1) and (2), (C) and
15	(D), 70(A), (C), (D), and (E), 71(B), (C), (D), (E), and (F), 72, 73, and 75 are hereby
16	amended and reenacted and R.S. 28:67(5), 69(A)(3), 70(F), and 76 are hereby enacted to
17	read as follows:
18	§66. Criteria for civil involuntary outpatient treatment
19	A. A patient may be ordered to obtain civil involuntary outpatient treatment
20	if the court finds that all of the following conditions apply:
21	* * *

SB NO. 306	ENROLLED

1	(6) In view of the treatment history and current behavior of the patient, the
2	patient is in need of involuntary outpatient treatment to prevent a relapse or
3	deterioration which would be likely to result in the patient becoming dangerous to
4	self or others or gravely disabled as defined in R.S. 28:2.
5	* * *
6	B. Advance directives. (1) If the patient has executed an advance directive
7	as defined in R.S. 28:221, any directions included in the directive shall be taken into
8	account by the court in determining the written treatment plan.
9	(2) Nothing herein shall preclude a person with an advance directive from
10	being subject to a petition pursuant to this Part.
11	§67. Petition to the court
12	A petition for an order authorizing involuntary outpatient treatment may be
13	filed in the judicial district in the parish in which the patient is present or reasonably
14	believed to be present. A petition to obtain an order authorizing involuntary
15	outpatient treatment may be initiated by one of the following persons:
16	(1) The director, or administrator, or treating physician of a hospital in
17	which the patient is hospitalized.
18	(2) The director, administrator, or treating physician of an emergency
19	receiving center in which the patient is receiving services.
20	* * *
21	(5) The Louisiana Department of Health.
22	§68. Petition
23	A. The petition shall contain the facts which are the basis of the assertion
24	that the patient meets each of the criteria in R.S. 28:66, that he is present or
25	reasonably believed to be present in the parish where filed, and provide the
26	respondent with adequate notice and knowledge relative to the nature of the
27	proceeding.
28	B. The petition shall be accompanied by a Physician's Report to Court or
29	an affidavit of a physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner or
30	psychologist, who shall not be the petitioner, and shall state either of the following:

(1)	) Such	physician,	psychiatric	mental	health	nurse	practitione	r or
psycholog	gist has ex	amined the	patient no mo	ore than t	en days	prior to	the <del>submis</del>	sion
<u>filing</u> of	the petition	on, he reco	mmended in	voluntar	y outpa	tient tr	eatment for	the
patient, an	nd he is w	illing and a	ble to testify	at the he	aring or	n the pe	etition.	

(2) No more than ten days prior to the filing of the petition, such physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner or psychologist or his designee has made appropriate attempts to elicit the cooperation of the patient but has not been successful in persuading him to submit to an examination, that such physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner or psychologist has reason to suspect that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient treatment, and he is willing and able to examine the patient and testify at the hearing on the petition.

§69. Procedure

A. Hearing notice. (1) Upon the filing of the petition authorized by R.S. 28:67, the court shall assign a time and place for a hearing as promptly as is practical, but in no case later than eighteen days after the filing of the petition, which may be conducted before any judge in the judicial district, within five days, and shall cause reasonable notice thereof and a copy of the petition to be served upon the respondent, respondent's attorney, the petitioner, and the director of the local governing entity in the parish where the petition has been filed. The notice shall inform the respondent that he has a right to be present, a right to retain counsel, which may be appointed, if he is indigent or otherwise qualified, has the right to counsel appointed to represent him by the Mental Health Advocacy Service, and a right to cross examine witnesses. Continuances shall be granted only for good cause shown.

(2) In addition to those persons entitled to notice pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, if the respondent is interdicted, notice of the hearing and a copy of the petition shall <u>also</u> be served upon the curator for the interdict and the attorney who represented the interdict in the interdict proceedings.

(3) The court may order the service of all pleadings, notices, and written treatment plans required in this Part pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure

## Article 1313(A), without regard to Article 1313(B).

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C. The court shall not order involuntary outpatient treatment unless an examining physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner or psychologist who has personally examined the patient within the time period commencing ten days before the filing of the petition, testifies at the hearing, in person or via electronic means, with consent of all the parties, regarding the categories of involuntary outpatient treatment recommended, the rationale for each category, facts which establish that such treatment is the least restrictive alternative, and if recommended, the beneficial and detrimental physical and mental effects of medication, and whether such medication should be self-administered or administered by an authorized professional.

D. If the patient has refused to be examined by a physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner or psychologist, the court may request order the subject to consent to undergo an examination by a physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner or psychologist appointed by the court. If the patient does not consent refuses to undergo the court-ordered examination and the court finds reasonable cause to believe that the allegations in the petition are true, the court may order peace officers, police officers or the sheriff's department to take the patient into custody and transport him to a hospital or emergency receiving center for examination. Retention of the patient in accordance with the court order shall not exceed twenty-four hours. The examination of the patient may be performed by the physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner or psychologist whose affidavit or Physician's Report to Court accompanied the petition pursuant to R.S. 28:68(B), if he is privileged or otherwise authorized by the hospital or emergency receiving center. If such examination is performed by another physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner or psychologist, he shall be authorized to consult with the physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner or psychologist whose affidavit or Physician's Report to Court accompanied the petition regarding the issues of whether the allegations in the petition are true and whether the patient

SB NO. 306	ENROLLEI

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§70. Written treatment plan for involuntary outpatient treatment

A. The court shall not order involuntary outpatient treatment unless an examining physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner, or psychologist appointed by the appropriate director of the local governing entity develops and provides to the court a proposed written treatment plan. The written treatment plan shall be developed by a treatment team which shall include a case manager, clinical social worker, and licensed physician, psychiatrist, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner, or psychologist and other specialized service providers as deemed appropriate by the director as well as the patient and upon his request, an individual significant to him and concerned with his welfare. The written treatment plan shall include appropriate services to provide care coordination. Such services shall include case management services or assertive community treatment teams. The written treatment plan shall also include appropriate categories of services, as set forth in Subsection E of this Section, which such team recommends the patient should is recommended to receive and are available to the patient. The written treatment plan shall specify a provider that has agreed to provide each of the specified services. If the written treatment plan includes medication, it shall state whether the medication should be self-administered or administered by authorized personnel, and shall specify type and dosage range of medication most likely to provide maximum benefit for the patient.

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C. The plan shall be provided to the court <u>and all persons required to</u> receive notice within R.S. 28:69(A) at least three days before no later than the date of the hearing on the petition.

D. The court shall not order involuntary outpatient treatment unless a physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner or psychologist testifies regarding the categories of involuntary outpatient treatment recommended, the rationale for each category, facts which establish that such treatment is the least

1	restrictive alternative, and, if recommended, the beneficial and detrimental physical
2	and mental effects of medication, and whether such medication should be self-
3	administered or administered by an authorized professional.
4	E. Services. (1) Services shall include but are not limited to the following:
5	(a) Assertive community treatment.
6	(b)Case case management, provided by the local governing entity which
7	is defined as the assignment of the administration coordination of care for an
8	outpatient individual with a serious mental illness to a single person or team,
9	including all necessary medical and mental health care and associated supportive
10	services.
11	(2) Services may include, but are not limited to, the following <u>categories</u>
12	and will depend upon the availability in the patient's area:
13	(a) Assertive community treatment.
14	(b) Medication.
15	(b)(c) Laboratory testing to include periodic blood testing for therapeutic
16	metabolic effects, toxicology testing and breath analysis.
17	(e)(d) Individual or group therapy.
18	(d)(e) Day or partial day programming activities.
19	(e)(f) Education and vocational rehabilitation training.
20	(f)(g) Substance-related or addictive disorder treatment.
21	(g)(h) Supervised living.
22	(h)(i) Transportation.
23	(j) Housing assistance.
24	E. The director or his designee of the local governing entity shall certify
25	that the services ordered in the plan are available and can be reasonably
26	accessed by the patient.
27	F. Treatment plan review. (1) The written treatment plan is subject to
28	reviews before the court with the patient and at least one representative of the
29	treatment team. The initial frequency shall be stipulated in the treatment plan
30	and modified with the court's approval.

(2) The court order required blood or laboratory testing shall be subject
to review after six months by the physician, psychiatric mental health nurse
practitioner, or psychologist who developed the written treatment plan or who
is designated by the director, and the blood or laboratory testing may be
terminated without further action of the court.

§71. Disposition

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B. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient treatment, and no less restrictive alternative is feasible, the court shall order that the patient receive involuntary outpatient treatment for an initial period not to exceed one year. The court shall state reasons why the proposed treatment plan is the least restrictive treatment appropriate and feasible for the patient. The order shall state the categories of involuntary outpatient treatment as set forth in R.S. 28:70, which the patient is to receive, and the court may not order treatment that has not been recommended by the physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner, or psychologist in consultation with the treatment team and included in the written treatment plan. The plan shall be certified by the director of the local governing entity responsible for services in the district where the petition is filed, as offering services which are available through their offices. The court shall not order an outpatient commitment unless the director so or his designee certifies that the services are available.

C. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the patient meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient treatment, and a written proposed treatment plan has not been submitted approved, the court shall order the director of the local governing entity to provide a plan and testimony within five days of the date of the order.

D. The court may order the patient to self-administer psychotropic drugs or accept <u>order</u> the administration of such drugs by authorized personnel as part of an involuntary outpatient treatment program. The order shall specify the type <del>and</del> dosage range of psychotropic drugs and it shall be effective for the duration of such

involuntary outpatient treatment.

E. If the petitioner is the director or administrator of affiliated with a hospital that operates an involuntary outpatient treatment program that is willing to treat the patient, the court order shall direct the hospital to provide all available categories of involuntary outpatient treatment services. If the hospital does not have such a program or if the patient is discharged to a different local governing entity, or if the director of the local governing entity has filed the petition and certified services are available, the court order shall require the appropriate director to provide for all available categories of involuntary outpatient treatment services.

F. The director treatment provider shall apply for court approval prior to instituting a proposed material change in the involuntary outpatient treatment order unless such change is contemplated in the order. For purposes of this Subsection, a material change shall mean an addition or deletion of a category of involuntary outpatient treatment service, or any deviation without the consent of the patient from the terms of an existing order relating to the administration of psychotropic drugs, or a change of residence from one local governing entity to another. A material change shall not mean a change in the dosage or the specific psychotropic drug within the type ordered by the court. Any application for court approval shall be served upon all persons required to be served with notice of a petition for an order authorizing involuntary outpatient treatment. Either party may move for a hearing on the application. If a motion is not filed within five days from the date the application is filed, the court shall grant the application.

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## §72. Application for additional periods of treatment

A. The court order for outpatient treatment shall expire at the end of the specified period unless a petition or motion for an extension has been filed. If the director any person or entity authorized within R.S. 28:67 determines that a patient requires further involuntary outpatient treatment, he shall file a petition or motion for continued treatment prior to the expiration of the initial involuntary outpatient treatment ordered by the court. If a patient has been ordered to receive

outpatient treatment for four consecutive six-month to one-year periods, the period of any subsequent order may exceed one year but shall not exceed two years.

B. The procedure for obtaining an extension shall be the same as for obtaining the original order. However, the time periods provided in R.S. 28:66(A)(4) shall not be applicable in determining the appropriateness of the extension. The court order requiring blood or laboratory testing shall be subject to review after six months by the physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner or psychologist who developed the written treatment plan or who is designated by the director, and the blood or laboratory testing may be terminated without further action of the court. §73. Application to stay, vacate, or modify

In addition to any right or remedy available by law, the patient may apply to the court to stay, vacate, or modify the order and he shall notify the director <u>of the</u> <u>local governing entity or designee</u> of his application.

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§75. Failure to comply with involuntary outpatient treatment

## A. If either party alleges noncompliance under the written treatment plan, a judicial review can be scheduled and all persons listed in R.S. 28:69(A) are to receive notice.

**B.** When a physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner, or psychologist determines the patient has failed to comply with the ordered treatment, efforts were made to solicit compliance by the district, the region local governing entity, case manager or assertive community treatment provider, and the patient may be in need of involuntary admission to a treatment facility, he may execute an emergency certificate in accordance with R.S. 28:53, request an order for custody in accordance with R.S. 28:53.2, or seek a judicial commitment in accordance with R.S. 28:54.

B.C. If the patient refuses to take medication or refuses to take or fails blood or other laboratory tests as required by court order, the physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner, or psychologist may consider his refusal in determining whether the patient is in need of inpatient treatment services.

As used in this Part, "Physician's Report to Court" means the reports

provided for in R.S. 28:56(A)(2)(b).

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

**ENROLLED** 

**SB NO. 306** 

APPROVED: