

## RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

**ACT 375 (SB 306)**

**2018 Regular Session**

**Barrow**

Prior law provided for a person to be found in need of involuntary outpatient treatment necessitates a finding of being a danger to self or others.

New law adds "gravely disabled" as a category for determining if a person is in need of involuntary outpatient treatment.

Prior law provided that only the director or administrator of a hospital in which a patient is hospitalized may petition the court to authorize involuntary outpatient treatment for that patient. New law adds the treating physician as being authorized to file the petition.

Prior law provided that only the director of an emergency receiving center may file a petition for involuntary outpatient treatment. New law expands that to include the administrator of the facility and the treating physician.

New law authorizes the La. Department of Health to file a petition to obtain an order authorizing involuntary outpatient treatment.

Prior law required that in the case of a petition for involuntary outpatient treatment shall be heard within five days of filing. New law allows a hearing no later than 18 days after filing.

New law expands the court's authority to order service of pleadings and to allow testimony of the patient by way of electronic means, if all parties agree.

Prior law provided requirements for the written treatment plan to be utilized in the case of involuntary outpatient treatment.

New law specifies that the plan shall include a provider who has agreed to provide services.

Prior law required assertive community services to be included in such a plan. New law allows for discretion depending upon whether such services are readily available.

New law requires that a director or designee of a facility certify that the services ordered are available and can be readily accessed by the patient.

New law sets out criteria relative to treatment plans and the modification thereof.

New law defines the reports issued pursuant to prior law (R.S. 28:56(A)(2)(b)) by the director or administrator of the treatment facility to which the person has been judicially committed to the court and to counsel of record setting forth the patient's response to treatment, his current condition, and the reasons why continued involuntary treatment is necessary to improve the patient's condition or to prevent it from deteriorating as the "Physician's Report to Court".

Effective August 1, 2018.

(Amends R.S. 28:66(A)(6) and (B), 67(1) and (2), 68, 69(A)(1) and (2), (C) and (D), 70(A), (C), (D), and (E), 71(B), (C), (D), (E) and (F), 72, 73, and 75; adds R.S. 28:67(5), 69(A)(3), 70(F), and 76)