HLS 17RS-733 ORIGINAL

2017 Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 341

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BY REPRESENTATIVE DUSTIN MILLER

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

HEALTH/BEHAVIORAL: Amends laws relative to behavioral health and mental health to provide for current practice and appropriate terminology

AN ACT

2 To amend and reenact R.S. 17:1607, the heading of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised 3 Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:1, 2(1), (7), (9), (10), (14), (17), (20), (21), (26), (29), 4 (32)(a) and (b), 3, the heading of Part I-A of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana 5 Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:11, 12, 13(introductory paragraph), (1), (3), and 6 (5), 14, 15(A)(introductory paragraph), (3), (9), and (B), the heading of Part II of 7 Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:21(A) and 8 (B), 21.1, 22(B)(introductory paragraph) and (C)(1), 22.5, 22.7(A), 22.9 through 25, 9 25.1(A), (C)(1)(a)(introductory paragraph) and (v), (b), (c), (2)(a)(iv), and (D), 25.2, 10 the heading of Part III of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 11 1950, R.S. 28:50(1), (3), (4), and (6), 51(C), 51.1(A)(1), 52(A) through (C), 12 (G)(2)(a), and (H)(2), 52.2, 52.3, 52.4(A) through (C), 53(A), (B)(1) and (2)(b) and 13 (d)(introductory paragraph), (G)(2) and (6), (J), (K)(1), and (L)(1) and (3), 14 53.2(A)(introductory paragraph) and (1), (B), (C)(3), and (F), 54(A) and 15 (D)(1)(introductory paragraph), (a), and (3), 55(B), (E)(1) and (3) through (5), (F), 16 (G), (I), and (J), 56(A)(1)(a) and (2)(b), (B), (C), and (G), 59(C) and (D), 62, 64(F), 17 67(1) and (3), 69(A)(1), 70(A), (B)(introductory paragraph) and (1), and (E)(2)(f), 18 71(B), (C), (E), and (F), 72(A), 73, 91 through 93, 94(A), 96(A) through (C) and (E)

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CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

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through (H), 96.1(A), (B), and (D) through (F), 97 through 145, 146(A), 147, the heading of Part VI of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:171(C)(4)(a) and (D)(5), 171.1(introductory paragraph) and (5) through (8), 172 through 184, 185(A), 200 through 202, 215.2(1)(introductory paragraph) and (2), 215.3(A) and (B), 215.4(A), the heading of Part X of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:221(1) through (6), (8), (9), and (11) through (13), 222 through 225, 227(A), (C), and (E), 228, 229(A) and (C), 230(A)(introductory paragraph) and (2)(a) and (d)(i), (B), and (C), 232, 233(2), 234(introductory paragraph) and (2), the heading of Chapter 5 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:475, 476, 477(1) and (3)(a)(introductory paragraph) and (b), 478(A), the heading of Chapter 11 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:771, 772(A)(1) and (2)(c) and (B), the heading of Chapter 15 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:841(A), 911(1), 913(A)(2) and (3), 915(A)(3), and 931(B)(2), R.S. 36:258(C) and 259(C)(10), R.S. 40:1237.1(A)(9)(a)(ii)(introductory paragraph) and 2142(A), Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 648(A)(1) and (B)(1), 657, 657.1(A)(4), and 657.2(A), and Children's Code Article 1404(9), to enact R.S. 28:2(33) through (39), and to repeal R.S. 28:2(11), 22.4, 22.10, 52.1, 95, 182, Chapter 6 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 28:501 through 506, and Chapter 7 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 28:561, relative to mental health and behavioral health laws; to revise terminology and definitions of terms relating to mental health and behavioral health; to provide relative to healthcare services for persons with mental illness and substance-related and addictive disorders; to provide for care and treatment of persons with behavioral health needs; to provide relative to facilities where such care is delivered; to provide for the administration of state psychiatric hospitals; to make technical changes and corrections in laws pertaining to mental health and behavioral health; and to provide for related matters.

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

2 Section 1. R.S. 17:1607 is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows: 3

§1607. Medical scholarship; recipient to serve as physician at the forensic unit of

East Louisiana State Hospital Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System

Upon the recommendation of the director of the forensic unit of the East Louisiana State Hospital Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System at Jackson and subsequent approval by the medical school of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College the board of supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College shall award annually a four year scholarship to the medical school of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. The recipient of any such scholarship may attend the medical school without the necessity of paying tuition, matriculation, registration, laboratory, athletic, medical or other special fees, and may receive a stipend from the board of supervisors. No person shall be awarded any such scholarship unless such person agrees to serve as a physician at the forensic unit of the East Louisiana State Hospital Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System at Jackson at the rate of pay provided in appropriate civil service pay schedules for a period of two years after such person is awarded a certificate to practice medicine in the state of Louisiana. Any person awarded such a scholarship shall pay back to the state of Louisiana all funds received from such a scholarship if he fails to complete this required two year service or a pro rata percentage of funds received if he completes less than two years service.

Section 2. The heading of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:1, 2(1), (7), (9), (10), (14), (17), (20), (21), (26), (29), (32)(a) and (b), 3, the heading of Part I-A of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:11, 12, 13(introductory paragraph), (1), (3), and (5), 14, 15(A)(introductory paragraph), (3), (9), and (B), the heading of Part II of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:21(A) and (B), 21.1, 22(B)(introductory paragraph) and (C)(1), 22.5, 22.7(A), 22.9 through 25, 25.1(A), (C)(1)(a)(introductory paragraph) and (v), (b), (c), (2)(a)(iv), and (D),

1	25.2, the heading of Part III of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of
2	1950, R.S. 28:50(1), (3), (4), and (6), 51(C), 51.1(A)(1), 52(A) through (C), (G)(2)(a), and
3	(H)(2), 52.2, 52.3, 52.4(A) through (C), 53(A), (B)(1) and (2)(b) and (d)(introductory
4	paragraph), (G)(2) and (6), (J), (K)(1), and (L)(1) and (3), 53.2(A)(introductory paragraph)
5	and (1), (B), (C)(3), and (F), 54(A) and (D)(1)(introductory paragraph), (a), and (3), 55(B),
6	(E)(1) and (3) through (5), (F), (G), (I), and (J), 56(A)(1)(a) and (2)(b), (B), (C), and (G),
7	59(C) and (D), 62, 64(F), 67(1) and (3), 69(A)(1), 70(A), (B)(introductory paragraph) and
8	(1), and (E)(2)(f), 71(B), (C), (E), and (F), 72(A), 73, 91 through 93, 94(A), 96(A) through
9	(C) and (E) through (H), 96.1(A), (B), and (D) through (F), 97 through 145, 146(A), 147, the
0	heading of Part VI of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S.
1	28:171(C)(4)(a) and (D)(5), 171.1(introductory paragraph) and (5) through (8), 172 through
12	184, 185(A), 200 through 202, 215.2(1)(introductory paragraph) and (2), 215.3(A) and (B),
13	215.4(A), the heading of Part X of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes
14	of 1950, R.S. 28:221(1) through (6), (8), (9), and (11) through (13), 222 through 225,
15	227(A), (C), and (E), 228, 229(A) and (C), 230(A)(introductory paragraph) and (2)(a) and
16	(d)(i), (B), and (C), 232, 233(2), 234(introductory paragraph) and (2), the heading of Chapter
17	5 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:475, 476, 477(1) and
8	(3)(a)(introductory paragraph) and (b), 478(A), the heading of Chapter 11 of Title 28 of the
19	Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:771, 772(A)(1) and (2)(c) and (B), the heading
20	of Chapter 15 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:841(A), 911(1),
21	913(A)(2) and (3), 915(A)(3), and 931(B)(2) are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S.
22	28:2(33) through (39) are hereby enacted to read as follows:
23	TITLE 28. MENTAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
24	CHAPTER 1. MENTAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH LAW
25	PART I. SHORT TITLE, INTERPRETATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS
26	§1. Short title
27	This Chapter may be cited as the Mental Behavioral Health Law.

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§ 2.	Definitions	2
84.	Deminion	3

Whenever used in this Title, the masculine shall include the feminine, the singular shall include the plural, and the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Conditional discharge" means the physical release of a judicially committed person from a treatment facility by the director <u>or administrator</u> or by the court. The patient may be required to report for outpatient treatment as a condition of his release. The judicial commitment of such persons shall remain in effect for a period of up to one hundred twenty days and during this time the person may be hospitalized involuntarily for appropriate medical reasons upon court order.

* * *

(7) "Director" or "superintendent" "administrator" means a person in charge of a treatment facility or his deputy.

* * *

- (9) "Formal voluntary admission" means the admission of a person suffering from mental illness or substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder desiring admission to a treatment facility for diagnosis and/or or treatment of such condition who may be formally admitted upon his written request. Such persons may be detained following a request for discharge pursuant to R.S. 28:52.2.
- (10) "Gravely disabled" means the condition of a person who is unable to provide for his own basic physical needs, such as essential food, clothing, medical care, and shelter, as a result of serious mental illness or substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder and is unable to survive safely in freedom or protect himself from serious harm; the. The term also includes incapacitation by alcohol, which means the condition of a person who, as a result of the use of alcohol, is unconscious or whose judgment is otherwise so impaired that he is incapable of realizing and making a rational decision with respect to his need for treatment.

27 * * *

(14) "Mental health advocacy service" means a service established by the state of Louisiana for the purpose of providing legal counsel and representation for

1	persons with mental illness or intellectual or developmental disabilities and for
2	children and to ensure ensuring that their the legal rights of those persons are
3	protected.
4	* * *
5	(17) "Patient" means any person detained and taken care of as a person who
6	is mentally ill has a mental illness or person who is suffering from substance abuse
7	a substance-related or addictive disorder.
8	* * *
9	(20) "Person with who has a mental illness" means any person with a
10	psychiatric disorder which has substantial adverse effects on his ability to function
11	and who requires care and treatment. It does not refer to a person with, solely, an
12	intellectual disability; or who suffers solely from epilepsy, alcoholism, or drug abuse
13	or a substance-related or addictive disorder.
14	(21) "Petition" means a written civil complaint filed by a person of legal age
15	alleging that a person is mentally ill has a mental illness or is suffering from
16	substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder and requires judicial
17	commitment to a treatment facility.
18	* * *
19	(26) "Respondent" means a person alleged to be mentally ill have a mental
20	<u>illness</u> or <u>be</u> suffering from substance abuse <u>a substance-related or addictive disorder</u>
21	and for whom an application for commitment to a treatment facility has been filed.
22	* * *
23	(29) "Substance abuse" means the condition of a person who uses narcotic,
24	stimulant, depressant, soporific, tranquilizing, or hallucinogenic drugs or alcohol to
25	the extent that it renders the person dangerous to himself or others or renders the
26	person gravely disabled. "Substance use disorder" refers to a pattern of symptoms
27	resulting from use of a substance which the individual continues to take, despite
28	experiencing problems as a result. Substance use disorders occur when the recurrent
29	use of alcohol, drugs, or both causes clinically and functionally significant

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impairment, such as health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home. Substance use disorder is based on evidence of impaired control, social impairment, risky use, and pharmacological criteria. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition, allows clinicians to specify how severe the substance use disorder is, depending on how many symptoms are identified. Based on a set of eleven criteria, two or three symptoms indicate a mild substance use disorder, four or five symptoms indicate a moderate substance use disorder, and six or more symptoms indicate a severe substance use disorder.

10 * * *

(32)(a) "Treatment facility" means any public or private hospital, retreat, institution, mental health center, or facility licensed by the state in which any person who is mentally ill has a mental illness or person who is suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder is received or detained as a patient. The term includes Veterans Administration and public health hospitals and forensic facilities. "Treatment facility" includes but is not limited to the following, and shall be selected with consideration of first, medical suitability; second, least restriction of the person's liberty; third, nearness to the patient's usual residence; and fourth, financial or other status of the patient, except that such considerations shall not apply to forensic facilities:

- (i) Community mental health centers Public and private behavioral health services providers licensed pursuant to R.S. 40:2151 et seq.
 - (ii) Private clinics Licensed residential treatment facilities.
 - (iii) Public or private halfway houses.
- (iv) Public or private nursing homes.
- 26 (v) Public or private general hospitals.
- 27 (vi) (iv) Public or private mental psychiatric hospitals.
- 28 (vii) Detoxification centers.
- 29 (viii) Substance abuse clinics.

2	$\frac{(x)}{(y)}$ Forensic facilities.
3	(b) Patients involuntarily hospitalized by emergency certificate or mental
4	health treatment shall not be admitted to the facilities listed in Items (ii), (iii), (iv),
5	(viii) or (x) of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, except that patients in custody of
6	the Department of Public Safety and Corrections may be admitted to forensic
7	facilities by emergency certificate provided that judicial commitment proceedings
8	are initiated during the period of treatment at the forensic facility authorized by
9	emergency certificate. Patients involuntarily hospitalized by emergency certificate
10	for substance abuse treatment shall not be admitted to the facilities listed in Items
11	(ii), (iii), (iv), or (x) of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph. Judicial commitments,
12	however, may be made to any of the above facilities except forensic facilities.
13	However, in the case of any involuntary hospitalization as a result of such emergency
14	certificate for substance abuse or in the case of any judicial commitment as the result
15	of substance abuse, such commitment or hospitalization may be made to any of the
16	above facilities, except forensic facilities, provided that such facility has a substance
17	abuse in-patient operation maintained separate and apart from any mental health
18	in-patient operation at such facility.
19	* * *
20	(33)(a) "Addictive disorder" is a primary, chronic neurobiologic disease with
21	genetic, psychosocial, and environmental factors influencing its development and
22	manifestations. An addictive disorder is characterized by behaviors that include one
23	or more of the following:
24	(i) Impaired control over drug use.
25	(ii) Compulsive use.
26	(iii) Continued use despite harm.
27	(iv) Cravings.

(ix) Substance abuse in-patient facility.

1	(b) Addictive disorders include mood-altering behaviors or activities or
2	process addictions. Examples of process addictions include, without limitation,
3	gambling, spending, shopping, eating, and sexual activity.
4	(34) "Behavioral health" is a term used to refer to both mental health and
5	substance use.
6	(35) "Client" refers to a recipient of services who has been charged with or
7	convicted of a crime or misdemeanor and who requires special protection and
8	restraint in a forensic treatment facility.
9	(36) "Legal guardian" means a person judicially or statutorily designated
10	with the duty and authority to make decisions in matters having a permanent effect
11	on the life and development of the individual on whose behalf the guardianship is
12	established.
13	(37) "Local governing entity" means an integrated human services delivery
14	system with local accountability and management and which provides behavioral
15	health and developmental disabilities services through local human services districts
16	and authorities.
17	(38) "State psychiatric hospital" means a public, state-owned and operated
18	inpatient facility for the treatment of mental illness and substance-related and
19	addictive disorders.
20	(39) "Substance-related disorders" encompass disorders relating to the use
21	of drugs in any of the following classes, which are not fully distinct:
22	(a) Alcohol.
23	(b) Caffeine.
24	(c) Cannabis.
25	(d) Hallucinogens, with separate categories for phencyclidine or similarly
26	acting arylcyclohexylamines and for other hallucinogens.
27	(e) Inhalants.
28	(f) Opioids.
29	(g) Sedatives, hypnotics, and anxiolytics.

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1	(h) Stimulants, including amphetamine-type substances and cocaine.
2	(i) Tobacco.
3	(j) Other or unknown substances.
4	§3. Application of Chapter; costs
5	The provisions of this Chapter apply to persons who are suffering from
6	mental illness or substance abuse substance-related or addictive disorders. Nothing
7	in this Chapter referring to costs shall be construed to defer or prevent the care of a
8	person in a state mental institution psychiatric hospital or state treatment facility, nor
9	their his release therefrom.
10	* * *
11	PART I-A. MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES
12	PRESERVATION ACT
13	§11. Short title
14	This Part shall be known and may be cited as the "Mental and Behavioral
15	Health Services Preservation Act".
16	§12. Legislative declaration of intent
17	It is the intent of the legislature to preserve vital state funding for mental
18	behavioral health services to ensure delivery of and access to quality care for those
19	in desperate need of such services throughout the state. Many citizens in the state
20	have limited access to mental and behavioral health services because of the massive
21	cuts, both federal and state, in mental and behavioral health funding. The legislature
22	also finds that the provision of high-quality mental and behavioral health services,
23	regardless of setting, is of overriding importance. The state wholly supports efforts
24	to assist individuals suffering from serious and persistent mental illness, substance-
25	related or addictive disorders, or both in their efforts to participate fully in society.
26	As such, the department Louisiana Department of Health, referred to hereafter in this

Part as the "department", should streamline the delivery of mental and behavioral

health services through the prudent allocation of existing resources. The **Louisiana**

Department of Health department will improve the safety and health of individuals,

families, and communities by providing leadership and establishing and participating in partnerships for the continuation of mental and behavioral health services throughout the state, including cooperative agreements, mergers, joint ventures, and consolidations among mental and behavioral health care facilities. Consumer and advocate participation in the process can only aid in the delivery of services to those most in need. To improve the quality of services available and promote treatment, which often involves the rehabilitation, recovery, and reintegration of persons suffering from mental illness, substance-related or addictive disorders, or both, the state should secure adequate funding for mental and behavioral health services and require state departments to exercise fiscal responsibility in the allocation of these resources.

§13. Management of mental and behavioral health resources

In the operational management of the office of behavioral health, the department may guarantee the efficient and effective use and retention of the state's scarce mental and behavioral health resources to adequately provide for the peace, health, safety, and general welfare of the public, by ensuring the following:

(1) Accountability of efficient and effective services through state-of-the-art quality and performance measures and statewide standards for monitoring quality of service and performance and reporting of quality of service and performance information. These processes may be designed so as to maximize the use of available resources for direct care of people with who have a mental illness or a substance-related or addictive disorder and to assure uniform data collection across the state.

* * *

(3) Coordination of integration of services offered by department and mental and behavioral health communities, including the office of behavioral health and their its respective contract providers, involved in the delivery of mental and behavioral health treatment, along with local systems and groups, public and private, such as state mental psychiatric hospitals, public health organizations, parish

authorities, child protection, and regional support networks, aimed at reducing duplication in service delivery and promoting complementary services among all entities that provide mental and behavioral health services to adults and children throughout the state.

* * *

(5) Recognition of the respective regions of the department <u>local governing</u> entities of the state as the <u>a</u> focal point of all mental and behavioral health planning activities, including budget submissions, grant applications, contracts, and other arrangements that can be effected at the state and regional local levels.

* * *

§14. Funding priorities; cost-effectiveness

A. The department may ensure that all current and future funds are expended in the most cost-effective manner and services are provided in accordance with recommended best practices subject to state oversight to ensure accountability to taxpayers and the public. The department may evaluate existing proposed expenditure plans for mental and behavioral health services and determine the best use of such funds to achieve positive policy outcomes in the mental and behavioral health communities community. This effort may involve the use of innovative methods of expanding the reach of current funding and securing increased local, regional, state, federal, or private source funding in the future. The department may develop methods for estimating the need for mental and behavioral health services in certain regions of the state, with special attention to underfunded and inaccessible programs, and allocate state funds or resources according to that need.

B. The state may continue to provide funding for mental and behavioral health services that are not less than the existing allocations from the state general fund.

§15. Innovative mental and behavioral health services; programs

A. The department may develop goals, objectives, and priorities for the creation of innovative programs which promote and improve the mental and

1	behavioral health of the citizens of the state by making treatment and support
2	services available to those persons who are most in need and least able to pay. These
3	programs may achieve the following:
4	* * *
5	(3) Promote interagency collaboration by improving the integration and
6	effectiveness of state agencies responsible for mental and behavioral health care.
7	* * *
8	(9) Promote emerging best practices and increased quality of care in the
9	delivery of mental and behavioral health services.
10	B. The department may collaborate with mental and behavioral health
11	advocates, clinicians, physicians, professional organizations, parish human service
12	authorities local governing entities, local citizens, consumers, and family members
13	in the planning, designing, and implementation of innovative mental and behavioral
14	health service programs and priorities in their respective regions throughout the state.
15	PART II. INSTITUTIONS FACILITIES AND PLACES FOR MENTAL
16	BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PATIENTS
17	* * *
18	§21. State psychiatric hospitals for persons with mental illness and addictive
19	disorders
20	A. The For purposes of this Part, "state psychiatric hospital" refers to the
21	hospital at Jackson, known as the East Louisiana State Hospital Eastern Louisiana
22	Mental Health System, and the hospital at Pineville, known as the Central Louisiana
23	State Hospital, and the hospital at Mandeville, known as the Southeast Louisiana
24	Hospital, which are designated as the hospitals for persons with who have a mental
25	illness and addictive disorders or a substance-related or addictive disorder until such
26	time as separate or other hospitals are established. The assistant secretary of the
27	office of behavioral health of the department may reorganize and consolidate the
28	administration of the hospitals or facilities, including the Feliciana Forensic Facility,

1	the Greenwell Springs Hospital, and the New Orleans Adolescent Hospital as
2	necessary to comply with the provisions of the State Mental Health Plan.
3	B. The assistant secretary of the office of behavioral health of the department
4	may establish residential settings as satellite facilities to these hospitals from funds
5	presently allocated or to be allocated to these institutions hospitals by the legislature.
6	* * *
7	§21.1. Alcoholism Substance-related and addictive disorders; treatment in state
8	supported psychiatric hospitals
9	A. The Louisiana Department of Health is authorized to accept as indigent
10	patients poor and destitute persons suffering from alcoholism co-occurring
11	substance-related or addictive disorders and to give such patients the care and
12	treatment required to restore them in mind and body.
13	B. The purpose of this Section is to recognize alcoholism substance-related
14	and addictive disorders as a sickness or disease and to place those suffering from it
15	in the same position relative to obtaining treatment as persons suffering from other
16	diseases.
17	§22. Crisis response system
18	* * *
19	B. Each human service district, authority, local governmental entity, or
20	region of the Louisiana Department of Health shall develop a plan to do all of the
21	<u>following</u> :
22	* * *
23	C. Each crisis response system will be designed by a local collaborative
24	which shall include but not be limited to:
25	(1) The local provider of mental health, substance-related or addictive
26	disorders, and developmental disability services.
27	* * *

§22.5. Community mental health centers behavioral health clinics; behavioral health services providers

The community mental health centers located in Lafayette, Pineville, Lake Charles, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Crowley, Shreveport, and Monroe for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation at the community level of persons with mental illness and persons who are mentally defective as defined in R.S. 28:2 are created and continued as units of the department under its supervision and administration. Guidance centers heretofore established may be converted to mental health centers by the department or two or more of them may be merged and consolidated into a mental health center by the department.

A. Community behavioral health clinics are facilities operating as behavioral health services providers as defined in R.S. 40:2153 and licensed by the department pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 40:2151 et seq. Community behavioral health clinics may be operated or contracted by local governing entities and may be a component of the crisis response system.

B. Community behavioral health clinics are differentiated from community mental health centers, which are certified by the federal government and defined by 42 CFR 410.2 as entities that provide certain services as described in the Public Health Service Act and meet federal criteria for operation and reimbursement.

* * *

§22.7. Geriatric hospitals and units

A. The department may establish and administer geriatric hospitals or units to receive and care for persons who are elderly or infirm who have been discharged by a hospital for persons with who have a mental illness and for other persons who are elderly or infirm and in need of nursing and medical care. Such hospitals or units may be established on sites designated by the department, provided that no such geriatric hospital or unit may be established on any site located more than five air miles from the administrative office of East Louisiana State Hospital Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System or more than one air mile from the administrative

1	office of Central Louisiana State Hospital. Persons admitted to such geriatric
2	hospitals or units or their responsible relatives shall pay the cost of their maintenance
3	and care.
4	* * *
5	§22.9. Rosenblum Mental Health Center
6	The name of the Hammond Mental Health Center is changed to the
7	Rosenblum Mental Health Center and under such name it shall continue to serve as
8	an outpatient center for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons with who
9	have a mental illness and persons who are mentally defective with intellectual or
10	developmental disabilities at the region level.
11	§23. Psychiatric inpatient units in state general hospitals
12	The department shall may establish psychiatric inpatient units in state-owned
13	or state-contracted general hospitals for the emergency and temporary care of cases
14	of acute mental illness.
15	§25. Provisions for close confinement of certain mental patients who have a mental
16	illness
17	A. At institutions hospitals that it may designate, the department may
18	provide facilities for the care and confinement of mental patients who have a mental
19	illness and who require close confinement in the interest of themselves and of the
20	public.
21	B. The department shall designate places of confinement for patients of
22	dangerous tendencies and for those clients charged with or convicted of a crime or
23	misdemeanor who require special protection and restraint.
24	§25.1. Establishment of Feliciana Forensic Facility; authorization to establish
25	forensic facilities in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, and Alexandria
26	A. The forensic unit at East Louisiana State Hospital Eastern Louisiana
27	Mental Health System is hereby declared to be a separate and distinct facility from

1	East Louisiana State Hospital and hereafter shall be known as the Feliciana Forensic
2	Facility.
3	* * *
4	C.(1)(a) The superintendent director or administrator of any such facility
5	shall admit only those persons:
6	* * *
7	(v) Judicially committed to and transferred from any state hospital for
8	persons with who have a mental illness or who are inebriate substance-related or
9	addictive disorder.
10	(b) A transfer from any other state hospital shall be had only after the
1	director or administrator of the transferring facility, in concurrence with two
12	psychiatrists, has determined and certified in writing to such forensic facility that the
13	person to be transferred is dangerous to others and that the transferring facility
14	cannot adequately protect its staff and patients from such person.
15	(c) The decision to transfer shall not be made until after the person who is
16	proposed to be transferred has had an opportunity to be heard regarding his actions
17	upon which the proposed transfer is based by the director or administrator and two
18	concurring psychiatrists.
19	* * *
20	(2)(a) The administrator of the Feliciana Forensic Facility shall refuse
21	admission to any person if:
22	* * *
23	(iv) The person from a state hospital or correctional institution is not
24	accompanied by a summary of the facts presented at the hearing at which the person
25	objected to his transfer to the forensic facility and a summary of the person's
26	objections.
27	* * *
28	D. The department may contract with local law enforcement agencies and
29	the Department of Corrections to provide security personnel for mental health

1	patients clients placed in such forensic units, or other facilities to which such patients
2	clients may be temporarily referred for medical treatment.
3	§25.2. Granting of passes to patients Feliciana Forensic Facility clients
4	A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, including any
5	provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the administrator of the Feliciana
6	Forensic Facility, in his discretion, may grant any patient client committed to his
7	custody a pass or furlough from the facility, except those patients clients who are
8	under commitment to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.
9	B. The administrator shall not grant any patient client a pass or furlough for
10	release from the facility except upon the recommendation of the patient's client's
11	treating psychiatrist and with prior approval of the committing court. The
12	administrator may impose conditions on a pass or furlough. Any pass or furlough
13	granted shall be for a fixed period of time.
14	* * *
15	PART III. EXAMINATION, ADMISSION, COMMITMENT, AND
16	TREATMENT OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM MENTAL ILLNESS AND
17	SUBSTANCE ABUSE SUBSTANCE-RELATED OR ADDICTIVE DISORDERS
18	§50. Declaration of policy
19	The underlying policy of this Chapter is as follows:
20	(1) That persons with who have a mental illness and persons suffering from
21	substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder be encouraged to seek
22	
	voluntary treatment.
23	voluntary treatment. * * *
	·
23	* * *

1	(4) That mental health and substance abuse substance-related and addictive
2	disorder treatment services be delivered as near to the place of residence of the
3	person receiving such services as is reasonably possible and medically appropriate.
4	* * *
5	(6) That no person solely as a result of mental illness, or alcoholism
6	substance-related or addictive disorder, or incapacitation by alcohol shall be confined
7	in any jail, prison, correctional facility, or criminal detention center. This shall not
8	apply to persons arrested, charged, or convicted under Title 14 of the Louisiana
9	Revised Statutes of 1950.
10	* * *
11	§51. Procedures for admission
12	* * *
13	C. The Louisiana Department of Health, through its hospitals, mental
14	behavioral health clinics, and similar institutions, shall have the duty to assist
15	<u>facilities</u> , <u>may direct</u> petitioners and other persons in the preparation of <u>to appropriate</u>
16	resources regarding petitions for commitment, requests for protective custody orders,
17	and requests for emergency certificates, upon request of such persons.
18	§51.1. Treatment facility; staff membership and institutional privileges; certain
19	health care providers
20	A.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of the law to the contrary, the
21	governing body of a treatment facility, as defined in R.S. 28:2, may grant staff
22	membership, specifically delineated institutional privileges, or both, to any duly
23	licensed, certified or registered health care healthcare provider in accordance with
24	the needs and bylaws of the treatment facility, including but not limited to a
25	physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, medical psychologist or psychiatric mental
26	health nurse practitioner, as defined in R.S. 28:2.
27	* * *

1	§52. Voluntary admissions; general provisions
2	A. Any person who is mentally ill has a mental illness or person who is
3	suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder may apply
4	for voluntary admission to a treatment facility. The admitting physician may admit
5	the person on either a formal or informal basis, as hereinafter provided.
6	B. Admitting physicians are encouraged to admit persons with who have a
7	mental illness or persons suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or
8	addictive disorder to treatment facilities on voluntary admission status whenever
9	medically feasible.
10	C. No director or administrator of a treatment facility shall prohibit any
11	person who is mentally ill has a mental illness or person who is suffering from
12	substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder from applying for
13	conversion of involuntary or emergency admission status to voluntary admission
14	status. Any patient on an involuntary admission status shall have the right to apply
15	for a writ of habeas corpus in order to have his admission status changed to voluntary
16	status.
17	* * *
18	G.
19	* * *
20	(2) Knowing and voluntary consent shall be determined by the ability of the
21	individual to understand all of the following:
22	(a) That the treatment facility to which the patient is requesting admission
23	is one for persons with who have a mental illness or persons suffering from
24	substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder.
25	* * *
26	H.
27	* * *
28	(2)(a) Notwithstanding the provision of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, any
29	licensed physician may administer medication to a patient without his consent and

against his wishes in a situation which, in the reasonable judgment of the physician who is observing the patient during the emergency, constitutes a psychiatric or behavioral emergency. For purposes of this Paragraph a "psychiatric or behavioral emergency" occurs when a patient, as a result of mental illness, substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder, or intoxication, engages in behavior which, in the clinical judgment of the physician, places the patient or others at significant and imminent risk of damage to life or limb. The emergency administration of medication may be continued until the emergency subsides, but in no event shall it exceed forty-eight hours, except on weekends or holidays when it may be extended for an additional twenty-four hours.

(b) The physician shall make a reasonable effort to consult with the primary physician or primary care provider outside the facility that has previously treated the patient for his mental behavioral health condition at the earliest possible time, but in no event more than forty-eight hours after the emergency administration of medication has begun, except on weekends or holidays, when the time period may be extended an additional twenty-four hours. The physician shall record in the patient's file either the date and time of the consultation and a summary of the comments of the primary physician or primary care provider or, if the physician is unable to consult with the primary physician or primary care provider, the date and time that a consultation with the primary physician or primary care provider was attempted.

§52.2. Formal voluntary admission

A. Any person who is mentally ill has a mental illness or person who is suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder desiring admission to a treatment facility for diagnosis and/or or treatment of a psychiatric disorder or substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder and who is deemed suitable for formal voluntary admission by the admitting physician may be so admitted upon his written request.

B. A patient admitted under the provisions of this Section shall not be detained in the treatment facility for longer than seventy-two hours after making a valid written request for discharge to the director <u>or administrator of the treatment</u> facility unless an emergency certificate is executed pursuant to R.S. 28:53, or unless judicial commitment is instituted pursuant to R.S. 28:54, after making a valid written request for discharge to the director of the treatment facility.

§52.3. Noncontested admission

A. A person who is mentally ill has a mental illness or person who is suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder who does not have the capacity to make a knowing and voluntary consent to a voluntary admission status and who does not object to his admission to a treatment facility may be admitted to a treatment facility as a noncontested admission. Such person shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as a person admitted on a voluntary admission status and his treatment shall be governed by the provisions of R.S. 28:52(H).

B. A noncontested admission may be made by a physician to a treatment facility in order to initiate a complete diagnostic and evaluative study. The diagnosis and evaluation shall include complete medical, social, and psychological studies and, when medically indicated, any other scientific study which may be necessary in order to make decisions relative to the treatment needs of the patient. In the absence of specified medical reasons, the diagnostic studies shall be completed in fourteen days. Alternative community-based services shall be thoroughly considered.

<u>C.</u> Following a review of the diagnostic evaluation study, the director <u>or</u> <u>administrator</u> of the treatment facility shall determine if the person is to remain on noncontested status, is to be discharged, is to be converted to formal <u>or informal</u> voluntary status, or is to be involuntarily hospitalized pursuant to R.S. 28:53 or R.S. 28:54. Nothing in this Section shall be interpreted to prohibit the director of a treatment facility from transferring the patient to another treatment facility when it is medically indicated.

27

28

1	C. D. A person admitted pursuant to this Section may object to his admission
2	at any time. If the person informs a staff member of his desire to object to his
3	admission, a staff member shall assist him in preparing and submitting a valid
4	written objection to the director or administrator of the treatment facility. Upon
5	receipt of a valid objection, the director or administrator shall release the person
6	within seventy-two hours unless proceedings are instituted pursuant to R.S. 28:53 or
7	R.S. 28:54.
8	D. E. In no case shall a patient remain on noncontested status longer than
9	three months. Within that time, the patient must be converted to either a formal or
10	an informal voluntary status, or be involuntarily hospitalized pursuant to R.S. 28:53
11	or R.S. 28:54, or be discharged.
12	§52.4. Admission by relative or legal guardian for substance-related or addictive
13	disorder treatment
14	A. A person suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive
15	disorder may be admitted and detained at a public or private general hospital or a
16	substance abuse in-patient other treatment facility for observation, diagnosis, and
17	treatment for a medically necessary period not to exceed twenty-eight days, when a
18	parent, spouse, legal guardian, or the major child of the person if that child has
19	attained the age of 18 eighteen years has admitted the person or caused him to be
20	admitted pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 28:53.2.
21	B. At the time of admission of the person, the parent, spouse, <u>legal guardian</u> ,
22	or the major child of the person if that child has attained the age of 18 eighteen years
23	shall execute or provide a written statement of facts, including personal observations,
24	leading to the conclusion that the person is suffering from substance abuse a
25	substance-related or addictive disorder and is dangerous to himself or others or is
26	gravely disabled, specifically describing any dangerous acts or threats, and stating

evaluated on a voluntary basis.

that the person has been encouraged to seek treatment but is unwilling to be

C. As soon as practicable, but in no event more than twelve hours after admission to the hospital or in-patient other treatment facility, a physician shall examine the person and either execute an emergency certificate in accordance with R.S. 28:53(B) or order the person discharged. If an emergency certificate is executed, the physician or the director or administrator of the hospital or in-patient other treatment facility shall immediately notify the coroner, and the coroner or his deputy shall conduct an independent examination, in accordance with R.S. 28:53(G). If the coroner or his deputy executes a second emergency certificate, the person may be detained for treatment for a medically necessary period not to exceed twenty-eight days from the date of his admission. Otherwise, he shall be discharged.

* * *

§53. Admission by emergency certificate; extension; payment for services rendered

A.(1) A person who is mentally ill has a mental illness or a person who is suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder may be admitted and detained at a treatment facility for observation, diagnosis, and treatment for a period not to exceed fifteen days under an emergency certificate.

disorder may be detained at a treatment facility for one additional period, not to exceed fifteen days, provided that a second emergency certificate is executed. A second certificate may be executed only if and when a physician at the treatment facility and any other physician have examined the detained person within seventy-two hours prior to the termination of the initial fifteen-day period and certified in writing on the second certificate that the person remains dangerous to himself or others or gravely disabled, and that his condition is likely to improve during the extended period. The director shall inform the patient of the execution of the second certificate, the length of the extended period, and the specific reasons therefor, and shall also give notice of the same to the patient's nearest relative or other designated responsible party initially notified pursuant to Subsection F of this Section.

B.(1) Any physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner, or
psychologist may execute an emergency certificate only after an actual examination
of a person alleged to be mentally ill have a mental illness or be suffering from
substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder who is determined to be in
need of immediate care and treatment in a treatment facility because the examining
physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner, or psychologist determines
the person to be dangerous to self or others or to be gravely disabled. The actual
examination of the person by a psychiatrist may be conducted by telemedicine
utilizing video conferencing technology provided that a licensed health care
professional who can adequately and accurately assist with obtaining any necessary
information including but not limited to the information listed in Paragraph (4) of
this Subsection shall be in the examination room with the patient at the time of the
video conference. A patient examined in such a manner shall be medically cleared
prior to admission to a mental health treatment facility. Failure to conduct an
examination prior to the execution of the certificate will be evidence of gross
negligence.
(2) The certificate shall state:
* * *
(b) The objective findings of the physician, psychiatric mental health nurse
practitioner, or psychologist relative to the physical or mental condition of the
person, leading to the conclusion that the person is dangerous to self or others or is
gravely disabled as a result of substance abuse a substance-related or addictive
<u>disorder</u> or mental illness.

24 * * *

(d) The determination of whether the person examined is in need of immediate care and treatment in a treatment facility because the patient is either any of the following:

28 * * *

1 G.

2 * * *

(2) Within seventy-two hours of admission, the person shall be independently examined by the coroner or his deputy who shall execute an emergency certificate, pursuant to Subsection B of this Section, which shall be a necessary precondition to the person's continued confinement. Except as provided in Paragraph (7) of this Subsection, if the actual examination by the psychiatrist referred to in Paragraph (1) of Subsection B (B)(1) of this Section is conducted by telemedicine, the seventy-two-hour independent examination by the coroner shall be conducted in person.

* * *

(6) When a person is confined in a treatment facility other than a state mental institution psychiatric hospital, the examining coroner in the parish where the patient is confined shall be entitled to the usual fee paid for this service to the coroner of the parish in which the patient is domiciled or residing. When a person is confined in a state mental institution psychiatric hospital in a parish other than his parish of domicile or residence, the examining coroner shall be entitled to the fee authorized by law in his parish for the service. In either case, the fee shall be paid and accurate records of such payments kept by the governing authority of the parish in which the patient is domiciled or residing from parish funds designated for the purpose of payment to the coroner. All coroners Each coroner shall keep accurate records showing the number of patients confined in their parishes his parish pursuant to this Section.

24 * * *

J.(1) Upon the request of a credible person of legal age who is financially unable to afford a private physician or who cannot immediately obtain an examination by a physician, the parish coroner may render, or the coroner or a judge of a court of competent jurisdiction may cause to be rendered by a physician, an actual examination of a person alleged to be mentally ill have a mental illness or be

suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder and in need of immediate medical treatment because he is dangerous to himself or others or is gravely disabled. The actual examination of the person by a psychiatrist may be conducted by telemedicine utilizing video conferencing technology provided that a licensed health care professional who can adequately and accurately assist with obtaining any necessary information including but not limited to the information listed in Paragraph (B)(4) of this Section shall be in the examination room with the patient at the time of the video conference. If the coroner is not a physician he may deputize a physician to perform this examination. To accomplish the examination authorized by this Subsection, if the coroner or the judge is apprehensive that his own safety or that of the deputy or other physician may be endangered thereby, he shall issue a protective custody order pursuant to R.S. 28:53.2.

- (2) If the examining physician determines that the above standard provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection is met, he shall execute an emergency certificate and shall transport or cause to be transported the person named in the emergency certificate to a treatment facility. Failure to render an actual examination prior to execution of the emergency certificate shall be evidence of gross negligence.
- (3) In any instance where the coroner or his deputy executes the first emergency certificate, the second emergency certificate shall not be executed by the coroner or his deputy, but the second emergency certificate may be executed by any other physician including a physician at the treatment center facility. However, if the first examination by the coroner is conducted by a psychiatrist utilizing video conferencing technology, the second examination shall be conducted in person.
- K.(1)(a) Patients admitted by emergency certificate may receive medication and treatment without their consent, but no major surgical procedure or electroshock therapy may be performed without the written consent of a court of competent jurisdiction after a hearing. With regard to the administration of medicine, if the patient objects to being medicated, prior to making a final decision, the treating physician shall make a reasonable effort to consult with the primary physician or

primary care provider outside of the facility that has previously treated the patient for his mental behavioral health condition. The treating physician shall, prior to the administration of such medication, record in the patient's file either the date and time of the consultation and a summary of the comments of the primary physician or primary care provider or, if the treating physician is unable to consult with the primary physician or primary care provider, the date and time that a consultation with the primary physician or primary care provider was attempted.

- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, any licensed physician may administer medication to a patient without his consent and against his wishes in a situation which, in the reasonable judgment of the physician who is observing the patient during the emergency, constitutes a psychiatric or behavioral health emergency. For purposes of this Paragraph a "psychiatric or behavioral health emergency" occurs when a patient, as a result of mental illness, substance-abuse a substance, or intoxication engages in behavior which, in the clinical judgment of the physician, places the patient or others at significant and imminent risk of damage to life or limb. The emergency administration of medication may be continued until the emergency subsides, but in no event shall it exceed forty-eight hours, except on weekends or holidays when it may be extended for an additional twenty-four hours.
- (c) The physician shall make a reasonable effort to consult with the primary physician or primary care provider outside the facility that has previously treated the patient for his mental behavioral health condition at the earliest possible time, but in no event more than forty-eight hours after the emergency administration of medication has begun, except on weekends or holidays, when the time period may be extended an additional twenty-four hours. The physician shall record in the patient's file either the date and time of the consultation and a summary of the comments of the primary physician or primary care provider or, if the physician is unable to consult with the primary physician or primary care provider, the date and

1 time that a consultation with the primary physician or primary care provider was 2 attempted. 3 4 L.(1) A peace officer or a peace officer accompanied by an emergency 5 medical service trained technician may take a person into protective custody and 6 transport him to a hospital or treatment facility for a medical evaluation when, as a 7 result of his personal observation, the peace officer or emergency medical service 8 technician has reasonable grounds to believe the person is a proper subject for 9 involuntary admission to a hospital or treatment facility because the person is acting 10 in a manner dangerous to himself or dangerous to others, is gravely disabled, and is 11 in need of immediate hospitalization to protect such a person or others from physical 12 harm. The person may only be transported only to one of the following facilities: a 13 treatment facility as defined in R.S. 28:2. 14 (a) A community mental health center. 15 (b) A public or private general hospital. 16 (c) A public or private mental hospital. 17 (d) A detoxification center. 18 (e) A substance abuse clinic. 19 (f) A substance abuse in-patient facility. 20 21 (3) In the case of a person suffering from substance abuse a substance-22 related or addictive disorder and where any of the above facilities are unavailable no 23 facility listed in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection is available, the peace officer and 24 emergency medical service technician may use whatever means or facilities available 25 to protect the health and safety of the person suffering from substance abuse a 26 substance-related or addictive disorder until such time as any of the above facilities 27 become available. In taking a person into protective custody the peace officer and 28 emergency medical service technician may take reasonable steps to protect

themselves. A peace officer or emergency medical service technician who acts in

statement

1	compliance with this section is acting in the course of his official duty and cannot be
2	subjected to criminal or civil liability as a result thereof.
3	* * *
4	§53.2. Order for custody; grounds; civil liability; criminal penalty for making a false

A. Any parish coroner or judge of a court of competent jurisdiction may order a person to be taken into protective custody and transported to a treatment facility or the office of the coroner for immediate examination when a peace officer or other credible person executes a statement under private signature specifying that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the person is mentally ill has a mental illness or is suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder and is in need of immediate treatment to protect the person or others from physical harm. The statement may include the following information:

(1) A statement of facts, including the affiant's observations, leading to the conclusion that the person is mentally ill has a mental illness or is suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder and is dangerous to himself or others or gravely disabled.

* * *

B. Any parish coroner or judge of a court of competent jurisdiction may order that a person be taken into protective custody and transported to a treatment facility or the office of the coroner for immediate examination when a physician, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner, psychologist or assigned case manager pursuant to Part III-A of Chapter 1 of this Title presents to the coroner <u>or judge</u> an order of involuntary outpatient treatment, and executes a statement specifying that there is substantial evidence that the patient is not in compliance with the order and there are reasonable grounds to believe that he poses a significant risk of being a danger to self or others.

C. The order for custody shall be in writing, in the name of the state of Louisiana, signed by the district judge or parish coroner, and shall state the following:

4 * * *

(3) A description of the acts or threats which have led to the belief that the person is mentally ill has a mental illness or is suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder and is in need of immediate hospitalization to protect the person or others from physical harm, and.

* * *

F. Any person who is found guilty of executing a statement that another person is mentally ill has a mental illness or is suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder and is in need of immediate treatment to protect the person or others that the affiant knows or should know is false may be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than one year, or fined not more than one thousand dollars.

. . .

§54. Judicial commitment; procedure

A. Any person of legal age may file with the court a petition which asserts his belief that a person is suffering from mental illness which contributes or causes that person to be a danger to himself or others or to be gravely disabled, or is suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder which contributes or causes that person to be a danger to himself or others or to be gravely disabled and may thereby request a hearing. The petition may be filed in the judicial district in which the respondent is confined, or if not confined, in the judicial district where he resides or may be found. The hearing shall not be transferred to another district except for good cause shown. A petitioner who is unable to afford an attorney may seek the assistance of any legal aid society or similar agency if available.

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D.(1) As soon as practical after the filing of the petition, the court shall review the petition and supporting documents, and determine whether there exists probable cause to believe that the respondent is suffering from mental illness which contributes to his being or causes him to be a danger to himself or others or gravely disabled, or is suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder which contributes to his being or causes him to be a danger to himself or others or gravely disabled. If the court determines that probable cause exists, the court shall appoint a physician, preferably a psychiatrist, to examine the respondent and make a written report to the court and the respondent's attorney on the form provided by the office of behavioral health of the Louisiana Department of Health. The court-appointed physician may be the respondent's treating physician. The written report shall be made available to counsel for the respondent at least three days before the hearing. This report shall set forth specifically the objective factors leading to the conclusion that the person has a mental illness or suffers from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder, the actions or statements by the person leading to the conclusion that the mental illness or substance abuse substance-related addictive disorder causes the person to be dangerous to himself or others or to be gravely disabled and in need of immediate treatment as a result of such illness or abuse disorder, and why involuntary confinement and treatment are indicated. The following criteria should be considered by the physician:

(a) The respondent is suffering from serious mental illness which contributes or causes him to be dangerous to himself or others or to be gravely disabled or from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder which contributes or causes him to be dangerous to himself or others or to be gravely disabled.

25 * * *

(3) If the respondent refuses to be examined by the court appointed physician as herein provided, or if the judge, after reviewing the petition and an affidavit filed pursuant to R.S. 28:53.2 or the report of the treating physician or the court appointed physician, finds that the respondent is mentally ill has a mental illness or is suffering

from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder and is in need of immediate hospitalization to protect the person or others from physical harm, or that the respondent's condition may be markedly worsened by delay, then the court may issue a court order for custody of the respondent, and a peace officer shall deliver the respondent to a treatment facility designated by the court. The court shall also issue an order to the treatment facility authorizing detention of the respondent until the commitment hearing is completed, unless he is discharged by the director or administrator.

* * *

§55. Judicial hearings

* * *

B. The court shall provide the respondent a reasonable opportunity to select his own counsel. In the event the respondent does not select counsel and is unable to pay for counsel, or in the event counsel selected by the respondent refuses to represent said the respondent or is not available for such representation, then the court shall appoint counsel for the respondent provided by the mental health advocacy service. Reasonable compensation of appointed counsel shall be established by the court and may be ordered paid by the respondent or the petitioner in the discretion of the court if either is found financially capable. If it is determined by the court that the costs shall not be borne by the respondent or the petitioner, then compensation to the attorney shall be paid from funds appropriated to the judiciary.

E.(1) If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent is dangerous to self or others or is gravely disabled, as a result of substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder or mental illness, it shall render a judgment for his commitment. After considering all relevant circumstances, including any preference of the respondent or his family, the court shall determine whether the respondent should be committed to a treatment facility which is medically suitable

and least restrictive of the respondent's liberty. However, if the placement

determined by the court is unavailable, the court shall commit the respondent to the Louisiana Department of Health for placement in a state treatment facility until such time as an opening is available for transfer to the treatment center determined by the court, unless the respondent waives the requirement for such transfer. Within fifteen days following an alternative placement, the department shall submit a report to the court stating the reasons for such placement and seeking court approval of the placement.

8 * * *

- (3) Unless prohibited by the respondent, the department shall notify the respondent's family of his placement at and/or or transfer to a state treatment facility.
- (4) The director <u>or administrator</u> shall notify the court in writing when a patient has been discharged or conditionally discharged.
- (5) The court order shall order a suitable person to convey such person to the treatment facility and deliver respondent, together with a copy of the judgment and certificates, to the director <u>or administrator</u>. In appointing a person to execute the order, the court should give preference to a <u>legal guardian</u>, near relative, or friend of the respondent.

* * *

- F. Notice of any action taken by the court shall be given to the respondent and his attorney as well as to the director <u>or administrator</u> of the designated treatment facility in such manner as the court concludes would be appropriate under the circumstances.
- G. Each court shall keep a record of the cases relating to persons with who have a mental illness coming before it under this Title and the disposition of them those cases. It shall also keep on file the original petition and certificates of physicians required by this Section, or a microfilm duplicate of such records. All records maintained in the courts under the provisions of this Section shall be sealed and available only to the respondent or his attorney, unless the court, after hearing

held with notice to the respondent, determines such records should be disclosed to a petitioner for cause shown.

3 * * *

I.(1)(a) A patient confined to a treatment facility by judicial commitment may receive medication and treatment without his consent, but no major surgical procedures or electroshock therapy may be performed without the written authority of a court of competent jurisdiction after a hearing. With regard to the administration of medicine, if the patient objects to being medicated, prior to making a final decision, the treating physician shall make a reasonable effort to consult with the primary physician or the primary care provider outside of the facility that has previously treated the patient for his mental behavioral health condition. The treating physician shall, prior to the administration of such medication, record in the patient's file either the date and time of the consultation and a summary of the comments of the primary physician or primary care provider or, if the treating physician is unable to consult with the primary physician or primary care provider the date and time that a consultation with the primary physician or primary care provider was attempted.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, any licensed physician may administer medication to a patient without his consent and against his wishes in situations which, in the reasonable judgment of the physician who is observing the patient during the emergency, constitutes a psychiatric or behavioral health emergency. For purposes of this Paragraph, a "psychiatric or behavioral health emergency" occurs when a patient, as a result of mental illness, substance-abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder, or intoxication engages in behavior which, in the clinical judgment of the physician, places the patient or others at significant and imminent risk of damage to life or limb. The emergency administration of medication may be continued until the emergency subsides, but in no event shall it exceed forty-eight hours, except on weekends or holidays when it may be extended for an additional twenty-four hours.

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(c) The physician shall make a reasonable effort to consult with the primary physician or primary care provider outside the facility that has previously treated the patient for his mental behavioral health condition at the earliest possible time, but in no event more than forty-eight hours after the emergency administration of medication has begun, except on weekends or holidays, when the time period may be extended an additional twenty-four hours. The physician shall record in the patient's file either the date and time of the consultation and a summary of the 7 8 comments of the primary physician or primary care provider or, if the physician is 9 unable to consult with the primary physician or primary care provider the date and 10 time that a consultation with the primary physician or primary care provider was attempted. 12 (2) If the director or administrator of the hospital, in consultation with two physicians, determines that the condition of a committed patient is of such critical nature that it may be life-threatening unless major surgical procedures or electroshock treatment is administered, such measures may be performed without the 16 consent otherwise provided for in this Section. 17 J. No director or administrator of a treatment facility shall prohibit any 18 person who is mentally ill has a mental illness or person who is suffering from 19 substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder from applying for 20 conversion of involuntary or emergency admission status to voluntary admission status. Any patient on an involuntary admission status shall have the right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus to have his admission status changed to voluntary status. 23 §56. Judicial commitment; review; appeals 24 A.(1)(a) Except as provided in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph, all 25 judicial commitments except those for alcoholism alcohol use disorder shall be for 26 a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days. The period of commitment shall

expire at the end of the judicial commitment period, and the patient, if not converted

to a voluntary status, shall be discharged unless a petition for judicial commitment

has been filed prior to the expiration of the commitment period. If the court finds by

clear and convincing evidence that the patient is dangerous to self or others or is gravely disabled as a result of mental illness, it shall render a judgment for his commitment for an additional period. Except as provided in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph, each additional judicial commitment shall expire at the end of one hundred eighty days.

6 * * *

7 (2)

8 * * *

(b) All judicial commitments shall be reviewed by the court issuing the order for commitment every ninety days, except those for alcoholism alcohol use disorder and except those individuals committed pursuant to Code of Criminal Procedure Article 648(B) whose cases shall continue to be reviewed annually. The director or administrator of the treatment facility to which the person has been judicially committed shall issue reports to the court and to counsel of record at these intervals 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. These reports shall be treated by the court as confidential and shall not be available for public examination, nor shall they be subject to discovery in any proceedings other than those initiated pursuant to this Title.

21 * * *

B. A commitment for alcoholism alcohol use disorder shall expire after forty-five days and the patient, if not converted to a voluntary status, shall be discharged, unless the court, upon application by the director <u>or administrator</u> of the treatment facility, finds that continued involuntary treatment is necessary and orders the patient recommitted for a period not to exceed sixty days; however, not more than two such sixty-day recommitments may be ordered in connection with the same continuous confinement.

C. Notwithstanding an order of judicial commitment, the director or administrator of the treatment facility to which the individual is committed is encouraged to explore treatment measures that are medically appropriate and less restrictive. The director may at any time convert an involuntary commitment to a voluntary one should he deem that action medically appropriate. He shall inform the court of any action in that regard. The director or administrator may discharge any patient if in his opinion discharge is appropriate. The director or administrator shall not be legally responsible to any person for the subsequent acts or behavior of a patient discharged in good faith.

- G.(1) A person who is judicially committed may be conditionally discharged for a period of up to one hundred twenty days by the director <u>or administrator</u> or by the court. The patient may be required to report for outpatient treatment as a condition of his release. The terms and conditions of the conditional discharge shall be specifically set forth in writing and signed by the patient. A copy of the conditional discharge shall be given to the patient and explained to him before he is discharged.
- (2) If the patient is conditionally discharged by the director <u>or administrator</u>, a copy of the conditional discharge shall be sent to the court which judicially committed him. If the patient is conditionally discharged by the court, a copy of the conditional discharge shall be sent to the facility to which the patient has been committed.
- (3) If a patient does not comply with the terms and conditions of his conditional discharge, he is subject to any of the procedures for involuntary treatment, including but not limited to the issuance of an order for custody and the execution of an emergency certificate. A conditionally discharged patient who is confined pursuant to any of these involuntary procedures shall have all rights of an involuntary patient, including the right to demand a probable cause hearing, the right

2	Section.
3	(4) An extension of a conditional discharge may be granted upon application
4	by the director or administrator of the treatment facility to the court and notification
5	to respondent's counsel of record. The court may grant the extension of the
6	conditional discharge for a period of up to one hundred twenty days. No further
7	extension may be made without a contradictory hearing. The burden of proof is on
8	the director or administrator of the treatment facility to show why continued
9	treatment is necessary.
10	* * *
11	§59. Commitment of prisoners
12	* * *
13	C. Any person serving <u>a</u> sentence who becomes mentally ill <u>develops a</u>
14	mental illness may be committed to the proper institution in the manner provided for
15	judicial commitment by the district court of the place of incarceration and
16	contradictorily with the superintendent director or administrator of the place of
17	incarceration or with the sheriff of that parish. The period of commitment shall be
18	credited against the sentence imposed by the court.
19	D. The department shall designate institutions hospitals or treatment
20	<u>facilities</u> for the care of mental patients <u>clients</u> who have a mental illness committed
21	in accordance with this Section.
22	§62. Commitment to United States veterans and public health service hospitals
23	A. The judge of the civil district court may commit to a United States
24	veterans hospital or United States public health service hospital any eligible
25	incompetent veteran or other person who is in need of institutional inpatient
26	psychiatric care.
27	B. Prior to commitment, the superintendent director or administrator of the
28	hospital shall have indicated his willingness to accept the patient and the ability to
29	care for him. Upon admission, the patient is subject to the rules and regulations of

to periodic reports and review, and a hearing pursuant to Subsections A and B of this

1	the hospital and its officials are vested with the same powers exercised by
2	superintendents directors or administrators of state mental psychiatric hospitals with
3	reference to the retention of custody of the committed patient.
4	<u>C.</u> In the commitment of patients under <u>pursuant to the provisions of</u> this
5	Section, the court shall notify the patient of the proceedings and shall give him an
6	opportunity to appear and defend himself.
7	* * *
8	§64. Mental Health Advocacy Service; creation; board of trustees; organization;
9	powers; duties
10	* * *
11	F.(1) Any attorney representing a person with who has a mental illness or a
12	respondent as defined herein shall have ready access to view and copy all mental
13	health and developmental disability records pertaining to his client, unless the client
14	objects. If the patient or respondent later retains a private attorney to represent him,
15	the mental health advocacy service shall destroy all copies of records pertaining to
16	his case.
17	(2) Any attorney representing a person with who has a mental illness or a
18	respondent as defined herein shall have the opportunity to consult with his client
19	whenever necessary in the performance of his duties. A treatment facility shall
20	provide adequate space and privacy for the purpose of attorney-client consultation.
21	* * *
22	§67. Petition to the court
23	A petition for an order authorizing involuntary outpatient treatment may be
24	filed in the judicial district in the parish in which the patient is present or reasonably
25	believed to be present. A petition to obtain an order authorizing involuntary
26	outpatient treatment may be initiated by one of the following persons:
27	(1) The director or administrator of a hospital in which the patient is
28	hospitalized.
29	* * *

(3) The director of the human service district <u>local governing entity</u>, or his designee, or the manager of the regional office of the Louisiana Department of Health, office of behavioral health, or his designee, in the parish in which the patient is present or reasonably believed to be present.

* * *

§69. Procedure

A.(1) Upon the filing of the petition authorized by R.S. 28:67, the court shall assign a time and place for a hearing, 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 human service district or the regional manager of the Louisiana Department of Health, office of behavioral health, 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 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.

18 * * *

§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 human service district or regional manager of the Louisiana Department of Health, office of behavioral health, 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 or regional manager 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 receive. 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.
B. If the written treatment plan includes alcohol or substance abuse
substance-related or addictive disorder counseling and treatment, it may include a
provision requiring testing for either alcohol or illegal substances provided the
clinical basis for recommending such plan provides sufficient facts for the court to
find all of the following:
(1) The patient has a history of alcohol or substance abuse a substance-
related or addictive disorder that is clinically related to the mental illness.
* * *
E.
* * *
(2) Services may include, but are not limited to, the following:
* * *
(f) Alcohol or substance abuse Substance-related or addictive disorder
treatment.
* * *
§71. Disposition
* * *
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 human service district or the regional manager of the Louisiana Department of Health, office of behavioral health, 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 or regional manager so certifies.

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, the court shall order the director of the human service district or the regional manager of the Louisiana Department of Health, office of behavioral health, local governing entity to provide a plan and testimony within five days of the date of the order.

* *

E. If the petitioner is the director <u>or administrator</u> of a hospital that operates an involuntary outpatient treatment program, the court order shall direct the hospital to provide all categories of involuntary outpatient treatment services. If the hospital does not have such a program or if the patient is discharged to a different district or region local governing entity, or if the director of the human service district or regional manager for the Louisiana Department of Health, office of behavioral health, local governing entity has filed the petition and certified services are available, the court order shall require the appropriate director or regional manager to provide for all categories of involuntary outpatient treatment services.

F. The director or regional manager 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 district or region local governing entity to another. 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.

11 * * *

§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 or regional manager 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 sixmonth to one-year periods, the period of any subsequent order may exceed one year but shall not exceed two years.

21 * * *

§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 or manager of his application.

1	§91. Transfer to mental institution psychiatric hospital
2	A. The judge shall designate or shall request the superintendent department
3	to provide an attendant to conduct transfer the patient to the institution psychiatric
4	hospital and may authorize the employment of assistants if necessary.
5	<u>B.</u> Wherever practicable, the mental patient to be hospitalized shall be
6	permitted to be accompanied by one or more of his friends or relatives.
7	Upon delivering the patient, the attendant shall indorse that fact upon a
8	warrant and the superintendent receiving the patient shall sign the warrant in
9	acknowledgment.
10	§92. Transfer of patients from military establishments
11	A. Any resident and rightful charge upon the state who becomes mentally
12	ill suffers from a mental illness while in military service and is returned to the state
13	because of need of institutional inpatient psychiatric care, shall be directly
14	transferred from the military establishment to a state <u>psychiatric</u> hospital, provided
15	arrangements to receive him are made in advance with the superintendent hospital
16	administrator.
17	B. Unless sooner discharged from military service, the patient shall be
18	detained for a period of observation not to exceed thirty days. If it is found that he
19	should remain at the hospital, he shall, after discharge from military service, be
20	committed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.
21	§93. Transfer of veterans to United States veterans hospitals
22	A. Any veteran eligible for treatment in a United States veterans hospital
23	who has been committed to a mental psychiatric hospital within the state may be
24	transferred to a United States veterans hospital.
25	<u>B.</u> The transfer shall be by order of the committing court or by order of the
26	superintendent director or administrator of the mental psychiatric hospital in which
27	the veteran is confined or by order of the division if the veteran is on leave.

1	§94. Transfer of patients between institutions psychiatric hospitals
2	A.(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Subsection, the department may
3	transfer any patient from one mental institution psychiatric hospital to another in
4	applicable eligibility criteria are met. Moreover, the superintendent of an institution
5	administrator of a psychiatric hospital may request the department to transfer a
6	patient when he believes that a transfer is necessary.
7	(1) (2) A patient may be transferred to or from a private mental institution
8	psychiatric hospital only upon the joint application of the superintendent director or
9	administrator of that institution hospital and of the legal or natural guardian or the
10	person liable for the support of the patient. However, no private mental institution
11	psychiatric hospital shall be obligated to retain a patient because of the refusal to
12	sign the application by the <u>legal</u> guardian or the person liable for support.
13	(2) (3) A person under sentence or acquitted of a crime or misdemeanor or
14	the ground of mental illness or defect disability shall be transferred only upon
15	authority of the committing court.
16	(3) (4) A voluntary patient shall be transferred only with his written consent
17	* * *
18	§96. Discharge by the superintendent administrator or treating physician
19	A. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the superintendent
20	administrator or treating physician may discharge any patient committed to his
21	institution a psychiatric hospital if he believes that the patient has sufficiently
22	recovered and that no harm will result from his discharge.
23	B. The superintendent administrator or treating physician shall as frequently
24	as practicable, but not less often than every six months, examine or cause to be
25	examined every patient and may discharge the patient and immediately make a report
26	thereof to the division court when necessary or appropriate.

1	C. A patient committed in accordance with the provisions of Article 267 648
2	of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be discharged only in the manner provided
3	in that Article.
4	* * *
5	E. A patient who has shown dangerous tendencies shall be discharged upon
6	conditional release with the written consent of the division court after an
7	examination and after sufficient guarantee of proper supervision of the patient by a
8	reputable person who is approved by the court.
9	F. A patient whose discharge is opposed by a legal guardian, relative, or
10	other interested person shall be discharged only after the person opposing has been
11	notified and given an opportunity to state his reasons why the patient should be
12	detained for further care and treatment.
13	G. A mental defective patient who has a mental illness who no longer
14	requires treatment may be discharged with the approval of the division attending
15	physician and treatment team and with the approval of the committing court if
16	commitment was by <u>criminal</u> court order.
17	H. A mental defective patient who has a mental illness and is convicted of
18	a crime or misdemeanor prior to his transfer to an institution for mental defectives
19	a psychiatric hospital shall not be discharged prior to the time he might have been
20	discharged from his original place of detention.
21	§96.1. Discharge by the superintendent director or administrator of a private mental
22	psychiatric hospital
23	A. Except as otherwise provided in this Section the superintendent director,
24	administrator, or head of a private mental psychiatric hospital may discharge any
25	patient committed to his institution hospital only on the certificate of either two
26	physicians, or one physician and one psychologist, medical psychologist, or
27	psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner stating that the patient has sufficiently

recovered and that no harm will result from his discharge.

B. A patient committed in accordance with the provisions of Article 267 648 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be discharged only in the manner provided in that Article.

4 * * *

D. A patient whose discharge from a private mental psychiatric hospital is opposed by a legal guardian, relative, or other interested person shall be discharged only after the person opposing has been notified and given an opportunity to state the reasons why the patient should be detained for further care and treatment.

E. A patient committed to a private mental psychiatric hospital who has shown dangerous tendencies shall be discharged only upon the certificate of either two physicians, or one physician and one psychologist, medical psychologist, or psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner after an examination, and after sufficient guarantee has been provided of proper supervision of the patient by a reputable person who is approved by the court.

F. A mental defective who patient who has a mental illness and no longer requires treatment may be discharged on the certificate of either two physicians, or one physician and one psychologist, medical psychologist, or psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner and with the approval of the committing court if the commitment was by <u>criminal</u> court order.

§97. Discharge by the department

The department may order the examination and the discharge of any patient, except those committed in accordance with R.S. 28:59 and under Title XXI relating to insanity proceedings of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if as a result of the examination it believes that the patient should no longer be detained. When a discharge in accordance with this Section is contemplated, the department shall give notice to the superintendent director or administrator and to the person who caused filed the original petition causing the patient to be committed, in order that they may state their reasons why the patient should be detained for further treatment.

§98.2. Immunity of superintendent and mental psychiatric hospital

Any detentions, confinements, commitments or discharges made of a mental patient who has a mental illness in accordance with this Chapter to any state or private mental psychiatric hospital or institution by the superintendent director or administrator thereof, acting in good faith, reasonably and without negligence, are hereby declared to be administrative acts of the superintendent and/or director, administrator, or the hospital, and the superintendent director, administrator, and the hospital are hereby granted immunity from liability for damages to any patient so detained, confined or committed for false imprisonment or otherwise; provided, however, that the superintendent and/or director, administrator, or the hospital shall not thereby be exempt from liability for negligence in the care or treatment of such patient.

§99. Discharge by lapse of time

Any patient continuously absent from an institution a psychiatric hospital without authorized leave for twelve months seventy-two hours is automatically discharged and may be readmitted only according to law. This Section does shall not apply to mental defectives or epileptics, whose leaves are indefinite and who can be returned at any time until formal discharge, nor to patients committed in accordance with R.S. 28:59 or Code of Criminal Procedure Article 648(B).

§100. Leaves of absence for patients

<u>A.</u> The superintendent treating physician may grant to patients leaves of absence for such time and upon such conditions as he prescribes. In granting leave, the superintendent director or administrator is subject to the restrictions provided in R.S. 28:96.

<u>B.</u> A patient on leave may be returned at any time by the superintendent director, administrator, or the person to whom he has been released. The cost of return shall be paid by the latter.

Mental defectives and epileptics, whose leaves are indefinite, can be returned at any time until formal discharge, but other patients shall renew their leaves yearly or are liable to become automatically discharged in accordance with R.S. 28:99. §100.1. Convalescent status Conditional discharge; rehospitalization

A. The superintendent director or administrator may release an improved patient on convalescent status conditional discharge when he believes that such release is in the best interests of the patient. Release on convalescent status Conditional discharge shall include provisions for continuing responsibility to and by the hospital, including a plan of treatment on an outpatient or nonhospital patient basis. Prior to the end of a year on convalescent status, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the superintendent shall re-examine the facts relating to the hospitalization of the patient on convalescent status and, if he determines that in view of the condition of the patient hospitalization is no longer necessary, he may discharge the patient and make a report thereof to the department.

<u>B.</u> Prior to <u>such a conditional</u> discharge, the <u>superintendent director or administrator</u> of the hospital from which the patient is given <u>convalescent status conditional discharge</u> may at any time readmit the patient. If there is reason to believe that it is in the best interest of the patient to be rehospitalized, the department, <u>or the superintendent director</u>, <u>or administrator</u> may issue an order for the immediate rehospitalization of the patient. Such an order, if not voluntarily complied with, shall, upon the direction of a judge of a court of record of the parish in which the patient is resident or present, authorize any health or police officer to take the patient into custody and transport him to the hospital, or if the order is issued by the department, to a hospital designated by it.

§101. Boarding out patients

A. Under conditions indicating rehabilitation possibilities, the superintendent director or administrator, with the consent of the department, may permit patients to board out with responsible persons who may be paid for their care of the patients. This Section does not apply to patients committed in accordance with R.S. 28:59.

1	A. B. In determining the amount to be paid, the value of any services to be
2	rendered by the patient while boarding shall be considered and should the services
3	of the patient justify, he shall be paid a sum in excess of his board to compensate him
4	for these services.
5	B. C. The superintendent director or administrator may require the person
6	applying to board a patient to give bond with security for the proper care of the
7	patient.
8	C.D. Agents of the institution state psychiatric hospital shall visit frequently
9	<u>visit</u> every boarding patient. If it is determined that the patient is not being cared for
10	properly, the superintendent director or administrator shall recall him to the
11	institution state psychiatric hospital with the consent of the department.
12	§102. Return State psychiatric hospitals; return of escaped patients
13	Any escaped patient from a state psychiatric hospital shall be returned at the
14	expense of the institution state psychiatric hospital from which he escaped left
15	without authorization unless his discharge is granted before his return.
16	§103. Deportation of nonresident patients
17	A. The department or executive authority of this state may return any
18	nonresident patient to the state or county of which he is a legal resident. Pending the
19	return, the department shall provide necessary temporary care for the patient. He
20	shall be suitably clothed and, if necessary, shall be accompanied by an attendant who
21	shall deliver the patient with due care to the proper officials at the destination. If the
22	patient is able to travel alone, he shall be provided with sufficient funds for
23	sustenance and travel.
24	B. The department or executive authority of this state may enter into
25	agreements with other states for reciprocity in deporting mental psychiatric patients.
26	§104. Importation of mental non-resident psychiatric patients prohibited
27	A. No person or public carrier shall knowingly import a non-resident mental
28	psychiatric patient into this state for the purpose of having him committed.

1	<u>B.</u> Any person who violates <u>the provisions of</u> this Section shall be fined one
2	hundred dollars or imprisoned for sixty days, or both, and the patient shall be
3	removed from the state at the expense of the offending person or public carrier.
4	§105. Extradition of escaped patients
5	The extradition of escaped patients shall be in accordance with the Uniform
6	Act for the Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind.
7	A. For purposes of this Section, the following definitions relative to
8	extradition of escaped patients apply:
9	(1) "Executive authority" means the governor of a state or other executive
10	of a territory, district, or insular or other possession of the United States, or his
11	appointed designee.
12	(2) "Flight" and "fled" shall mean any departure from the jurisdiction of the
13	court where the proceedings provided for in this Section may have been instituted
14	and are still pending, with the effect of avoiding, impeding, or delaying the action
15	of the court in which such proceedings may have been instituted or be pending.
16	(3) "State" shall include any state, territory, district, and insular and other
17	possession of the United States.
18	B.(1) Whenever the executive authority of any state other than Louisiana
19	demands the return of an escaped nonresident patient and produces a certified copy
20	of the decree or other judicial process and proceedings for involuntary commitment
21	with an affidavit showing the person to be an escapee, it shall be the duty of the
22	executive authority of Louisiana to apprehend and secure the escapee.
23	(2) The executive authority of Louisiana shall give immediate notice of the
24	apprehension of the escapee to the executive authority making such demand, or to
25	the agent of the authority appointed to receive the escapee, and shall cause the
26	escapee to be delivered to such agent. If no agent appears within forty days from the
27	time of apprehension, the escapee may be discharged.
28	C. All costs and expenses incurred in the apprehension, securing,
29	maintaining, and transmitting the escapee shall be paid by the state making the

demand for the return of the escapee. Any agent so appointed who receives the escapee into his custody shall be empowered to transmit him to the state from which he has fled.

PART V. FEES AND COSTS

§141. Costs of commitment and examination

A. If financially able, the patient or his legally responsible relative legal guardian shall pay the costs of commitment, including examination fees, expenses incurred in calling witnesses, fees of counsel for the patient, and fees of the commission, otherwise the parish of domicile in the case of a resident or the division department in the case of a non-resident shall pay these costs.

<u>B.</u> Fees for services rendered by coroners or other experts in the commitment of patients shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 267 659 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the special laws relating to the fees of coroners and assisting physicians in interdiction proceedings. Except for emergency commitments which do not result in court commitment and voluntary admissions, the coroner of the parish of domicile shall receive the usual fee allowed in a formal commitment, for all types of commitment under this Chapter, even though he does not act personally in the commitment proceeding.

§142. Costs of transportation

A. If financially able, the patient or his legally responsible relative legal guardian shall pay all the costs incident to transporting the patient to the mental state psychiatric hospital; otherwise the department, in the case of a nonresident, or the parish in which the hearing was held, in the case of a resident, shall pay these costs. If a patient's domicile is in a parish other than that in which the hearing was held, the former parish shall reimburse the latter for these costs.

<u>B.</u> Fees for transporting patients shall be in accordance with the special laws establishing fees for transporting prisoners.

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§143. C	osts of r	naintenance	and board	ding out	daily	care
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A. The superintendent director or administrator of each mental institution state psychiatric hospital shall include the costs of maintenance and boarding out daily care of patients as an expense of the institution state psychiatric hospital and shall prepare budgets in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1 of Title 39 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

<u>B.</u> If financially able, the patient or his <u>legally responsible relative legal</u> guardian shall reimburse the <u>institution state psychiatric hospital</u> for all or a part of the cost of his maintenance or <u>boarding out daily care</u>.

§144. Investigation and assessment of charges

The department shall develop procedures to determine the ability of a patient or his legally responsible relative legal guardian to pay all or a part of the costs of the patient's care and shall adopt a policy including rules and regulations for the assessment of charges in accordance with the ability to pay.

§145. Costs of transfer

The person requesting the transfer shall pay the costs of transferring a patient between institutions hospitals. The department shall pay the costs of transfers made at its request.

§146. Expenses incident to discharge, removal, or funeral

A. If financially able, the patient or his legally responsible relative legal guardian shall pay the costs of the patient's funeral or his discharge and removal, including traveling expenses to his home; otherwise the institution state psychiatric hospital shall pay these costs. If discharge is ordered by the department and the institution has to pay state psychiatric hospital pays the patient's traveling expenses to his home, the department shall reimburse the institution state psychiatric hospital out of appropriations for persons who are indigent and have a mental illness.

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§147. Method of collection

The department may demand and receive any sums assessed as costs against a patient or his legally responsible relative legal guardian, and in the case of nonpayment, may sue to enforce collection.

5 * * *

PART VI. RIGHTS OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM MENTAL ILLNESS AND

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SUBSTANCE-RELATED OR ADDICTIVE DISORDERS

§171. Enumerations of rights guaranteed

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(4)(a) The director of any substance abuse use treatment facility may restrict the visitation rights of a patient who is voluntarily admitted to such treatment facility under the provisions of R.S. 28:52, 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, and 52.4 for the initial phase of treatment but no longer than seven days unless good cause exists to extend the restriction and is so documented in the patient's record. This restriction shall not apply to visitation by the patient's attorney, or if he is not represented by counsel, the mental health advocate, or the patient's minister. This restriction shall also not apply to a parent or legal guardian of a patient who is a minor unless the director determines that good cause exists that such restriction shall be in the best interest of the patient and is so documented in the patient's record. When the facility director determines the need to restrict visitation of new patients he shall post notice of such restriction in places prominent to all new admissions, and shall inform each new patient of the restriction prior to the admission of the patient, and the length and duration thereof, and further, that such restriction may be extended on an individual basis as determined to be in the patient's interest by the treatment staff with the concurrence of the medical director.

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D. Seclusion or restraint shall only be used to prevent a patient from
physically injuring himself or others. Seclusion or restraint may not be used to
punish or discipline a patient or used as a convenience to the staff of the treatment
facility. Seclusion or restraint shall be used only in accordance with the following
standards:
* * *
(5) A renewal order for up to twelve hours of seclusion or restraint may be
issued by a physician, psychologist, medical psychologist, or psychiatric mental

issued by a physician, psychologist, medical psychologist, or psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner with institutional authority to order seclusion or restraint after determining that there is no less restrictive means of preventing injury to the patient or others. If any patient is held in seclusion or restraint for twenty-four consecutive hours, the physician, psychologist, medical psychologist, or psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner with institutional authority shall conduct an actual examination of the patient and document the reason why the use of seclusion or restraint beyond twenty-four consecutive hours is necessary, and the next of kin or responsible party shall be notified by the twenty-sixth hour.

* * *

§171.1. Principles for the mental behavioral health system

The department and any entity which receives funding through a state contract to provide services to persons who are mentally ill with needs relating to behavioral health, as defined in R.S. 28:2, shall provide, to the maximum extent possible, mental behavioral health treatment, services, and supports which are consistent with the following principles:

- (5) Persons with mental illness behavioral health needs are generally best able to determine their own needs, rather than their needs being determined by others.
- (6) For children with mental illness behavioral health needs, the needs of the entire family should be considered in the development of family supports.

(7) Family supports may enable children to live in stable family environments with enduring relationships with one or more adults regardless of the severity of the mental illness behavioral health needs of the child or the degree of support necessary.
 (8) Children and young adults with mental illness behavioral health needs

(8) Children and young adults with mental illness behavioral health needs receive and participate in an appropriate education which enables them to have increased opportunities for well being, development, and inclusion in their communities.

* * *

§172. Deposit of patients' funds; disbursement

A. The superintendent administrator of each state psychiatric hospital for persons with mental illness is authorized to receive and receipt for funds belonging to a patient and shall keep such funds on deposit for the use and benefit of the patient. Such funds shall be considered as being on deposit with an agency of the state of Louisiana and no bond shall be required of the superintendent department. Disbursement thereof shall be made only on order of the court having jurisdiction over the patient if he has been judicially interdicted or if not, an order of the person or governmental agency making the deposit in behalf of the patient.

B. When a patient dies who has funds on deposit to his credit, the superintendent administrator may at his discretion use whatever portion of such those funds is needed to give the patient a decent burial. The remainder of the patient's funds may be claimed by his heirs by appropriate legal action. If such funds are not claimed by the heirs of a deceased patient within five years of the date of his death, then his funds shall become the property of the state and be used by the superintendent administrator for the benefit of other patients in the hospital.

§173. Interest earned on funds of mental psychiatric hospital patients

Interest earned on funds of mental patients deposited with the institution shall be expended by the institution for recreational purposes for the benefit of the inmates therein psychiatric hospital shall be remitted to the individual patient.

PART VII. PENALTIES

§181. Improper commitment

Any person who, alone or in conspiracy with others, unlawfully, wilfully willfully, maliciously, and without reasonable cause, commits or attempts to commit to any mental institution any person not sufficiently ill to require suffering from mental illness or a substance-related or addictive disorder to the extent that he requires care shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

§183. Furnishing weapons

Any person who knowingly makes available any dangerous instrument or weapon to any patient of any mental institution treatment facility shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both. §184. Furnishing intoxicants

Any person who knowingly makes available any intoxicant to any patient of any mental institution treatment facility, except with the permission of the superintendent director or administrator, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

§185. Unlicensed counseling

A. No person shall hold himself out to be a counselor with a specific specialty to provide mental health or substance abuse substance-related or addictive disorder treatment services, or attempt to provide counseling services in this state, and receive fees either from the patient or a third party, unless he is authorized to practice in the specific specialty area by the appropriate state or regulatory authority.

* * *

§200. Promotion of a community-based system of care

It is hereby declared to be a function of the Louisiana Department of Health to promote the establishment and administration of a community-based system of care, including but not limited to community behavioral health centers clinics for persons with who have a mental illness, persons with developmental disabilities, or

2	Behavioral health centers as used herein shall include guidance centers.
3	§201. Transfer of administration
4	The department may continue to administer any such existing centers clinics,
5	but its primary endeavor shall be to transfer responsibility for the administration of
6	existing facilities or facilities that may hereafter be created to local associations,
7	nonprofit corporations, police juries, school boards, municipalities, or other public
8	agencies that have demonstrated a desire to establish, maintain, and operate facilities
9	for persons with who have a mental illness, developmental disabilities, or both
10	conditions on a municipal, parish, or other local area basis.
11	§202. Lease of land, buildings, and equipment
12	The department may lease to responsible local organizations or to the
13	governing bodies of local public agencies any state owned land, buildings, and
14	equipment designed for or being operated as a behavioral health center clinic.
15	* * *
16	§215.2. Coroner's Strategic Initiative for a Health Information and Intervention
17	Program; powers and duties
18	Subject to the availability of adequate funding, a CSI/HIP may perform any
19	of the following functions:
20	(1) Provide a home-based support system, which shall not provide any
21	mental behavioral health treatment but rather shall provide aid to the individual to
22	ensure that the treatment protocol is being met and to access available mental
23	behavioral health resources in the community for persons who satisfy all of the
24	following criteria:
25	* * *
26	(2) Establish a community resource center that is accessible by telephone or
27	Internet to provide twenty-four hour support for persons suffering from a mental
28	health or substance abuse condition or illness or substance-related or addictive
29	disorder by providing educational and outreach materials about the resources for

persons with both conditions as contemplated by the provisions of R.S. 40:2013.

mental behavioral health patients which are available in the community, including the location, transportation, and methods for accessing these resources.

3 * * *

§215.3 Treatment facilities; dissemination of information

A. For Notwithstanding R.S. 28.2, for the purposes of this Section, "treatment facility" shall mean any healthcare facility which provides services or treatment to a person who is suffering from a mental health or substance abuse condition or illness or substance-related or addictive disorder except for a nursing home as defined in R.S. 40:2009.2.

B. A treatment facility shall provide <u>to</u> all individuals in the parish suffering from a mental <u>health condition</u> <u>illness</u> or <u>substance-related or addictive</u> disorder upon discharge or release an information and consent form which details the information, programs, and services which can be provided by the CSI/HIP to individuals suffering from mental <u>health conditions</u> <u>illness</u> and <u>substance-related or addictive</u> disorders and includes a voluntary consent form for the individual to complete if the individual desires to have the treatment facility notify the CSI/HIP on behalf of the individual that the individual would like to be contacted by the CSI/HIP to receive additional information about the program.

19 * * *

§215.4. Consent

A. Prior to personnel of the coroner's office or CSI/HIP providing any home-based supports or services to an individual, the personnel of the coroner's office or of the CSI/HIP shall provide the individual in writing a full disclosure of all services to be provided, frequency of home visits, and notice that the individual may withdraw his consent in writing at any time. In addition, the individual shall also consent in writing to the list of persons, if any, with whom the personnel of the coroner or the CSI/HIP may discuss his mental behavioral health condition.

1 PART X. ADVANCE DIRECTIVES FOR MENTAL 2 BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TREATMENT §221. Definitions 3 4 As used in this Part: 5 (1) "Advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment" or "advance 6 directive" means a written document voluntarily executed by a principal in 7 accordance with the requirements of this Part and includes a declaration or the 8 appointment of a representative or both. 9 (2) "Declaration for mental behavioral health treatment" or "declaration" 10 means a written document executed by a principal, in accordance with the 11 requirements of this Part, setting forth preferences or instructions regarding mental 12 behavioral health treatment in the event the principal is determined to be incapable 13 and mental behavioral health treatment is necessary. 14 (3) "Director" or "superintendent" "administrator" means a person in charge 15 of a treatment facility or his deputy. 16 (4) "Incapable" means that, due to any infirmity, the principal is currently 17 unable to make or to communicate reasoned decisions regarding the principal's 18 mental behavioral health treatment. 19 (5) "Mental Behavioral health treatment" shall have the same meaning as provided in R.S. 28:2(28) and includes but is not limited to electroshock therapy, 20 21 means treatment of mental illness with psychoactive psychotropic medication, 22 admission to and retention in a treatment facility, and or outpatient services. 23 However, "mental behavioral health treatment" shall not include admission to or 24 retention in a mental health treatment facility for a period in excess of fifteen days. 25 (6) "Outpatient services" means treatment for a mental or emotional illness 26 or a substance-related or addictive disorder that is obtained on an outpatient basis. 27 28 (8) "Principal" means an individual who has executed an advance directive 29 for mental behavioral health treatment.

1	(9) "Provider" means a mental behavioral health treatment provider.
2	* * *
3	(11) "Representative" means a competent adult validly appointed under R.S.
4	28:223 to make mental behavioral health treatment decisions for a principal and also
5	means an alternative representative.
6	(12) "Treating physician" means the physician who has primary
7	responsibility for the mental behavioral health treatment of the principal.
8	(13) "Treatment facility" shall have the same meaning as provided in R.S.
9	28:2(29)(a) <u>R.S. 28.2</u> .
10	§222. Individuals who may make an advance directive for mental behavioral health
11	treatment; period of validity
12	A. An adult who is not incapable may make an advance directive for mental
13	behavioral health treatment. The preferences or instructions may include consent to
14	or refusal of mental behavioral health treatment.
15	B. An advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment shall
16	continue in effect for a period of five years or until revoked, whichever occurs first.
17	The authority of a named representative and any alternative representative named in
18	the advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment shall continue in effect
19	as long as the advance directive appointing the representative is in effect or until the
20	representative has withdrawn.
21	C. If an advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment has been
22	delivered to the principal's treating physician or other provider and the principal has
23	been determined to be incapable pursuant to R.S. 28:226, at the expiration of five
24	years after its execution, it shall remain effective until the principal is no longer
25	incapable.
26	§223. Designation of representative for decisions about mental behavioral health
27	treatment
28	An advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment may designate
29	a competent adult to act as a representative to make decisions about mental

1	behavioral health treatment. An alternative representative may also be designated
2	to act as representative if the original designee is unable or unwilling to act at any
3	time. A representative who has accepted the appointment in writing may make
4	decisions about mental behavioral health treatment on behalf of the principal only
5	when the principal is determined to be incapable pursuant to R.S. 28:226. The
6	decisions shall be consistent with any desires the principal has expressed in the
7	declaration.
8	§224. Execution of advance directive; witnesses; mental status psychiatric
9	examination
10	A. An advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment shall be valid
11	only if it is signed by the principal and two competent witnesses and accompanied
12	by a written mental status psychiatric examination performed by a physician or
13	psychologist attesting to the principal's ability to make reasoned decisions
14	concerning his mental behavioral health treatment. The witnesses shall attest that the
15	principal is known to them, signed the advance directive in their presence, and does
16	not appear to be unable to make reasoned decisions concerning his mental behavioral
17	health treatment or under duress, fraud, or undue influence. Individuals specified in
18	R.S. 28:234 may not act as witnesses.
19	B. In determining the principal's ability, the physician or psychologist should
20	consider all of the following:
21	(1) whether Whether the principal demonstrates an awareness of the nature
22	of his illness and situation;
23	(2) whether Whether the principal demonstrates an understanding of
24	treatment and the risks, benefits, and alternatives; and.
25	(3) whether Whether the principal communicates a clear choice regarding
26	treatment that is a reasoned one, even though it may not be in the person's best
27	interest.

2	with advance directive
3	A. An advance directive shall become operative when it is delivered to the
4	principal's treating physician or other mental behavioral health treatment provider
5	and shall remain valid until revoked or expired.
6	B. The treating physician or provider shall act in accordance with an
7	operative advance directive when the principal has been found to be incapable
8	pursuant to R.S. 28:226. Notwithstanding the operative advance directive, the
9	treating physician or provider shall endeavor to communicate with the principal
10	regarding his proposed mental behavioral health treatment and even continue to
11	obtain the principal's informed consent to all mental behavioral health treatment
12	decisions if the principal is capable of providing informed consent or refusal.
13	* * *
14	§227. Scope of authority of representative; powers and duties; limitation on liability
15	A. The representative shall not have the authority to make mental behavioral
16	health treatment decisions unless the principal is determined to be incapable as
17	provided in R.S. 28:226.
18	* * *
19	C. Except to the extent the right is limited by the advance directive or any
20	state or federal law, a representative shall have the same right as the principal to
21	receive information regarding both proposed and administered mental behavioral
22	health treatment and to receive, review, and consent to disclosure or use of medical
23	records relating to that treatment. This representative's right of access to the
24	principal's mental behavioral health treatment information shall not waive any
25	evidentiary privilege.
26	* * *
27	E. A representative shall not be subject to criminal prosecution, civil
28	liability, or professional disciplinary action for any action taken in good faith
29	pursuant to an advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment.

§225. Operation of advance directive; physician or provider to act in accordance

1	§228. Prohibitions against requiring an individual to execute or refrain from
2	executing an advance directive
3	An individual shall not be required to execute or to refrain from executing an
4	advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment as a criterion for insurance,
5	as a condition for receiving mental behavioral or physical health services, or as a
6	condition of discharge from a treatment facility.
7	§229. Advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment; part of medical
8	record; physician or provider compliance; withdrawal of physician or
9	provider
10	A. Upon being presented with an advance directive for mental behavioral
11	health treatment, a physician or other provider shall make the advance directive a
12	part of the principal's medical record. When acting under authority of an advance
13	directive, a physician or provider shall comply with it to the fullest extent possible,
14	consistent with the appropriate standard of care, reasonable medical practice, the
15	availability of treatments requested, and applicable law. If the physician or other
16	provider is unable or unwilling at any time to carry out preferences or instructions
17	contained in an advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment or the
18	decisions of the representative, the physician or provider may withdraw from
19	providing treatment to the principal.
20	* * *
21	C. For the purposes of this Section, "physician" means the treating physician
22	or any other physician proposing or administering mental behavioral health treatment
23	to the principal.
24	§230. Disregarding advance directives; circumstances
25	A. The physician or provider may subject a principal determined to be
26	incapable pursuant to R.S. 28:226 to mental behavioral health treatment in a manner
27	contrary to the principal's wishes as expressed in an advance directive for mental
28	<u>behavioral</u> health treatment only:

2	essential and after compliance with the following procedures:
3	(a) When a principal's advance directive for behavioral health treatment or
4	his representative refuses medication that the treating physician believes is essential,
5	the director or administrator of the treatment facility shall conduct an administrative
6	review to determine whether the principal should be forcibly medicated contrary to
7	his wishes.
8	* * *
9	(d) A principal may be medicated contrary to the wishes expressed in his
10	advance directive if, based on a review of the advance directive and the reasons
11	stated therein, the patient's medical chart, a personal examination of the patient, the
12	wishes of the principal's representative, if any, and the recommendations of the
13	treating physician, the director determines that the medication is medically essential.
14	The director shall consider the following criteria in making that decision:
15	(i) The patient is mentally ill has a mental illness and is dangerous to himself
16	or others or gravely disabled without the medication.
17	* * *
18	B. An advance directive shall not limit the authority provided in R.S. 28:2
19	et seq., this Chapter to take a principal into protective custody or to involuntarily
20	admit or commit a principal to a treatment facility.
21	C. An advance directive shall not authorize admission to or retention in a
22	mental health treatment facility for a period in excess of fifteen days.
23	* * *
24	§232. Limitations on liability of physician or provider
25	A physician or provider who administers or does not administer mental
26	behavioral health treatment according to and in good faith reliance upon the validity
27	of an advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment shall not be subject
28	to criminal prosecution, civil liability, or professional disciplinary action resulting
29	from a subsequent finding of an advance directive's invalidity.

(2) When the treating physician determines that psychotropic medication is

1	§233. Individuals prohibited from serving as representative
2	The following individuals shall be prohibited from serving as a
3	representative:
4	* * *
5	(2) An owner, operator, or employee of a health care treatment facility in
6	which the principal is a patient or resident if the owner, operator, or employee is
7	unrelated to the principal by blood, marriage, or adoption.
8	§234. Individuals prohibited from serving as witnesses to advance directive for
9	mental behavioral health treatment
10	The following individuals shall be prohibited from serving as a witness to the
11	signing of an advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment:
12	* * *
13	(2) An owner, operator, or relative of an owner or operator of a mental
14	behavioral health treatment facility in which the principal is a patient or resident.
15	* * *
16	CHAPTER 5. GROUP HOME FOR PERSONS
17	WITH WHO HAVE MENTAL ILLNESS OR
18	DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES ACT
19	§475. Short title
20	This Chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Group Home for
21	Persons with who have Mental Illness or Developmental Disabilities Act
22	§476. Declaration of policy
23	The legislature hereby declares that it is the policy of this state as declared
24	and established in this Title, particularly in the Developmental Disability Law and
25	the Mental Behavioral Health Law, that persons with mental or physical disabilities
26	are entitled to live in the least restrictive environment in their own community and
27	in normal residential surroundings and should not be excluded therefrom because of
28	their disabilities. The legislature further declares that the provisions of this Chapter
29	are intended to secure to all of the citizens of this state the right to individual dignity

1	as provided in Article I, Section 3 of the Constitution of Louisiana and to protect the
2	rights and promote the happiness and general welfare of the people of this state. To
3	that end, the legislature hereby declares that the provisions of this Chapter are an
4	exercise of the police power reserved to the state by Article I, Section 4 and Article
5	VI, Section 9(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana.
6	§477. Definitions
7	As used in this Chapter, unless otherwise clearly indicated, these words and
8	phrases have the following meanings:
9	(1) "Community home" means a facility certified, licensed, or monitored by
10	the Louisiana Department of Health to provide resident services and supervision to
11	six or fewer persons with who have mental illness or developmental disabilities.
12	Such facility shall provide supervisory personnel in order to function as a single
13	family unit but not to exceed two live-in persons.
14	* * *
15	(3)(a) "Person with who has a mental illness or a developmental disability"
16	means any person who has a physical or mental impairment which substantially
17	limits one or more of the following major life activities:
18	* * *
19	(b) This definition shall not include persons with substance use substance-
20	related or disorders, nor shall it apply to persons with who have mental illness or
21	developmental disabilities and are currently under sentence or on parole from any
22	criminal violation or who have been found not guilty of a criminal charge by reason
23	of insanity.
24	§478. Promotion of community based homes
25	A. In order to achieve uniform statewide implementation of the policies of
26	this Title and of those of the Developmental Disabilities Law and of the Mental
27	Behavioral Health Law, it is necessary to establish the statewide policy that

1	community homes are permitted by right in all residential districts zoned for
2	multiple-family dwellings.
3	* * *
4	CHAPTER 11. SUBSTANCE-RELATED AND ADDICTIVE DISORDERS
5	§771. Office of behavioral health; functions related to regarding substance-related
6	and addictive disorders
7	A. The office of behavioral health of the Louisiana Department of Health,
8	hereinafter referred to as the "office", shall perform the functions of the state relating
9	to the care, training, treatment, and education of persons suffering from substance-
10	<u>related and</u> addictive disorders and the prevention of <u>addictive</u> <u>those</u> disorders. It
11	shall administer residential and outpatient care facilities of the state for substance-
12	related and addictive disorder patients and administer the substance-related and
13	addictive disorders programs in the state.
14	B. The office shall additionally perform the following duties and
15	responsibilities:
16	(1) Formulation and implementation of policies relating to the treatment and
17	prevention of substance-related and addictive disorders in accordance with
18	applicable state law; however, the provisions of this Section shall not apply to the
19	Substance Abuse Prevention Program of the Department of Education and the
20	Highway Safety Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-564) administered by the Highway Safety
21	Commission of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.
22	(2) Provision of all services to persons suffering from substance-related and
23	addictive disorders which were formerly provided by the office of prevention and
24	recovery from alcohol and drug abuse of the Louisiana Department of Health and
25	such services otherwise required by law. The office may provide such services
26	directly or through contracts with <u>local</u> , state, or federal agencies or private care
27	providers.
28	(3) Administration of all programs relating to substance-related and
29	addictive disorders listed in this Title.

1	(4) Coordination of all programs of all state departments relating to
2	substance-related and addictive disorders, including assisting such agencies in the
3	assessment and referral of persons subject to their jurisdiction. The office shall also
4	establish and implement an employee assistance program on substance-related and
5	addictive disorders for state employees.
6	(5)(a) Provision of assessment, referral, and treatment services for <u>substance-</u>
7	related and addictive disorders to persons subject to the custody of state, municipal,
8	or parish correctional institutions pursuant to agreements with such institutions and
9	to persons subject to driving while intoxicated programs. In addition to any charges
10	established by the department for treatment services by the office provided to
11	persons subject to driving while intoxicated programs, the department may assess
12	every patient in such program to whom the office provides treatment services a
13	standard copayment fee of ten dollars per session subject to applicable federal
14	regulations. A patient whose treatment is provided by the office through a private
15	contractor shall not be assessed a copayment fee as provided above. Nothing in this
16	Paragraph shall be construed to prohibit such a private provider from assessing fees
17	otherwise allowable under applicable federal and state laws. The department shall
18	provide by rule for the implementation of such copayment not later than March 15,
19	1987.
20	(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) and otherwise
21	subject to its provisions, not later than September 1, 1987, the department, by rule,
22	shall increase the amount of the standard copayment fee to twenty dollars per
23	session.
24	(e) (b) The copayment provided for in this Paragraph shall be deposited in
25	the state treasury pursuant to R.S. 39:82 and shall be accounted for by the
26	commissioner of administration through appropriations control pursuant to R.S.
27	39:334(B)(6). The commissioner of administration shall establish a separate cost

center in the office of behavioral health and the office for citizens with

developmental disabilities for revenue generated pursuant to this Paragraph. All funds not obligated shall revert to the state general fund at the end of the fiscal year.

- (6) Maintenance of complete statistics and other relevant information on substance-related and addictive disorders within the state of Louisiana and provision of such information to interested agencies, groups, and individuals upon request.
- (7) Receive any federal funds available under Title 18, Title 19, and Title 20 of the Social Security Act and any other funds specifically allocated for the prevention or treatment of <u>substance-related and</u> addictive disorders and to use any such funds received.
- (8) Development of procedures and criteria for determining, and, in accordance with such procedures and criteria, determination of the ability of a patient or person receiving services, or his legally responsible relative legal guardian, to pay all or a part of the costs of the care or treatment of the patient or recipient. The department shall promulgate rules and regulations to provide for such determination and for the assessment of charges for care or treatment based on such determination.
- (9) Provide a twenty-four-hour, toll-free telephone service to provide information regarding available services to assist with compulsive or problem gambling behavior disorders.
- outpatient or inpatient alcohol or drug abuse facility as part of his treatment by the office of behavioral health to pay a copayment of not more than twelve dollars per screen to the provider of the screen if he is able to pay such copayment based on a sliding fee scale. Such copayments shall be charged and collected by the provider. The office of behavioral health department shall promulgate rules and regulations to establish a sliding fee scale and criteria for determining a patient's ability to pay. Any patient eligible to receive Medicaid shall be exempt from the provisions of the copayment requirements. The copayments shall be exempt from the provisions of R.S. 49:971(A)(3) which provide that no state agency shall increase any existing fee or impose any new fee unless the fee increase or fee adoption is expressly authorized

pursuant to a fee schedule established by statute or specifically authorized by federal law, rules, or regulations for the purpose of satisfying an express mandate of such federal law, rule, or regulation.

C. The services and programs as described in Subsections A and B of this Section shall be the responsibility of and shall be performed by the Jefferson Parish Human Services Authority for Jefferson Parish only. The department shall not be responsible for and shall not perform these services and programs in Jefferson Parish.

D. The services and programs as described in Subsections A and B of this Section, excluding the operation and management of any in-patient facility under the jurisdiction of the department, shall be the responsibility of and shall be performed by the Capital Area Human Services District for the parishes of Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana only. The department shall not be responsible for and shall not perform these services and programs in said such parishes provided that if funds are not appropriated by the legislature for the district to provide these services and programs in said those parishes, the department shall continue to be responsible for and shall perform these services and programs in said those parishes.

E. The services and programs as described in Subsections A and B of this Section, excluding the operation and management of any inpatient facility for developmental disabilities and mental health under the jurisdiction of the department, shall be the responsibility of and shall be performed by the Florida Parishes Human Services Authority for the parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington only. The department shall not be responsible for and shall not perform these services and programs in said such parishes provided that if funds are not appropriated by the legislature for the authority to provide these services and programs in said those parishes, the department shall continue to be responsible for and shall perform these services and programs in said those parishes.

F. The services and programs as described in Subsections A and B of this Section, excluding the operation and management of any inpatient facility under the jurisdiction of the department, shall be the responsibility of and shall be performed by the Metropolitan Human Services District for the parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard, and Plaquemines only. The department shall not be responsible for and shall not perform these services and programs in said such parishes provided that if funds are not appropriated by the legislature for the district to provide these services and programs in said those parishes, the department shall continue to be responsible for and shall perform these services and programs in said those parishes.

G. The services and programs as described in Subsections A and B of this Section, excluding the operation and management of any inpatient facility under the jurisdiction of the department, shall be the responsibility of and shall be performed by the South Central Louisiana Human Services District for the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, and Terrebonne only. The department shall not be responsible for and shall not perform these services and programs in said such parishes provided that if funds are not appropriated by the legislature for the district to provide these services and programs in said those parishes, the department shall continue to be responsible for and shall perform these services and programs in said those parishes.

H. The services and programs as described in Subsections A and B of this Section, excluding the operation and management of any inpatient facility under the jurisdiction of the department, shall be the responsibility of and shall be performed by the Northeast Delta Human Services Authority for the parishes of Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union, and West Carroll only. The department shall not be responsible for and shall not perform these services and programs in said such parishes provided that if funds are not appropriated by the legislature for the district to provide these services and programs in said those parishes, the department shall continue to be responsible for and shall perform these services and programs in said those parishes.

2	A.(1) Funding for regional <u>substance-related and</u> addictive disorder services
3	as defined in Subsection B of this Section shall be allocated to each region according
4	to a formula developed by the assistant secretary of the office of behavioral health,
5	promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, and evaluated
6	each year to determine necessary changes.
7	(2) The formula developed by the office shall weigh certain elements in
8	determining the formula. The elements and their assigned weights are as follows:
9	* * *
10	(c) The estimated number of adults in a region needing treatment for
11	substance-related and addictive disorders shall be assigned a weight of twenty
12	percent.
13	* * *
14	B. "Regional substance-related and addictive disorder services" shall include
15	all treatment and prevention/education prevention or education services provided in
16	each region.
17	* * *
18	CHAPTER 15. COMPULSIVE AND PROBLEM GAMBLING DISORDERS
19	§841. Office of behavioral health; functions related to compulsive and problem
20	gambling <u>disorders</u>
21	A. The office of behavioral health of the Louisiana Department of Health
22	shall establish a program to provide information and referral services related to
23	compulsive or problem gambling disorders. The program may include treatment
24	services and shall include provision of a twenty-four hour, toll-free telephone
25	service, operated by persons with knowledge of programs and services available to
26	assist persons suffering from compulsive or problem gambling behavior gambling
27	disorders.
28	* * *

§772. Funding of regional addictive disorder services

1	§911. Definitions
2	As used in this Chapter and unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
3	(1) "Behavioral health services" means community-based mental health and
4	substance-related and addictive disorders services.
5	* * *
6	§913. Governing board; membership; appointment; terms; compensation
7	A.
8	* * *
9	(2) The parish appointees shall be persons with professional experience or
10	parents, consumers, or advocates in the fields of substance-related and addictive
11	disorders, developmental disabilities, mental health, or public health.
12	(3) The governor's three appointees shall be one member with experience in
13	the financial operation of a business enterprise, one member who is a parent,
14	consumer, or caregiver of a consumer of services, and one member who represents
15	one of the following fields: <u>substance-related and</u> addictive disorders,
16	developmental disabilities, mental health, or public health. The governing authority
17	of each parish may submit three names to the governor for consideration as one of
18	the governor's three appointees.
19	* * *
20	§915. Districts; functions, powers, and duties
21	A. Pursuant to a contract with the department, all human services districts
22	shall:
23	* * *
24	(3) Perform community-based functions for the care, diagnosis, training,
25	treatment, and education related to substance-related and addictive disorders,
26	including but not limited to alcohol, drug abuse, or gambling.
27	* * *
28	§931. Definitions; purposes
29	* * *

1	B. The purposes of an intervention and stabilization unit include, without
2	limitation, all of the following:
3	* * *
4	(2) To diminish the need in a community for recurrent crisis services for
5	persons suffering from mental illness, substance abuse a substance-related or
6	addictive disorder, or both conditions.
7	* * *
8	Section 3. R.S. 36:258(C) and 259(C)(10) are hereby amended and reenacted to read
9	as follows:
0	§258. Offices; purposes and functions
1	* * *
12	C. The consolidation of the administration of the offices for mental illness
13	<u>health</u> and of addictive disorders into the office of behavioral health will offer less
4	redundancy and greater benefits to Louisiana citizens in need of these services. The
15	office of behavioral health shall perform the functions of the state which provide
16	oversee services and continuity of care for the prevention, detection, treatment,
17	rehabilitation, and follow-up care of mental and emotional illness in Louisiana and
18	shall perform functions related to mental health. It shall also perform the functions
9	of the state relating to the care, training, treatment, and education of those suffering
20	from <u>substance-related or</u> addictive disorders and the prevention of <u>substance-related</u>
21	and addictive disorders and administer the substance-related and addictive disorders
22	programs in the state. It shall administer monitor residential and outpatient care
23	facilities of the state for persons who are mentally ill with mental illness, persons
24	suffering from substance-related or addictive disorders, and persons suffering from
25	co-occurring mental illness and substance-related or addictive disorders.
26	* * *
27	§259. Transfer of agencies and functions to Louisiana Department of Health

1	C. The following agencies, as defined by R.S. 36:3, are transferred to and
2	hereafter shall be within the Louisiana Department of Health, as provided in Part II
3	of Chapter 22 of this Title:
4	* * *
5	(10) East Louisiana State Hospital Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System
6	(Jackson)
7	* * *
8	Section 4. R.S. 40:1237.1(A)(9)(a)(ii)(introductory paragraph) and 2142(A) are
9	hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:
10	§1237.1. Definitions and general application
11	A. As used in this Part:
12	* * *
13	(9)(a) "State health care provider" or "person covered by this Part" means:
14	* * *
15	(ii) A person acting in a professional capacity in providing health care
16	services, by or on behalf of the state, including but not limited to a physician,
17	psychologist, coroner, and assistant coroner who is a licensed physician when acting
18	solely in accordance with the Mental Behavioral Health Law as provided in R.S.
19	28:50 et seq., provided that the premium costs of such malpractice coverage shall be
20	the responsibility of the coroner's office, dentist, a licensed dietician or licensed
21	nutritionist employed by, referred by, or performing work under contract for, a state
22	health care provider or other person already covered by this Part, registered nurse,
23	licensed practical nurse, nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, pharmacist,
24	optometrist, podiatrist, physical therapist, occupational therapist, licensed respiratory
25	therapist, licensed radiologic technologist, licensed clinical laboratory scientist,
26	social worker, hospital administrator, or licensed professional counselor, who is
27	either:
28	* * *

§2142. Geriatric hospitals and units

A. The department may establish and administer geriatric hospitals or units to receive and care for persons who are elderly or infirm who have been discharged by a hospital for persons with mental illness and for other persons who are elderly or infirm who are in need of nursing and medical care. Such hospitals or units may be established on sites designated by the department in quarters constructed or designated by the department, provided that no such geriatric hospital or unit may be established on any site located more than five air miles from the administrative office of East Louisiana State Hospital Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System or more than one air mile from the administrative office of Central Louisiana State Hospital.

* * *

Section 5. Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 648(A)(1) and (B)(1), 657, 657.1(A)(4), and 657.2(A) are hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

Art. 648. Procedure after determination of mental capacity or incapacity

A. The criminal prosecution shall be resumed unless the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant does not have the mental capacity to proceed. If the court determines that the defendant lacks mental capacity to proceed, the proceedings shall be suspended and one of the following dispositions made:

(1) If the court determines that the defendant's mental capacity is likely to be restored within ninety days by outpatient care and treatment at an institution a treatment facility as defined by R.S. 28:2(29) R.S. 28:2 while remaining in the custody of the criminal authorities, and if the person is not charged with a felony or a misdemeanor classified as an offense against the person and is considered by the court to be unlikely to commit crimes of violence, then the court may order outpatient care and treatment at any institution as defined by R.S. 28:2(29) R.S. 28:2.

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B.(1) In no instance shall such custody, care, and treatment exceed the time of the maximum sentence the defendant could receive if convicted of the crime with which he is charged. At any time after commitment and on the recommendation of the superintendent of the institution that the defendant will not attain the capacity to proceed with his trial in the foreseeable future, the court shall, within sixty days and after at least ten days notice to the district attorney, defendant's counsel, and the Bureau of Legal Services bureau of legal services of the Louisiana Department of Health, conduct a contradictory hearing to determine whether the mentally defective defendant is, and will in the foreseeable future be, incapable of standing trial and whether he is a danger to himself or others.

* * *

Art. 657. Discharge or release; hearing

After considering the report or reports filed pursuant to Articles 655 and 656, the court may either continue the commitment or hold a contradictory hearing to determine whether the committed person is no longer mentally ill has a mental illness as defined by R.S. 28:2(14) R.S. 28:2 and can be discharged, or can be released on probation, without danger to others or to himself as defined by R.S. 28:2(3) and (4) R.S. 28:2. At the hearing the burden shall be upon the state to seek continuance of the confinement by proving by clear and convincing evidence that the committed person is currently both mentally ill has a mental illness and is dangerous. After the hearing, and upon filing written findings of fact and conclusions of law, the court may order the committed person discharged, released on probation subject to specified conditions for a fixed or an indeterminate period, or recommitted to the state mental institution. A copy of the judgment and order containing the written findings of fact and conclusions of law shall be forwarded to the administrator of the forensic facility. Notice to the counsel for the committed person and the district attorney of the contradictory hearing shall be given at least thirty days prior to the hearing.

1	Art. 657.1. Conditional release; criteria
2	A. At any time the court considers a recommendation from the hospital-
3	based review panel that the person may be discharged or released on probation, it
4	may place the insanity acquittee on conditional release if it finds the following:
5	* * *
6	(4) Conditional release will not present an undue risk of danger to others or
7	self, as defined in R.S. 28:2(3) and (4) R.S. 28:2.
8	* * *
9	Art. 657.2. Conditional release; additional requirements
10	A. Upon an application for conditional release of a person, who has been
11	committed to a state hospital or other treatment facility pursuant to this Chapter upon
12	the grounds that the adverse effects of a mental illness are in remission, and if after
13	a hearing the court determines that the applicant will not likely be a danger to others
14	or himself, as defined in R.S. 28:2(3) and (4) R.S. 28:2, if he is under supervision
15	and his treatment is monitored in the community, the court shall not consider the
16	applicant to be in stable remission from the adverse effects of a mental illness until
17	the applicant is placed with an appropriate forensic conditional release program for
18	at least one year but not more than five years.
19	* * *
20	Section 6. Children's Code Article 1404(9) is hereby amended and reenacted to read
21	as follows:
22	Art. 1404. Definitions
23	As used in this Title:
24	* * *
25	(9) "Family psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner" means an individual
26	who maintains the credentials as such and meets the requirements of a "psychiatric
27	mental health nurse practitioner" as provided in R.S. 28:2(21.2) R.S. 28:2. Further,

1 a family psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner shall have been engaged in 2 clinical practice for not less than three years. 3 4 Section 7. R.S. 28:2(11), 22.4, 22.10, 52.1, 95, 182, Chapter 6 of Title 28 of the 5 Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 28:501 through 506, and Chapter 7 6 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 28:561, are hereby 7 repealed in their entirety. 8 Section 8. The Louisiana State Law Institute is hereby directed to stop printing any 9 text appearing in R.S. 28:567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, and 573 and to replace such text with 10 a note at each section to reflect the repeal of the section pursuant to Acts 2013, No. 308, §2, 11 effective on the date of publication of final administrative rules for Behavioral Health

DIGEST

Services Provider licensing (September 20, 2015).

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 341 Original

12

2017 Regular Session

Dustin Miller

Abstract: Amends laws relative to behavioral health and mental health to provide for current practice and for appropriate terminology.

<u>Proposed law</u> changes the heading of Title 28 of the La. Revised Statutes of 1950 <u>from</u> "Mental Health" <u>to</u> "Behavioral Health".

<u>Proposed law</u> defines "behavioral health" as a term which is used to refer to both mental health and substance use.

<u>Proposed law</u> amends <u>present law</u> relative to behavioral health, mental health, treatment of mental illness and substance-related and addictive disorders, and facilities for and providers of such treatment to reflect current healthcare practices.

<u>Proposed law</u> amends <u>present law</u> to institute new terminology and definitions of terms in laws pertaining to behavioral health and mental health.

<u>Proposed law</u> revises <u>present law</u> to reflect current healthcare practices and terminology relative to the following:

- (1) Healthcare services for persons with mental illness and substance-related and addictive disorders.
- (2) Care and treatment of persons with behavioral health needs, and facilities for and providers of such care and treatment.

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CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

(3) Administration of state psychiatric hospitals.

<u>Proposed law</u> makes technical changes and corrections in <u>present law</u> relative to mental health and behavioral health.

(Amends R.S. 17:1607, the heading of Title 28 of the La. Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:1, 2(1), (7), (9), (10), (14), (17), (20), (21), (26), (29), (32)(a) and (b), 3, the heading of Part I-A of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the La. Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:11, 12, 13(intro. para.), (1), (3), and (5), 14, 15(A)(intro. para.), (3), (9), and (B), the heading of Part II of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the La. Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:21(A) and (B), 21.1, 22(B)(intro. para.) and (C)(1), 22.5, 22.7(A), 22.9-25, 25.1(A), (C)(1)(a)(intro. para.) and (v), (b), (c), (2)(a)(iv), and (D), 25.2, the heading of Part III of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the La. Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:50(1), (3), (4), and (6), 51(C), 51.1(A)(1), 52(A)-(C), (G)(2)(a), and (H)(2), 52.2, 52.3, 52.4(A)-(C), 53(A), (B)(1) and (2)(b) and (d)(intro. para.), (G)(2) and (6), (J), (K)(1), and (L)(1) and (3), 53.2(A)(intro. para.) and (1), (B), (C)(3), and (F), 54(A) and (D)(1)(intro. para.), (a), and (3), 55(B), (E)(1) and (3)-(5), (F), (G), (I), and (J), 56(A)(1)(a) and (2)(b), (B), (C), and (G), 59(C) and (D), 62, 64(F), 67(1) and (3), 69(A)(1), 70(A), (B)(intro. para.) and (1), and (E)(2)(f), 71(B), (C), (E), and (F), 72(A), 73, 91-93, 94(A), 96(A)-(C) and (E)-(H), 96.1(A), (B), and (D)-(F), 97-145, 146(A), 147, the heading of Part VI of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the La. Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:171(C)(4)(a) and (D)(5), 171.1(intro. para.) and (5)-(8), 172-184, 185(A), 200-202, 215.2(1)(intro. para.) and (2), 215.3(A) and (B), 215.4(A), the heading of Part X of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the La. Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:221(1)-(6), (8), (9), and (11)-(13), 222-225, 227(A), (C), and (E), 228, 229(A) and (C), 230(A)(intro. para.) and (2)(a) and (d)(i), (B), and (C), 232, 233(2), 234(intro. para.) and (2), the heading of Chapter 5 of Title 28 of the La. Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:475, 476, 477(1) and (3)(a)(intro. para.) and (b), 478(A), the heading of Chapter 11 of Title 28 of the La. Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:771, 772(A)(1) and (2)(c) and (B), the heading of Chapter 15 of Title 28 of the La. Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:841(A), 911(1), 913(A)(2) and (3), 915(A)(3), and 931(B)(2), R.S. 36:258(C) and 259(C)(10), R.S. 40:1237.1(A)(9)(a)(ii)(intro. para.) and 2142(A), C.Cr.P. Arts. 648(A)(1) and (B)(1), 657, 657.1(A)(4), and 657.2(A), and Ch.C. Art. 1404(9); Adds R.S. 28:2(33) through (39); Repeals R.S. 28:2(11), 22.4, 22.10, 52.1, 95, 182, 501-506, and 561)