2017 Regular Session

ACT No. 369

HOUSE BILL NO. 341

BY REPRESENTATIVE DUSTIN MILLER

1 AN ACT 2 To amend and reenact R.S. 17:1607, the heading of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised 3 Statutes of 1950, the heading of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised 4 Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:1, 2(1), (7), (9), (10), (14), (17), (20), (21), (26), (29), and 5 (32)(a) and (b), 3, the heading of Part I-A of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana 6 Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:11, 12, 13(introductory paragraph), (1), and (3) 7 through (5), 14, 15(A)(introductory paragraph), (3), (9), and (B), the heading of Part 8 II of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:21(A) 9 and (B), 21.1, 22(B)(introductory paragraph) and (C)(1), 22.5, 22.7(A), 22.9, 23, 25, 10 25.1(A), (C)(1)(a)(introductory paragraph) and (v), (b), (c), (2)(a)(iv), and (D), 25.2, 11 the heading of Part III of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 12 1950, R.S. 28:50(1), (3), (4), and (6), 51(C), 51.1(A)(1), 52(A) through (C), 13 (G)(2)(a), and (H)(2), 52.2, 52.3, 52.4(A) through (C), 53(A), (B)(1) and (2)(b) and 14 (d)(introductory paragraph), (G)(2) and (6), (J), (K)(1), and (L)(1) and (3), 15 53.2(A)(introductory paragraph) and (1), (B), (C)(3), and (F), 54(A) and 16 (D)(1)(introductory paragraph) and (a) and (3), 55(B), (E)(1) and (3) through (5), (F), 17 (G), (I), and (J), 56(A)(1)(a) and (2)(b), (B), (C), and (G), 59(A), (C), and (D), 62, 18 64(F), 67(1) and (3), 69(A)(1), 70(A), (B)(introductory paragraph) and (1), and 19 (E)(2)(f), 71(B), (C), (E), and (F), 72(A), 73, 91 through 93, 94(A), 96(A) through (C) and (E) through (H), 96.1(A), (B), and (D) through (F), 97 through 100, 101 20 21 through 145, 146(A), 147, the heading of Part VI of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the 22 Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:171(C)(4)(a) and (D)(5), 23 171.1(introductory paragraph) and (5) through (8), 172 through 181, 183, 184, 185(A), 200 through 202, 215.2(1)(introductory paragraph) and (2), 215.3(A) and 24

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

	(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) and
	(16), 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, 100.1, 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.
it e	nacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

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

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

East Louisiana State Hospital Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System

A. Upon the recommendation of the director of the forensic unit of the East Louisiana State Hospital Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System at Jackson and

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

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 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 two-year service or a pro rata percentage of funds received if he completes less than two years service.

B. Information concerning any scholarships awarded pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of this Section shall be published on the Louisiana Department of Health website. Such information shall include the name of the recipient and the award amount.

Section 2. The heading of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, the heading of Chapter 1 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), and (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), and (3) through (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, 23, 25, 25.1(A), (C)(1)(a)(introductory paragraph) and (v), (b), (c), (2)(a)(iv), and (D), 25.2, the heading of Part III of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:50(1), (3), (4), and (6), 51(C), 51.1(A)(1), 52(A) through (C),

HB NO. 341	ENROLLEI
------------	----------

1	(G)(2)(a), and (H)(2), 52.2, 52.3, 52.4(A) through (C), 53(A), (B)(1) and (2)(b) and
2	(d)(introductory paragraph), (G)(2) and (6), (J), (K)(1), and (L)(1) and (3),
3	$53.2 (A) (introductory paragraph) and (1), (B), (C) (3), and (F), \\ 54 (A) and (D) (1) (introductory Paragraph) and (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D)$
4	paragraph) and (a) and (3), 55(B), (E)(1) and (3) through (5), (F), (G), (I), and (J),
5	56(A)(1)(a) and (2)(b), (B), (C), and (G), 59(A), (C), and (D), 62, 64(F), 67(1) and (3),
6	69(A)(1), 70(A), (B)(introductory paragraph) and (1), and (E)(2)(f), 71(B), (C), (E), and (F),
7	72(A), 73, 91 through 93, 94(A), 96(A) through (C) and (E) through (H), 96.1(A), (B), and
8	(D) through (F), 97 through 100, 101 through 145, 146(A), 147, the heading of Part VI of
9	Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:171(C)(4)(a) and
10	(D)(5), 171.1(introductory paragraph) and (5) through (8), 172 through 181, 183, 184,
11	185(A), 200 through 202, 215.2(1)(introductory paragraph) and (2), 215.3(A) and (B),
12	215.4(A), the heading of Part X of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes
13	of 1950, R.S. 28:221(1) through (6), (8), (9), and (11) through (13), 222 through 225,
14	227(A), (C), and (E), 228, 229(A) and (C), 230(A)(introductory paragraph) and (2)(a) and
15	$(d)(i), (B), and (C), 232, 233(2), 234 (introductory paragraph) \ and \ (2), the \ heading \ of \ Chapter$
16	5 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:475, 476, 477(1) and
17	(3)(a)(introductory paragraph) and (b), 478(A), the heading of Chapter 11 of Title 28 of the
18	Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:771, 772(A)(1) and (2)(c) and (B), the heading
19	of Chapter 15 of Title 28 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 28:841(A), 911(1),
20	913(A)(2) and (3), 915(A)(3), and 931(B)(2) are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S.
21	28:2(33) through (39) are hereby enacted to read as follows:
22	TITLE 28. MENTAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

TITLE 28. MENTAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

CHAPTER 1. MENTAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH LAW

PART I. SHORT TITLE, INTERPRETATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

25 §1. Short title

23

24

26

28

29

This Chapter may be cited as the Mental Behavioral Health Law.

27 §2. Definitions

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

1	(1) "Conditional discharge" means the physical release of a judicially
2	committed person from a treatment facility by the director or administrator or by the
3	court. The patient may be required to report for outpatient treatment as a condition
4	of his release. The judicial commitment of such persons shall remain in effect for
5	a period of up to one hundred twenty days and during this time the person may be
6	hospitalized involuntarily for appropriate medical reasons upon court order.
7	* * *
8	(7) "Director" or "superintendent" "administrator" means a person in charge
9	of a treatment facility or his deputy.
10	* * *
11	(9) "Formal voluntary admission" means the admission of a person suffering
12	from mental illness or substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder
13	desiring admission to a treatment facility for diagnosis and/or or treatment of such
14	condition who may be formally admitted upon his written request. Such persons
15	may be detained following a request for discharge pursuant to R.S. 28:52.2.
16	(10) "Gravely disabled" means the condition of a person who is unable to
17	provide for his own basic physical needs, such as essential food, clothing, medical
18	care, and shelter, as a result of serious mental illness or substance abuse a substance-
19	related or addictive disorder and is unable to survive safely in freedom or protect
20	himself from serious harm; the. The term also includes incapacitation by alcohol,
21	which means the condition of a person who, as a result of the use of alcohol, is
22	unconscious or whose judgment is otherwise so impaired that he is incapable of
23	realizing and making a rational decision with respect to his need for treatment.
24	* * *
25	(14) "Mental health advocacy service" means a service established by the
26	state of Louisiana for the purpose of providing legal counsel and representation for
27	persons with mental disabilities illness or substance-related or addictive disorders

30 * * *

protected.

28

29

and for children and to ensure ensuring that their the legal rights of those persons are

(17) "Patient" means any person detained and taken care of as a person who is mentally ill has a mental illness or person who is suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder.

* * *

- (20) "Person with who has a mental illness" means any person with a psychiatric disorder which has substantial adverse effects on his ability to function and who requires care and treatment. It does not refer to a person with, solely, an intellectual disability; or who suffers solely from epilepsy, alcoholism, or drug abuse or a substance-related or addictive disorder.
- (21) "Petition" means a written civil complaint filed by a person of legal age alleging that a person is mentally ill has a mental illness or is suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder and requires judicial commitment to a treatment facility.

* * *

(26) "Respondent" means a person alleged to be mentally ill have a mental illness or be suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder and for whom an application for commitment to a treatment facility has been filed.

* * *

(29) "Substance abuse" means the condition of a person who uses narcotic, stimulant, depressant, soporific, tranquilizing, or hallucinogenic drugs or alcohol to the extent that it renders the person dangerous to himself or others or renders the person gravely disabled: "Substance use disorder" refers to a pattern of symptoms resulting from use of a substance which the individual continues to take, despite experiencing problems as a result. Substance use disorders occur when the recurrent use of alcohol, drugs, or both causes clinically and functionally significant 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.

* * *

- (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 or client. 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 <u>Public and private behavioral health</u> 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.
- (v) (iv) Public or private general hospitals.
- 22 (vi) (v) Public or private mental psychiatric hospitals.
- 23 (vii) Detoxification centers.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

27

28

29

30

- 24 (viii) Substance abuse clinics.
- 25 (ix) Substance abuse in-patient facility.
- (x) (vi) Forensic facilities.
 - (b) Patients involuntarily hospitalized by emergency certificate or mental health treatment shall not be admitted to the facilities listed in Items (ii), (iii), (iv), (viii) or (x) of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, except that patients Clients in custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections may be admitted to

forensic facilities by emergency certificate provided that judicial commitment proceedings are initiated during the period of treatment at the forensic facility authorized by emergency certificate. Patients involuntarily hospitalized by emergency certificate for substance abuse treatment shall not be admitted to the facilities listed in Items (ii), (iii), (iv), or (x) of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph. Judicial commitments, however, may be made to any of the above facilities listed in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph except forensic facilities. However, in the case of any involuntary hospitalization as a result of such emergency certificate for substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder or in the case of any judicial commitment as the result of substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder, such commitment or hospitalization may be made to any of the above facilities listed in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, except forensic facilities, provided that such facility has a substance abuse in-patient substance-related or addictive disorder inpatient operation maintained separate and apart from any mental health in-patient inpatient operation at such facility.

* * *

(33)(a) "Addictive disorder" is a primary, chronic neurobiologic disease with genetic, psychosocial, and environmental factors influencing its development and manifestations. An addictive disorder is characterized by behaviors that include one or more of the following:

- (i) Impaired control over drug use.
- (ii) Compulsive use.
 - (iii) Continued use despite harm.
- 24 <u>(iv) Cravings.</u>

- (b) Addictive disorders include mood-altering behaviors or activities or process addictions. Examples of process addictions include, without limitation, gambling, spending, shopping, eating, and sexual activity.
- (34) "Behavioral health" is a term used to refer to both mental health and substance use.

1	(35) "Client" refers to a recipient of services who has been charged with or
2	convicted of a crime and who requires special protection and restraint in a forensic
3	treatment facility.
4	(36) "Legal guardian" means a person judicially or statutorily designated
5	with the duty and authority to make decisions in matters having a permanent effect
6	on the life and development of the individual on whose behalf the guardianship is
7	established.
8	(37) "Local governing entity" means an integrated human services delivery
9	system with local accountability and management and which provides behavioral
10	health and developmental disabilities services through local human services districts
11	and authorities.
12	(38) "State psychiatric hospital" means a public, state-owned and operated
13	inpatient facility for the treatment of mental illness and substance-related and
14	addictive disorders.
15	(39) "Substance-related disorders" encompass disorders relating to the use
16	of drugs in any of the following classes, which are not fully distinct:
17	(a) Alcohol.
18	(b) Caffeine.
19	(c) Cannabis.
20	(d) Hallucinogens, with separate categories for phencyclidine or similarly
21	acting arylcyclohexylamines and for other hallucinogens.
22	(e) Inhalants.
23	(f) Opioids.
24	(g) Sedatives, hypnotics, and anxiolytics.
25	(h) Stimulants, including amphetamine-type substances and cocaine.
26	(i) Tobacco.
27	(j) Other or unknown substances.
28	§3. Application of Chapter; costs
29	The provisions of this Chapter apply to persons who are suffering from
30	mental illness or substance abuse substance-related or addictive disorders. Nothing

in this Chapter referring to costs shall be construed to defer or prevent the care of a person in a state mental institution psychiatric hospital or state treatment facility, nor their his release therefrom.

* * *

PART I-A. MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

PRESERVATION ACT

§11. Short title

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

This Part shall be known and may be cited as the "Mental and Behavioral Health Services Preservation Act".

§12. Legislative declaration of intent

It is the intent of the legislature to preserve vital state funding for mental behavioral health services to ensure delivery of and access to quality care for those in desperate need of such services throughout the state. Many citizens in the state have limited access to mental and behavioral health services because of the massive cuts, both federal and state, in mental and behavioral health funding. The legislature also finds that the provision of high-quality mental and behavioral health services, regardless of setting, is of overriding importance. The state wholly supports efforts to assist individuals suffering from serious and persistent mental illness, substancerelated or addictive disorders, or both in their efforts to participate fully in society. 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.
- (4) Implementation of a system of reimbursement by the Medical Assistance Program to private hospitals and to state hospitals for covered Medicaid services that, to the extent possible, allocates funding in the areas of the state based on needs, population, and acuity level as determined by the Louisiana Department of Health

<u>department</u>. The <u>above-mentioned</u> system of reimbursement <u>provided for in this</u>

<u>Paragraph</u> may be subject to approval by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid

Services.

(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 <u>local</u> 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 behavioral health of the citizens of the state by making treatment and support

ENROLLED

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

Page 13 of 78

necessary to comply with the provisions of the State Mental Health Plan.

office of behavioral health of the department may reorganize and consolidate the

administration of the hospitals or facilities, including the Feliciana Forensic Facility,

the Greenwell Springs Hospital, and the New Orleans Adolescent Hospital as

26

27

28

29

1	B. The assistant secretary of the office of behavioral health of the department
2	may establish residential settings as satellite facilities to these hospitals from funds
3	presently allocated or to be allocated to these institutions hospitals by the legislature.
4	* * *
5	§21.1. Alcoholism Substance-related and addictive disorders; treatment in state
6	supported psychiatric hospitals
7	A. The Louisiana Department of Health is authorized to accept as indigent
8	patients poor and destitute persons suffering from alcoholism co-occurring
9	substance-related or addictive disorders and to give such patients the care and
10	treatment required to restore them in mind and body.
11	B. The purpose of this Section is to recognize alcoholism substance-related
12	and addictive disorders as a sickness or disease and to place those suffering from it
13	in the same position relative to obtaining treatment as persons suffering from other
14	diseases.
15	§22. Crisis response system
16	* * *
17	B. Each human service district, authority, <u>local governing entity</u> , or region
18	of the Louisiana Department of Health shall develop a plan to do all of the following:
19	* * *
20	C. Each crisis response system will be designed by a local collaborative
21	which shall include but not be limited to:
22	(1) The local provider of mental health, substance-related or addictive
23	disorders, and developmental disability services.
24	* * *
25	§22.5. Community mental health centers behavioral health clinics; behavioral health
26	services providers
27	The community mental health centers located in Lafayette, Pineville, Lake
28	Charles, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Crowley, Shreveport, and Monroe for the care,
29	treatment, and rehabilitation at the community level of persons with mental illness
30	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 office of Central Louisiana State Hospital. Persons admitted to such geriatric hospitals or units or their responsible relatives shall pay the cost of their maintenance and care.

27 * * *

§22.9. Rosenblum Mental Health Center

The name of the Hammond Mental Health Center is changed to the Rosenblum Mental Health Center and under such name it shall continue to serve as

HB NO. 341	ENROLLEI

1	an outpatient center for the care, treatment, and renabilitation of persons with who
2	have a mental illness and persons who are mentally defective with intellectual or
3	developmental disabilities at the region level.
4	§23. Psychiatric inpatient units in state general hospitals
5	The department shall may establish psychiatric inpatient units in state-owned
6	or state-contracted general hospitals for the emergency and temporary care of cases
7	of acute mental illness.
8	§25. Provisions for close confinement of certain mental patients who have a mental
9	illness
10	A. At institutions hospitals that it may designate, the department may
11	provide facilities for the care and confinement of mental patients who have a mental
12	illness and who require close confinement in the interest of themselves and of the
13	public.
14	B. The department shall designate places of confinement for patients of
15	dangerous tendencies and for those clients charged with or convicted of a crime or
16	misdemeanor who require special protection and restraint.
17	§25.1. Establishment of Feliciana Forensic Facility; authorization to establish
18	forensic facilities in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, and Alexandria
19	A. The forensic unit at East Louisiana State Hospital Eastern Louisiana
20	Mental Health System is hereby declared to be a separate and distinct facility from
21	East Louisiana State Hospital and hereafter shall be known as the Feliciana Forensic
22	Facility.
23	* * *
24	C.(1)(a) The superintendent director or administrator of any such facility
25	shall admit only those persons:
26	* * *
27	(v) Judicially committed to and transferred from any state hospital for
28	persons with who have a mental illness or who are inebriate substance-related or
29	addictive disorder.

1	(b) A transfer from any other state hospital shall be had only after the
2	director or administrator of the transferring facility, in concurrence with two
3	psychiatrists, has determined and certified in writing to such forensic facility that the
4	person to be transferred is dangerous to others and that the transferring facility
5	cannot adequately protect its staff and patients from such person.
6	(c) The decision to transfer shall not be made until after the person who is
7	proposed to be transferred has had an opportunity to be heard regarding his actions
8	upon which the proposed transfer is based by the director or administrator and two
9	concurring psychiatrists.
10	* * *
11	(2)(a) The administrator of the Feliciana Forensic Facility shall refuse
12	admission to any person if:
13	* * *
14	(iv) The person from a state hospital or correctional institution is not
15	accompanied by a summary of the facts presented at the hearing at which the person
16	objected to his transfer to the forensic facility and a summary of the person's
17	objections.
18	* * *
19	D. The department may contract with local law enforcement agencies and
20	the Department of Public Safety and Corrections to provide security personnel for
21	mental health patients clients placed in such forensic units, or other facilities to
22	which such patients clients may be temporarily referred for medical treatment.
23	§25.2. Granting of passes to patients Feliciana Forensic Facility clients
24	A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, including any
25	provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the administrator of the Feliciana
26	Forensic Facility, in his discretion, may grant any patient client committed to his
27	custody a pass or furlough from the facility, except those patients clients who are
28	under commitment to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.
29	B. The administrator shall not grant any patient client a pass or furlough for
30	release from the facility except upon the recommendation of the patient's client's

HB NO. 341	ENROLLED
112 110 10 11	<u> </u>

1	treating psychiatrist and with prior approval of the committing court. The
2	administrator may impose conditions on a pass or furlough. Any pass or furlough
3	granted shall be for a fixed period of time.
4	* * *
5	PART III. EXAMINATION, ADMISSION, COMMITMENT, AND
6	TREATMENT OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM MENTAL ILLNESS AND
7	SUBSTANCE ABUSE SUBSTANCE-RELATED OR ADDICTIVE DISORDERS
8	§50. Declaration of policy
9	The underlying policy of this Chapter is as follows:
10	(1) That persons with who have a mental illness and persons suffering from
1	substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder be encouraged to seek
12	voluntary treatment.
13	* * *
14	(3) That continuity of care for persons with who have a mental illness and
15	persons suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder be
16	provided.
17	(4) That mental health and substance abuse substance-related and addictive
18	disorder treatment services be delivered as near to the place of residence of the
19	person receiving such services as is reasonably possible and medically appropriate.
20	* * *
21	(6) That no person solely as a result of mental illness, or alcoholism
22	substance-related or addictive disorder, or incapacitation by alcohol shall be confined
23	in any jail, prison, correctional facility, or criminal detention center. This shall not
24	apply to persons arrested, charged, or convicted under Title 14 of the Louisiana
25	Revised Statutes of 1950.
26	* * *
27	§51. Procedures for admission
28	* * *
29	C. The Louisiana Department of Health, through its hospitals, mental
30	behavioral health clinics, and similar institutions, shall have the duty to assist

<u>facilities</u> , may <u>direct</u> petitioners and other persons in the <u>preparation of to appropriate</u>
resources regarding petitions for commitment, requests for protective custody orders,
and requests for emergency certificates, upon request of such persons.

§51.1. Treatment facility; staff membership and institutional privileges; certain health care healthcare providers

A.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of the law to the contrary, the governing body of a treatment facility, as defined in R.S. 28:2, may grant staff membership, specifically delineated institutional privileges, or both, to any duly licensed, certified, or registered health care healthcare provider in accordance with the needs and bylaws of the treatment facility, including but not limited to a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, medical psychologist, or psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner, as defined in R.S. 28:2.

* * *

§52. Voluntary admissions; general provisions

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 may apply for voluntary admission to a treatment facility. The admitting physician may admit the person on either a formal or informal basis, as hereinafter provided.

B. Admitting physicians are encouraged to admit persons with who have a mental illness or persons suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder to treatment facilities on voluntary admission status whenever medically feasible.

C. No director <u>or administrator</u> of a treatment facility shall prohibit any person who <u>is mentally ill has a mental illness</u> or person who is suffering from <u>substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder</u> from applying for 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 in order to have his admission status changed to voluntary status.

30 * * *

2.		*	*	*

(2) Knowing and voluntary consent shall be determined by the ability of the individual to understand all of the following:

(a) That the treatment facility to which the patient is requesting admission is one for persons with who have a mental illness or persons suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder.

* * *

H.

10 * * *

(2)(a) Notwithstanding the provision provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, 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 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 or administrator of the treatment 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 or informal 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.

C.D. A person admitted pursuant to this Section may object to his admission at any time. If the person informs a staff member of his desire to object to his admission, a staff member shall assist him in preparing and submitting a valid written objection to the director or administrator of the treatment facility. Upon receipt of a valid objection, the director or administrator shall release the person within seventy-two hours unless proceedings are instituted pursuant to R.S. 28:53 or R.S. 28:54.

D. E. In no case shall a patient remain on noncontested status longer than three months. Within that time, the patient must be converted to either a formal or an informal voluntary status, or be involuntarily hospitalized pursuant to R.S. 28:53 or R.S. 28:54, or be discharged.

§52.4. Admission by relative <u>or legal guardian for substance-related or addictive</u>
<u>disorder treatment</u>

A. A person suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder may be admitted and detained at a public or private general hospital or a substance abuse in-patient other treatment facility for observation, diagnosis, and treatment for a medically necessary period not to exceed twenty-eight days, when a parent, spouse, legal guardian, or the major child of the person if that child has attained the age of 18 eighteen years has admitted the person or caused him to be admitted pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 28:53.2.

B. At the time of admission of the person, the parent, spouse, <u>legal guardian</u>, or the major child of the person if that child has attained the age of 18 <u>eighteen</u> years shall execute or provide a written statement of facts, including personal observations, leading to the conclusion that the person is suffering from substance abuse a <u>substance-related or addictive disorder</u> and is dangerous to himself or others or is gravely disabled, specifically describing any dangerous acts or threats, and stating that the person has been encouraged to seek treatment but is unwilling to be evaluated on a voluntary basis.

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.

(2) A person suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive 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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

26

27

28

29

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 healthcare 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:

24 * * *

(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 disorder or mental illness.

30 * * *

(d)	The determinati	ion of	whether	r the	person	examine	ed is i	n need	d of
immediate c	eare and treatment	t in a tr	eatment	facili	ty becau	ise the pa	tient is	either	any
of the follow	ving:								
		*	*	*					

G.

6 * * *

(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.

28 * * *

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

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 healthcare 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-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.

(c) The physician shall make a reasonable effort to consult with the primary physician or primary care provider outside the facility that who 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.

* * *

L.(1) A peace officer or a peace officer accompanied by an emergency medical service trained technician may take a person into protective custody and transport him to a treatment facility for a medical evaluation when, as a result of his personal observation, the peace officer or emergency medical service technician has reasonable grounds to believe the person is a proper subject for involuntary admission to a treatment facility because the person is acting in a manner dangerous to himself or dangerous to others, is gravely disabled, and is in need of immediate hospitalization to protect such a person or others from physical harm. The person may only be transported only to one of the following facilities: a treatment facility as defined in R.S. 28:2.

- (a) A community mental health center.
- (b) A public or private general hospital.
- (c) A public or private mental hospital.
- (d) A detoxification center.
 - (e) A substance abuse clinic.
- (f) A substance abuse in-patient facility.

21 * * *

(3) In the case of a person suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder and where any of the above facilities are unavailable no treatment facility is available, the peace officer and emergency medical service technician may use whatever means or facilities available to protect the health and safety of the person suffering from substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder until such time as any of the above facilities a treatment facility become becomes available. In taking a person into protective custody the peace officer and emergency medical service technician may take reasonable steps to protect themselves. A peace officer or emergency medical service technician who acts in

compliance with this <u>section</u> <u>Section</u> is acting in the course of his official duty and <u>cannot shall not</u> be <u>subjected subject</u> to criminal or civil liability as a result thereof.

3 * * *

§53.2. Order for custody; grounds; civil liability; criminal penalty for making a false statement

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 or judge 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:

* * *

(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.

29 * * *

1

2

3

4

5

6

11

21

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

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 7 others or gravely disabled. If the court determines that probable cause exists, the 8 court shall appoint a physician, preferably a psychiatrist, or medical psychologist to 9 examine the respondent and make a written report to the court and the respondent's 10 attorney on the form provided by the office of behavioral health of the Louisiana Department of Health. The court-appointed physician or medical psychologist may 12 be the respondent's treating physician or medical psychologist. The written report 13 shall be made available to counsel for the respondent at least three days before the 14 hearing. This report shall set forth specifically the objective factors leading to the 15 conclusion that the person has a mental illness or suffers from substance abuse a 16 substance-related or addictive disorder, the actions or statements by the person 17 leading to the conclusion that the mental illness or substance abuse substance-related 18 addictive disorder causes the person to be dangerous to himself or others or to be 19 gravely disabled and in need of immediate treatment as a result of such illness or 20 abuse disorder, and why involuntary confinement and treatment are indicated. The following criteria should be considered by the physician or medical psychologist: 22 (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.

(3) If the respondent refuses to be examined by the court appointed courtappointed physician or medical psychologist 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 medical psychologist or the court appointed court-appointed

physician or medical psychologist, 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 facility 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.

* * *

- (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 who 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.

(c) The physician shall make a reasonable effort to consult with the primary physician or primary care provider outside the facility that who 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.

- (2) If the director <u>or administrator</u> 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 consent otherwise provided for in this Section.
- J. No director <u>or administrator</u> of a treatment facility shall prohibit any person who <u>is mentally ill has a mental illness</u> or person who is suffering from <u>substance abuse a substance-related or addictive disorder</u> from applying for 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. §56. Judicial commitment; review; appeals

A.(1)(a) Except as provided in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph, all judicial commitments except those for alcoholism alcohol use disorder shall be for 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.

* * *

(2)

7 * * *

(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.

* * *

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 <u>or</u> <u>administrator</u> 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 <u>or administrator</u> 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 <u>or administrator</u> may discharge any patient if in his opinion discharge is appropriate. The director <u>or administrator</u> 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 to periodic reports and review, and a hearing pursuant to Subsections A and B of this Section.
- (4) An extension of a conditional discharge may be granted upon application by the director <u>or administrator</u> of the treatment facility to the court and notification to respondent's counsel of record. The court may grant the extension of the

conditional discharge for a period of up to one hundred twenty days. No further extension may be made without a contradictory hearing. The burden of proof is on the director <u>or administrator</u> of the treatment facility to show why continued treatment is necessary.

* * *

§59. Commitment of prisoners

A. Any person acquitted of a crime or misdemeanor by reason of insanity or mental defect may be committed to the proper institution in accordance with Code of Criminal Procedure Arts. 654 et seq.

* * *

C. Any person serving <u>a</u> sentence who becomes mentally ill <u>develops a</u> <u>mental illness</u> may be committed to the proper institution in the manner provided for judicial commitment by the district court of the place of incarceration and contradictorily with the superintendent <u>director or administrator</u> of the place of incarceration or with the sheriff of that parish. The period of commitment shall be credited against the sentence imposed by the court.

D. The department shall designate institutions treatment facilities for the care of mental patients clients who have a mental illness committed in accordance with this Section.

§62. Commitment to United States veterans and public health service hospitals

<u>A.</u> The judge of the civil district court may commit to a United States veterans hospital or United States public health service hospital any eligible incompetent veteran or other person who is in need of <u>institutional inpatient</u> psychiatric care.

<u>B.</u> Prior to commitment, the superintendent director or administrator of the hospital shall have indicated his willingness to accept the patient and the ability to care for him. Upon admission, the patient is subject to the rules and regulations of the hospital and its officials are vested with the same powers exercised by superintendents directors or administrators of state mental psychiatric hospitals with reference to the retention of custody of the committed patient.

ENROLLEI

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

* * *

§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

1	appropriate categories of services, as set forth in Subsection E of this Section, which
2	such team recommends the patient should receive. If the written treatment plan
3	includes medication, it shall state whether the medication should be self-
4	administered or administered by authorized personnel, and shall specify type and
5	dosage range of medication most likely to provide maximum benefit for the patient.
6	B. If the written treatment plan includes alcohol or substance abuse
7	substance-related or addictive disorder counseling and treatment, it may include a
8	provision requiring testing for either alcohol or illegal substances provided the
9	clinical basis for recommending such plan provides sufficient facts for the court to
10	find all of the following:
1	(1) The patient has a history of alcohol or substance abuse a substance-
12	related or addictive disorder that is clinically related to the mental illness.
13	* * *
14	E.
15	* * *
16	(2) Services may include, but are not limited to, the following:
17	* * *
18	(f) Alcohol or substance abuse Substance-related or addictive disorder
19	treatment.
20	* * *
21	§71. Disposition
22	* * *
23	B. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the patient meets
24	the criteria for involuntary outpatient treatment, and no less restrictive alternative is
25	feasible, the court shall order that the patient receive involuntary outpatient treatment
26	for an initial period not to exceed one year. The court shall state reasons why the
27	proposed treatment plan is the least restrictive treatment appropriate and feasible for
28	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

29

30

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.

* * *

§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.

* * *

§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.

21 * * *

§91. Transfer to mental institution psychiatric hospital

<u>A.</u> The judge shall designate or shall request the superintendent administrator to provide an attendant to conduct transfer the patient to the institution psychiatric hospital and may authorize the employment of assistants if necessary.

<u>B.</u> Wherever practicable, the mental patient to be hospitalized shall be permitted to be accompanied by one or more of his friends or relatives.

Upon delivering the patient, the attendant shall indorse that fact upon a warrant and the superintendent receiving the patient shall sign the warrant in acknowledgment.

Page 43 of 78

§92. Transfer of patients from military establishments

A. Any resident and rightful charge upon the state who becomes mentally ill suffers from a mental illness while in military service and is returned to the state because of need of institutional inpatient psychiatric care, shall be directly transferred from the military establishment to a state psychiatric hospital, provided arrangements to receive him are made in advance with the superintendent hospital administrator.

<u>B.</u> Unless sooner discharged from military service, the patient shall be detained for a period of observation not to exceed thirty days. If it is found that he should remain at the hospital, he shall, after discharge from military service, be committed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

§93. Transfer of veterans to United States veterans hospitals

<u>A.</u> Any veteran eligible for treatment in a United States veterans hospital who has been committed to a <u>mental psychiatric</u> hospital within the state may be transferred to a United States veterans hospital.

<u>B.</u> The transfer shall be by order of the committing court or by order of the superintendent director or administrator of the mental psychiatric hospital in which the veteran is confined or by order of the division if the veteran is on leave.

§94. Transfer of patients between institutions psychiatric hospitals

A.(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Subsection, the department may transfer any patient from one mental institution psychiatric hospital to another if applicable eligibility criteria are met. Moreover, the superintendent of an institution administrator of a psychiatric hospital may request the department to transfer a patient when he believes that a transfer is necessary.

(1) (2) A patient may be transferred to or from a private mental institution psychiatric hospital only upon the joint application of the superintendent director or administrator of that institution hospital and of the legal or natural guardian or the person liable for the support of the patient. However, no private mental institution psychiatric hospital shall be obligated to retain a patient because of the refusal to sign the application by the legal guardian or the person liable for support.

1	(2) (3) A person under sentence or acquitted of a crime or misdemeanor on
2	the ground of mental illness or defect disability shall be transferred only upon
3	authority of the committing court.
4	(3) (4) A voluntary patient shall be transferred only with his written consent.
5	* * *
6	§96. Discharge by the superintendent administrator or treating physician
7	A. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the superintendent
8	administrator or treating physician may discharge any patient committed to his
9	institution a psychiatric hospital if he believes that the patient has sufficiently
10	recovered and that no harm will result from his discharge.
11	B. The superintendent administrator or treating physician shall as frequently
12	as practicable, but not less often than every six months, examine or cause to be
13	examined every patient and may discharge the patient and immediately make a report
14	thereof to the division court when necessary or appropriate.
15	C. A patient client committed in accordance with the provisions of Article
16	267 648 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be discharged only in the manner
17	provided in that Article.
18	* * *
19	E. A patient who has shown dangerous tendencies shall be discharged upon
20	conditional release with the written consent of the division court after an
21	examination and after sufficient guarantee of proper supervision of the patient by a
22	reputable person who is approved by the court.
23	F. A patient whose discharge is opposed by a <u>legal guardian</u> , relative, or
24	other interested person shall be discharged only after the person opposing has been
25	notified and given an opportunity to state his reasons why the patient should be
26	detained for further care and treatment.
27	G. A mental defective patient who has a mental illness who no longer
28	requires treatment may be discharged with the approval of the division attending
29	physician and treatment team. and with the approval of the committing court if
30	commitment was by court order.

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

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 and director or administrator

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

1	returned at any time until formal discharge, nor to patients clients committed in
2	accordance with R.S. 28:59 or Code of Criminal Procedure Article 648 or 654.
3	§100. Leaves of absence for patients
4	A. The superintendent treating physician may grant to patients leaves of
5	absence for such time and upon such conditions as he prescribes. In granting leave,
6	the superintendent director or administrator is subject to the restrictions provided in
7	R.S. 28:96.
8	B. A patient on leave may be returned at any time by the superintendent
9	director, administrator, or the person to whom he has been released. The cost of
10	return shall be paid by the latter.
11	Mental defectives and epileptics, whose leaves are indefinite, can be returned
12	at any time until formal discharge, but other patients shall renew their leaves yearly
13	or are liable to become automatically discharged in accordance with R.S. 28:99.
14	* * *
15	§101. Boarding out patients
16	A. Under conditions indicating rehabilitation possibilities, the superintendent
17	director or administrator, with the consent of the department, may permit patients to
18	board out with responsible persons who may be paid for their care of the patients.
19	This Section does not apply to patients clients committed in accordance with R.S.
20	28:59.
21	A. B. In determining the amount to be paid, the value of any services to be
22	rendered by the patient while boarding shall be considered and should the services
23	of the patient justify, he shall be paid a sum in excess of his board to compensate him
24	for these services.
25	B. C. The superintendent director or administrator may require the person
26	applying to board a patient to give bond with security for the proper care of the
27	patient.
28	C. D. Agents of the institution state psychiatric hospital shall visit frequently

29

<u>visit</u> every boarding patient. If it is determined that the patient is not being cared for

HB NO. 341	ENROLLEI

1	properly, the superintendent director or administrator shall recall him to the
2	institution state psychiatric hospital with the consent of the department.
3	§102. Return State psychiatric hospitals; return of escaped patients

§102. Return State psychiatric hospitals; return of escaped patients

Any escaped patient from a state psychiatric hospital shall be returned at the expense of the institution state psychiatric hospital from which he escaped left without authorization unless his discharge is granted before his return.

§103. Deportation of nonresident patients

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

A. The department or executive authority of this state may return any nonresident patient to the state or country of which he is a legal resident. Pending the return, the department shall provide necessary temporary care for the patient. He shall be suitably clothed and, if necessary, shall be accompanied by an attendant who shall deliver the patient with due care to the proper officials at the destination. If the patient is able to travel alone, he shall be provided with sufficient funds for sustenance and travel.

B. The department or executive authority of this state may enter into agreements with other states for reciprocity in deporting mental psychiatric patients. §104. Importation of mental nonresident psychiatric patients prohibited

A. No person or public carrier shall knowingly import a non-resident nonresident mental psychiatric patient into this state for the purpose of having him committed.

B. Any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined one hundred dollars or imprisoned for sixty days, or both, and the patient shall be removed from the state at the expense of the offending person or public carrier.

§105. Extradition of escaped patients

The extradition of escaped patients shall be in accordance with the Uniform Act for the Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind.

A. For purposes of this Section, the following definitions relative to extradition of escaped patients apply:

1	(1) "Executive authority" means the governor of a state or other executive
2	of a territory, district, or insular or other possession of the United States, or his
3	appointed designee.
4	(2) "Flight" and "fled" shall mean any departure from the jurisdiction of the
5	court where the proceedings provided for in this Section may have been instituted
6	and are still pending, with the effect of avoiding, impeding, or delaying the action
7	of the court in which such proceedings may have been instituted or be pending.
8	(3) "State" shall include any state, territory, district, and insular and other
9	possession of the United States.
10	B.(1) Whenever the executive authority of any state other than Louisiana
11	demands the return of an escaped nonresident patient and produces a certified copy
12	of the decree or other judicial process and proceedings for involuntary commitment
13	with an affidavit showing the person to be an escapee, it shall be the duty of the
14	executive authority of Louisiana to apprehend and secure the escapee.
15	(2) The executive authority of Louisiana shall give immediate notice of the
16	apprehension of the escapee to the executive authority making such demand, or to
17	the agent of the authority appointed to receive the escapee, and shall cause the
18	escapee to be delivered to such agent. If no agent appears within forty days from the
19	time of apprehension, the escapee may be discharged.
20	C. All costs and expenses incurred in apprehending, securing, maintaining,
21	and transmitting the escapee shall be paid by the state making the demand for the
22	return of the escapee. Any agent so appointed who receives the escapee into his
23	custody shall be empowered to transmit him to the state from which he has fled.
24	PART V. FEES AND COSTS
25	§141. Costs of commitment and examination
26	A. If financially able, the patient or his legally responsible relative legal
27	guardian shall pay the costs of commitment, including examination fees, expenses
28	incurred in calling witnesses, fees of counsel for the patient, and fees of the
29	commission, otherwise the parish of domicile in the case of a resident or the division
30	<u>department</u> in the case of a non-resident shall pay these costs.

B. 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.

§143. Costs of maintenance and boarding out daily care

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

1	patient's care and shall adopt a policy including rules and regulations for the
2	assessment of charges in accordance with the ability to pay.
3	§145. Costs of transfer
4	The person requesting the transfer shall pay the costs of transferring a patient
5	between institutions hospitals. The department shall pay the costs of transfers made
6	at its request.
7	§146. Expenses incident to discharge, removal, or funeral
8	A. If financially able, the patient or his legally responsible relative legal
9	guardian shall pay the costs of the patient's funeral or his discharge and removal,
10	including traveling expenses to his home; otherwise the institution state psychiatric
11	hospital shall pay these costs. If discharge is ordered by the department and the
12	institution has to pay state psychiatric hospital pays the patient's traveling expenses
13	to his home, the department shall reimburse the institution state psychiatric hospital
14	out of appropriations for persons who are indigent and have a mental illness.
15	* * *
16	§147. Method of collection
17	The department may demand and receive any sums assessed as costs against
18	a patient or his legally responsible relative legal guardian, and in the case of
19	nonpayment, may sue to enforce collection.
20	* * *
21	PART VI. RIGHTS OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM MENTAL ILLNESS AND
22	SUBSTANCE ABUSE SUBSTANCE-RELATED OR ADDICTIVE DISORDERS
23	§171. Enumerations of rights guaranteed
24	* * *
25	C.
26	* * *
27	(4)(a) The director of any substance abuse use treatment facility may restrict
28	the visitation rights of a patient who is voluntarily admitted to such treatment facility

Page 52 of 78

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

29

30

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.

13 * *

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 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.

30 * * *

§171.1. Principles for the mental behavioral health sys

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 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 client 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 client 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 persons with both conditions as contemplated by the provisions of R.S. 40:2013. Behavioral health centers as used herein shall include guidance centers.

§201. Transfer of administration

The department may continue to administer any such existing centers clinics, but its primary endeavor shall be to transfer responsibility for the administration of existing facilities or facilities that may hereafter be created to local associations, nonprofit corporations, police juries, school boards, municipalities, or other public agencies that have demonstrated a desire to establish, maintain, and operate facilities for persons with who have a mental illness, developmental disabilities, or both conditions on a municipal, parish, or other local area basis.

§202. Lease of land, buildings, and equipment

The department may lease to responsible local organizations or to the governing bodies of local public agencies any state owned state-owned land, buildings, and equipment designed for or being operated as a behavioral health center clinic.

28 * * *

§215.2. Coroner's Strategic Initiative for a Health Information and Intervention Program; powers and duties

Subject to the availability of adequate funding, a CSI/HIP may perform any of the following functions:

(1) Provide a home-based support system, which shall not provide any mental behavioral health treatment but rather shall provide aid to the individual to ensure that the treatment protocol is being met and to access available mental behavioral health resources in the community for persons who satisfy all of the following criteria:

* * *

(2) Establish a community resource center that is accessible by telephone or Internet to provide twenty-four hour support for persons suffering from a mental health or substance abuse condition or illness or substance-related or addictive disorder by providing educational and outreach materials about the resources for mental behavioral health patients which are available in the community, including the location, transportation, and methods for accessing these resources.

* * *

§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 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.

3 * * *

§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 to 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.

* * *

PART X. ADVANCE DIRECTIVES FOR MENTAL

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TREATMENT

§221. Definitions

As used in this Part:

- (1) "Advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment" or "advance directive" means a written document voluntarily executed by a principal in accordance with the requirements of this Part and includes a declaration or the appointment of a representative or both.
- (2) "Declaration for mental <u>behavioral</u> health treatment" or "declaration" means a written document executed by a principal, in accordance with the requirements of this Part, setting forth preferences or instructions regarding <u>mental</u> <u>behavioral</u> health treatment in the event the principal is determined to be incapable and <u>mental</u> <u>behavioral</u> health treatment is necessary.
- (3) "Director" or "superintendent" "administrator" means a person in charge of a treatment facility or his deputy.
- (4) "Incapable" means that, due to any infirmity, the principal is currently unable to make or to communicate reasoned decisions regarding the principal's mental behavioral health treatment.

Page 58 of 78

1	(5) "Mental Behavioral health treatment" shall have the same meaning as
2	provided in R.S. 28:2(28) and includes but is not limited to electroshock therapy,
3	means treatment of mental illness with psychoactive psychotropic medication,
4	admission to and retention in a treatment facility, and or outpatient services.
5	However, "mental behavioral health treatment" shall not include admission to or
6	retention in a mental health treatment facility for a period in excess of fifteen days.
7	(6) "Outpatient services" means treatment for a mental or emotional illness
8	or a substance-related or addictive disorder that is obtained on an outpatient basis.
9	* * *
10	(8) "Principal" means an individual who has executed an advance directive
11	for mental behavioral health treatment.
12	(9) "Provider" means a mental behavioral health treatment provider.
13	* * *
14	(11) "Representative" means a competent adult validly appointed under R.S.
15	28:223 to make mental behavioral health treatment decisions for a principal and also
16	means an alternative representative.
17	(12) "Treating physician" means the physician who has primary
18	responsibility for the mental behavioral health treatment of the principal.
19	(13) "Treatment facility" shall have the same meaning as provided in R.S.
20	28:2(29)(a) <u>R.S. 28.2</u> .
21	§222. Individuals who may make an advance directive for mental behavioral health
22	treatment; period of validity
23	A. An adult who is not incapable may make an advance directive for mental
24	behavioral health treatment. The preferences or instructions may include consent to
25	or refusal of mental behavioral health treatment.
26	B. An advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment shall
27	continue in effect for a period of five years or until revoked, whichever occurs first.
28	The authority of a named representative and any alternative representative named in
29	the advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment shall continue in effect

as long as the advance directive appointing the representative is in effect or until the representative has withdrawn.

C. If an advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment has been delivered to the principal's treating physician or other provider and the principal has been determined to be incapable pursuant to R.S. 28:226, at the expiration of five years after its execution, it shall remain effective until the principal is no longer incapable.

§223. Designation of representative for decisions about mental behavioral health treatment

An advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment may designate a competent adult to act as a representative to make decisions about mental behavioral health treatment. An alternative representative may also be designated to act as representative if the original designee is unable or unwilling to act at any time. A representative who has accepted the appointment in writing may make decisions about mental behavioral health treatment on behalf of the principal only when the principal is determined to be incapable pursuant to R.S. 28:226. The decisions shall be consistent with any desires the principal has expressed in the declaration.

§224. Execution of advance directive; witnesses; mental status psychiatric examination

A. An advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment shall be valid only if it is signed by the principal and two competent witnesses and accompanied by a written mental status psychiatric examination performed by a physician or psychologist attesting to the principal's ability to make reasoned decisions concerning his mental behavioral health treatment. The witnesses shall attest that the principal is known to them, signed the advance directive in their presence, and does not appear to be unable to make reasoned decisions concerning his mental behavioral health treatment or under duress, fraud, or undue influence. Individuals specified in R.S. 28:234 may not act as witnesses.

HB NO. 341	ENROLLEI
------------	----------

1	<u>B.</u> In determining the principal's ability, the physician or psychologist should	
2	consider all of the following:	
3	(1) whether Whether the principal demonstrates an awareness of the nature	
4	of his illness and situation;.	
5	(2) whether Whether the principal demonstrates an understanding of	
6	treatment and the risks, benefits, and alternatives; and.	
7	(3) whether Whether the principal communicates a clear choice regarding	
8	treatment that is a reasoned one, even though it may not be in the person's best	
9	interest.	
10	§225. Operation of advance directive; physician or provider to act in accordance	
11	with advance directive	
12	A. An advance directive shall become operative when it is delivered to the	
13	principal's treating physician or other mental behavioral health treatment provider	
14	and shall remain valid until revoked or expired.	
15	B. The treating physician or provider shall act in accordance with an	
16	operative advance directive when the principal has been found to be incapable	
17	pursuant to R.S. 28:226. Notwithstanding the operative advance directive, the	
18	treating physician or provider shall endeavor to communicate with the principal	
19	regarding his proposed mental behavioral health treatment and even continue to	
20	obtain the principal's informed consent to all mental behavioral health treatment	
21	decisions if the principal is capable of providing informed consent or refusal.	
22	* * *	
23	§227. Scope of authority of representative; powers and duties; limitation on liability	
24	A. The representative shall not have the authority to make mental behavioral	
25	health treatment decisions unless the principal is determined to be incapable as	
26	provided in R.S. 28:226.	
27	* * *	
28	C. Except to the extent the right is limited by the advance directive or any	
29	state or federal law, a representative shall have the same right as the principal to	
30	receive information regarding both proposed and administered mental behavioral	

health treatment and to receive, review, and consent to disclosure <u>or use</u> of medical records relating to that treatment. This representative's right of access to the principal's <u>mental behavioral</u> health treatment information shall not waive any evidentiary privilege.

* * *

E. A representative shall not be subject to criminal prosecution, civil liability, or professional disciplinary action for any action taken in good faith pursuant to an advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment.

§228. Prohibitions against requiring an individual to execute or refrain from executing an advance directive

An individual shall not be required to execute or to refrain from executing an advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment as a criterion for insurance, as a condition for receiving mental behavioral or physical health services, or as a condition of discharge from a treatment facility.

§229. Advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment; part of medical record; physician or provider compliance; withdrawal of physician or provider

A. Upon being presented with an advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment, a physician or other provider shall make the advance directive a part of the principal's medical record. When acting under authority of an advance directive, a physician or provider shall comply with it to the fullest extent possible, consistent with the appropriate standard of care, reasonable medical practice, the availability of treatments requested, and applicable law. If the physician or other provider is unable or unwilling at any time to carry out preferences or instructions contained in an advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment or the decisions of the representative, the physician or provider may withdraw from providing treatment to the principal.

28 * * *

HB NO. 341	ENROLLED

1	C. For the purposes of this Section, "physician" means the treating physician
2	or any other physician proposing or administering mental behavioral health treatment
3	to the principal.
4	§230. Disregarding advance directives; circumstances
5	A. The physician or provider may subject a principal determined to be
6	incapable pursuant to R.S. 28:226 to mental behavioral health treatment in a manner
7	contrary to the principal's wishes as expressed in an advance directive for mental
8	behavioral health treatment only:
9	* * *
10	(2) When the treating physician determines that psychotropic medication is
11	essential and after compliance with the following procedures:
12	(a) When a principal's advance directive for behavioral health treatment or
13	his representative refuses medication that the treating physician believes is essential,
14	the director or administrator of the treatment facility shall conduct an administrative
15	review to determine whether the principal should be forcibly medicated contrary to
16	his wishes.
17	* * *
18	(d) A principal may be medicated contrary to the wishes expressed in his
19	advance directive if, based on a review of the advance directive and the reasons
20	stated therein, the patient's medical chart, a personal examination of the patient, the
21	wishes of the principal's representative, if any, and the recommendations of the
22	treating physician, the director determines that the medication is medically essential.
23	The director shall consider the following criteria in making that decision:
24	(i) The patient is mentally ill has a mental illness and is dangerous to himself
25	or others or gravely disabled without the medication.
26	* * *
27	B. An advance directive shall not limit the authority provided in R.S. 28:2
28	et seq., this Chapter to take a principal into protective custody or to involuntarily
29	admit or commit a principal to a treatment facility.

ENROLLEI

1	C. An advance directive shall not authorize admission to or retention in a
2	mental health treatment facility for a period in excess of fifteen days.
3	* * *
4	§232. Limitations on liability of physician or provider
5	A physician or provider who administers or does not administer mental
6	behavioral health treatment according to and in good faith reliance upon the validity
7	of an advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment shall not be subject
8	to criminal prosecution, civil liability, or professional disciplinary action resulting
9	from a subsequent finding of an advance directive's invalidity.
10	§233. Individuals prohibited from serving as representative
1	The following individuals shall be prohibited from serving as a
12	representative:
13	* * *
14	(2) An owner, operator, or employee of a health care treatment facility in
15	which the principal is a patient, client, or resident if the owner, operator, or employee
16	is unrelated to the principal by blood, marriage, or adoption.
17	§234. Individuals prohibited from serving as witnesses to advance directive for
18	mental behavioral health treatment
19	The following individuals shall be prohibited from serving as a witness to the
20	signing of an advance directive for mental behavioral health treatment:
21	* * *
22	(2) An owner, operator, or relative of an owner or operator of a mental
23	behavioral health treatment facility in which the principal is a patient or resident.
24	* * *
25	CHAPTER 5. GROUP HOME FOR PERSONS
26	WITH WHO HAVE MENTAL ILLNESS OR
27	DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES ACT
28	§475. Short title
29	This Chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Group Home for
30	Persons with who have Mental Illness or Developmental Disabilities Act".

§476. Declaration of policy

The legislature hereby declares that it is the policy of this state as declared and established in this Title, particularly in the Developmental Disability Law and the Mental Behavioral Health Law, that persons with mental or physical disabilities are entitled to live in the least restrictive environment in their own community and in normal residential surroundings and should not be excluded therefrom because of their disabilities. The legislature further declares that the provisions of this Chapter are intended to secure to all of the citizens of this state the right to individual dignity as provided in Article I, Section 3 of the Constitution of Louisiana and to protect the rights and promote the happiness and general welfare of the people of this state. To that end, the legislature hereby declares that the provisions of this Chapter are an exercise of the police power reserved to the state by Article I, Section 4 and Article VI, Section 9(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

§477. Definitions

As used in this Chapter, unless otherwise clearly indicated, these words and phrases have the following meanings:

(1) "Community home" means a facility certified, licensed, or monitored by the Louisiana Department of Health to provide resident services and supervision to six or fewer persons with who have mental illness or developmental disabilities. Such facility shall provide supervisory personnel in order to function as a single family unit but not to exceed two live-in persons.

* * *

(3)(a) "Person with who has a mental illness or a developmental disability" means any person who has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of the following major life activities:

* * *

(b) This definition shall not include persons with substance use substance related or addictive disorders, nor shall it apply to persons with who have mental illness or developmental disabilities and are currently under sentence or on parole

from any criminal violation or who have been found not guilty of a criminal charge by reason of insanity.

§478. Promotion of community based homes

A. In order to achieve uniform statewide implementation of the policies of this Title and of those of the Developmental Disabilities Law and of the Mental Behavioral Health Law, it is necessary to establish the statewide policy that community homes are permitted by right in all residential districts zoned for multiple-family dwellings.

* * *

CHAPTER 11. SUBSTANCE-RELATED AND ADDICTIVE DISORDERS

§771. Office of behavioral health; functions related to regarding substance-related and addictive disorders

A. The office of behavioral health of the Louisiana Department of Health, hereinafter referred to as the "office", shall perform the functions of the state relating to the care, training, treatment, and education of persons suffering from <u>substance-related and</u> addictive disorders and the prevention of <u>addictive those</u> disorders. It shall administer residential and outpatient care facilities of the state for <u>substance-related and</u> addictive disorder patients and administer the <u>substance-related and</u> addictive disorders programs in the state.

- B. The office shall additionally perform have the following duties and responsibilities:
- (1) Formulation and implementation of policies relating to the treatment and prevention of <u>substance-related and</u> addictive disorders in accordance with applicable state law; however, the provisions of this Section shall not apply to the Substance Abuse Prevention Program of the Department of Education and the Highway Safety Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-564) administered by the Highway Safety Commission of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.
- (2) Provision of all services to persons suffering from <u>substance-related and</u> addictive disorders which were formerly provided by the office of prevention and recovery from alcohol and drug abuse of the Louisiana Department of Health and

such services otherwise required by law. The office may provide such services directly or through contracts with <u>local</u>, state, or federal agencies or private care providers.

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

commissioner of administration through appropriations control pursuant to R.S. 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

 Title XVIII, Title XIX, and Title XX of the Social Security Act and any other funds specifically allocated for the prevention or treatment of substance-related and 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.
- (10) Require any patient who is given a urine drug screen in a state-operated 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 inpatient 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.

	HB NO. 341 ENROLLED
1	§772. Funding of regional addictive disorder services
2	A.(1) Funding for regional substance-related and 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 <u>substance-related and</u> 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 disorders
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	* * *

Page 71 of 78

As used in this Chapter and unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

§911. Definitions

29

30

HB NO. 341	ENROLLEI

1	(1) "Behavioral health services" means community-based mental health and
2	substance-related and addictive disorders services.
3	* * *
4	§913. Governing board; membership; appointment; terms; compensation
5	A.
6	* * *
7	(2) The parish appointees shall be persons with professional experience or
8	parents, consumers, or advocates in the fields of substance-related and addictive
9	disorders, developmental disabilities, mental health, or public health.
10	(3)(a) The governor's three appointees shall be one member with experience
11	in the financial operation of a business enterprise, one member who is a parent,
12	consumer, or caregiver of a consumer of services, and one member who represents
13	one of the following fields: <u>substance-related and</u> addictive disorders,
14	developmental disabilities, mental health, or public health.
15	(b) The governing authority of each parish may submit three names to the
16	governor for consideration as one of the governor's three appointees.
17	* * *
18	§915. Districts; functions, powers, and duties
19	A. Pursuant to a contract with the department, all human services districts
20	shall:
21	* * *
22	(3) Perform community-based functions for the care, diagnosis, training,
23	treatment, and education related to substance-related and addictive disorders,
24	including but not limited to alcohol, drug abuse, or gambling.
25	* * *
26	§931. Definitions; purposes
27	* * *
28	B. The purposes of an intervention and stabilization unit include, without
29	limitation, all of the following:
30	* * *

ENROLLEI

1	(2) To diminish the need in a community for recurrent crisis services for
2	persons suffering from mental illness, substance abuse a substance-related or
3	addictive disorder, or both conditions.
4	* * *
5	Section 3. R.S. 36:258(C) and 259(C)(10) and (16) are hereby amended and
6	reenacted to read as follows:
7	§258. Offices; purposes and functions
8	* * *
9	C. The consolidation of the administration of the offices for mental illness
10	<u>health</u> and of addictive disorders into the office of behavioral health will offer less
11	redundancy and greater benefits to Louisiana citizens in need of these services. The
12	office of behavioral health shall perform the functions of the state which provide
13	oversee services and continuity of care for the prevention, detection, treatment,
14	rehabilitation, and follow-up care of mental and emotional illness in Louisiana and
15	shall perform functions related to mental health. It shall also perform the functions
16	of the state relating to the care, training, treatment, and education of those suffering
17	from <u>substance-related or</u> addictive disorders and the prevention of <u>substance-related</u>
18	and addictive disorders and administer the substance-related and addictive disorders
19	programs in the state. It shall administer monitor residential and outpatient care
20	facilities of the state for persons who are mentally ill with mental illness, persons
21	suffering from substance-related or addictive disorders, and persons suffering from
22	co-occurring mental illness and substance-related or addictive disorders.
23	* * *
24	§259. Transfer of agencies and functions to Louisiana Department of Health
25	C. The following agencies, as defined by R.S. 36:3, are transferred to and
26	hereafter shall be within the Louisiana Department of Health, as provided in Part II
27	of Chapter 22 of this Title:

28

HB NO. 341	ENROLLED
ПВ NO. 341	ENKULLED

1	(10) East Louisiana State Hospital Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System
2	(Jackson)
3	* * *
4	(16) The mental behavioral health facilities located in New Orleans, Baton
5	Rouge, Shreveport, Monroe, Lake Charles, Alexandria, Lafayette, Metairie,
6	Hammond, Natchitoches, Ruston, Chalmette, Houma, Harvey, Marksville, Bogalusa,
7	Pineville, Many, New Roads, Covington, Crowley, Donaldsonville, Plaquemine,
8	Raceland, Leesville, Norco, Mandeville, Ville Platte, Patterson, Tallulah, Columbia,
9	Oakdale, and any other state owned or operated state-owned or state-operated
10	facilities as may be hereinafter established (R.S. 28:22.4-22.5 R.S. 28:22.5)
11	* * *
12	Section 4. R.S. 40:1237.1(A)(9)(a)(ii)(introductory paragraph) and 2142(A) are
13	hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:
14	§1237.1. Definitions and general application
15	A. As used in this Part:
16	* * *
17	(9)(a) "State health care provider" or "person covered by this Part" means:
18	* * *
19	(ii) A person acting in a professional capacity in providing health care
20	services, by or on behalf of the state, including but not limited to a physician,
21	psychologist, coroner, and assistant coroner who is a licensed physician when acting
22	solely in accordance with the Mental Behavioral Health Law as provided in R.S.
23	28:50 et seq., provided that the premium costs of such malpractice coverage shall be
24	the responsibility of the coroner's office, dentist, a licensed dietician or licensed
25	nutritionist employed by, referred by, or performing work under contract for, a state
26	health care provider or other person already covered by this Part, registered nurse,
27	licensed practical nurse, nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, pharmacist,
28	optometrist, podiatrist, physical therapist, occupational therapist, licensed respiratory
29	therapist, licensed radiologic technologist, licensed clinical laboratory scientist,

social worker, hospital administrator, or licensed professional counselor, who is either:

3 * * *

§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.

15 * * *

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 <u>a</u> 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.

3 * * *

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 director or administrator of the treatment facility 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

	HB NO. 341 <u>ENROLLED</u>
1	attorney of the contradictory hearing shall be given at least thirty days prior to the
2	hearing.
3	Art. 657.1. Conditional release; criteria
4	A. At any time the court considers a recommendation from the hospital-
5	based review panel that the person may be discharged or released on probation, it
6	may place the insanity acquittee on conditional release if it finds the following:
7	* * *
8	(4) Conditional release will not present an undue risk of danger to others or
9	self, as defined in R.S. 28:2(3) and (4) R.S. 28:2.
10	* * *
11	Art. 657.2. Conditional release; additional requirements
12	A. Upon an application for conditional release of a person, who has been
13	committed to a state hospital or other treatment facility pursuant to this Chapter upon
14	the grounds that the adverse effects of a mental illness are in remission, and if after
15	a hearing the court determines that the applicant will not likely be a danger to others
16	or himself, as defined in R.S. 28:2(3) and (4) R.S. 28:2, if he is under supervision
17	and his treatment is monitored in the community, the court shall not consider the
18	applicant to be in stable remission from the adverse effects of a mental illness until
19	the applicant is placed with an appropriate forensic conditional release program for
20	at least one year but not more than five years.
21	* * *
22	Section 6. Children's Code Article 1404(9) is hereby amended and reenacted to read
23	as follows:
24	Art. 1404. Definitions
25	As used in this Title:

(9) "Family psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner" means an individual who maintains the credentials as such and meets the requirements of a "psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner" as provided in R.S. 28:2(21.2) R.S. 28:2. Further,

26

27

28

29

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, 100.1, 182, Chapter 6 of Title 28 of 5 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, are 6 7 hereby repealed in their entirety. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

ENROLLED

HB NO. 341

APPROVED: _____