## SENATE BILL 5106

65th Legislature 2017 Regular Session State of Washington

By Senator O'Ban

Read first time 01/12/17. Referred to Committee on Human Services, Mental Health & Housing.

- AN ACT Relating to clarifying obligations under the involuntary 1
- amending RCW 71.05.590, 71.05.590, 71.05.590, 2 treatment act;
- 71.05.154, and 71.05.154; providing effective dates; and providing 3
- 4 expiration dates.
- BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON: 5
- 6 Sec. 1. RCW 71.05.590 and 2015 c 250 s 13 are each amended to 7 read as follows:
- (1) Either an agency or facility designated to monitor or provide 8 services under a less restrictive alternative order or conditional 9 release order, or a designated mental health professional, may take 10 11 action to enforce, modify, or revoke a less restrictive alternative conditional release order ((if)). The agency, facility, 12 designated mental health professional ((determines)) must determine
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- 14 that:
- 15 (a) The person is failing to adhere to the terms and conditions of the court order; 16
- 17 (b) Substantial deterioration in the person's functioning has 18 occurred;
- (c) There is evidence of substantial decompensation with a 19 20 reasonable probability that the decompensation can be reversed by

21 further evaluation, intervention, or treatment; or

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(d) The person poses a likelihood of serious harm.

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- (2) Actions taken under this section must include a flexible range of responses of varying levels of intensity appropriate to the circumstances and consistent with the interests of the individual and the public in personal autonomy, safety, recovery, and compliance. Available actions may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:
- (a) To counsel, advise, or admonish the person as to their rights and responsibilities under the court order, and to offer appropriate incentives to motivate compliance;
- (b) To increase the intensity of outpatient services provided to the person by increasing the frequency of contacts with the provider, referring the person for an assessment for assertive community services, or by other means;
- (c) To request a court hearing for review and modification of the court order. The request must be made to the court with jurisdiction over the order and specify the circumstances that give rise to the request and what modification is being sought. The county prosecutor shall assist the agency or facility in requesting this hearing and issuing an appropriate summons to the person. This subsection does not limit the inherent authority of a treatment provider to alter conditions of treatment for clinical reasons, and is intended to be used only when court intervention is necessary or advisable to secure the person's compliance and prevent decompensation or deterioration;
- (d) To cause the person to be transported by a peace officer, designated mental health professional, or other means to the agency or facility monitoring or providing services under the court order, or to a triage facility, crisis stabilization unit, emergency department, or evaluation and treatment facility for up to twelve for the purpose of an evaluation to determine whether modification, revocation, or commitment proceedings are necessary and appropriate to stabilize the person and prevent decompensation, deterioration, or physical harm. Temporary detention for evaluation under this subsection is intended to occur only following a pattern of noncompliance or the failure of reasonable attempts at outreach and engagement, and may occur only when in the clinical judgment of a designated mental health professional or the professional person in agency or facility designated to an monitor restrictive alternative services temporary detention is appropriate. This subsection does not limit the ability or obligation to pursue

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revocation procedures under subsection (4) of this section in appropriate circumstances; and

- 3 (e) To initiate revocation procedures under subsection (4) of 4 this section.
  - (3) The facility or agency designated to provide outpatient treatment shall notify the secretary or designated mental health professional when a person fails to adhere to terms and conditions of court ordered treatment or experiences substantial deterioration in his or her condition and, as a result, presents an increased likelihood of serious harm.
  - (4)(a) A designated mental health professional or the secretary may upon their own motion or notification by the facility or agency designated to provide outpatient care order a person subject to a court order under this section to be apprehended and taken into custody and temporary detention in an evaluation and treatment facility in or near the county in which he or she is receiving outpatient treatment, or initiate proceedings under this subsection (4) without ordering the apprehension and detention of the person.
  - (b) A person detained under this subsection (4) must be held until such time, not exceeding five days, as a hearing can be scheduled to determine whether or not the person should be returned to the hospital or facility from which he or she had been released. If the person is not detained, the hearing must be scheduled within five days of service on the person. The designated mental health professional or the secretary may modify or rescind the order at any time prior to commencement of the court hearing.
  - (c) The designated mental health professional or secretary shall ((notify the court that originally ordered commitment within two judicial days of a person's detention and)) file a revocation petition and order of apprehension and detention with the court ((and)) of the county where the person is currently located or being detained. The designated mental health professional shall serve the person and their attorney, guardian, and conservator, if any. The person has the same rights with respect to notice, hearing, and counsel as in any involuntary treatment proceeding, except as specifically set forth in this section. There is no right to jury trial. The venue for proceedings ((regarding a petition for modification or revocation must be in)) is the county ((in which)) where the petition ((was)) is filed. Notice of the filing must be provided to the court that originally ordered commitment, if

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different from the court of revocation, within two judicial days of the person's detention.

- (d) The issues for the court to determine are whether: (i) The person adhered to the terms and conditions of the court order; (ii) substantial deterioration in the person's functioning has occurred; (iii) there is evidence of substantial decompensation with a reasonable probability that the decompensation can be reversed by further inpatient treatment; or (iv) there is a likelihood of serious harm; and, if any of the above conditions apply, whether the court should reinstate or modify the person's less restrictive alternative or conditional release order or order the person's detention for inpatient treatment. The person may waive the court hearing and allow the court to enter a stipulated order upon the agreement of all parties. If the court orders detention for inpatient treatment, the treatment period may be for no longer than the period authorized in the original court order.
- (e) Revocation proceedings under this subsection (4) are not allowable if the current commitment is solely based on the person being in need of assisted outpatient mental health treatment. In order to obtain a court order for detention for inpatient treatment under this circumstance, a petition must be filed under RCW 71.05.150 or 71.05.153.
- (5) In determining whether or not to take action under this section the designated mental health professional, agency, or facility must consider the factors specified under RCW 71.05.212 and the court must consider the factors specified under RCW 71.05.245 as they apply to the question of whether to enforce, modify, or revoke a court order for involuntary treatment.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 71.05.590 and 2016 sp.s. c 29 s 242 are each amended 30 to read as follows:
- 31 (1) <u>Either an agency or facility designated to monitor or provide</u>
  32 services under a less restrictive alternative <u>order</u> or conditional
  33 release order, or a designated crisis responder, may take action to
  34 enforce, modify, or revoke a less restrictive alternative or
  35 conditional release order ((if)). The agency, facility, or designated
  36 crisis responder ((determines)) <u>must determine</u> that:
- 37 (a) The person is failing to adhere to the terms and conditions 38 of the court order;

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- 1 (b) Substantial deterioration in the person's functioning has 2 occurred;
  - (c) There is evidence of substantial decompensation with a reasonable probability that the decompensation can be reversed by further evaluation, intervention, or treatment; or
    - (d) The person poses a likelihood of serious harm.

- (2) Actions taken under this section must include a flexible range of responses of varying levels of intensity appropriate to the circumstances and consistent with the interests of the individual and the public in personal autonomy, safety, recovery, and compliance. Available actions may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:
- 13 (a) To counsel, advise, or admonish the person as to their rights 14 and responsibilities under the court order, and to offer appropriate 15 incentives to motivate compliance;
  - (b) To increase the intensity of outpatient services provided to the person by increasing the frequency of contacts with the provider, referring the person for an assessment for assertive community services, or by other means;
  - (c) To request a court hearing for review and modification of the court order. The request must be made to the court with jurisdiction over the order and specify the circumstances that give rise to the request and what modification is being sought. The county prosecutor shall assist the agency or facility in requesting this hearing and issuing an appropriate summons to the person. This subsection does not limit the inherent authority of a treatment provider to alter conditions of treatment for clinical reasons, and is intended to be used only when court intervention is necessary or advisable to secure the person's compliance and prevent decompensation or deterioration;
  - (d) To cause the person to be transported by a peace officer, designated crisis responder, or other means to the agency or facility monitoring or providing services under the court order, or to a triage facility, crisis stabilization unit, emergency department, or to an evaluation and treatment facility if the person is committed for mental health treatment, or to a secure detoxification facility with available space or an approved substance use disorder treatment program with available space if the person is committed for substance use disorder treatment. The person may be detained at the facility for up to twelve hours for the purpose of an evaluation to determine whether modification, revocation, or commitment proceedings are

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- necessary and appropriate to stabilize the person and prevent decompensation, deterioration, or physical harm. Temporary detention for evaluation under this subsection is intended to occur only following a pattern of noncompliance or the failure of reasonable attempts at outreach and engagement, and may occur only when in the a designated crisis responder clinical judgment of or professional person in charge of an agency or facility designated to monitor less restrictive alternative services temporary detention is appropriate. This subsection does not limit the ability or obligation to pursue revocation procedures under subsection (4) of this section in appropriate circumstances; and
- 12 (e) To initiate revocation procedures under subsection (4) of 13 this section.

- (3) The facility or agency designated to provide outpatient treatment shall notify the secretary or designated crisis responder when a person fails to adhere to terms and conditions of court ordered treatment or experiences substantial deterioration in his or her condition and, as a result, presents an increased likelihood of serious harm.
- (4)(a) A designated crisis responder or the secretary may upon their own motion or notification by the facility or agency designated to provide outpatient care order a person subject to a court order under this chapter to be apprehended and taken into custody and temporary detention in an evaluation and treatment facility in or near the county in which he or she is receiving outpatient treatment if the person is committed for mental health treatment, or, if the person is committed for substance use disorder treatment, in a secure detoxification facility or approved substance use disorder treatment program if either is available in or near the county in which he or she is receiving outpatient treatment and has adequate space. Proceedings under this subsection (4) may be initiated without ordering the apprehension and detention of the person.
- (b) A person detained under this subsection (4) must be held until such time, not exceeding five days, as a hearing can be scheduled to determine whether or not the person should be returned to the hospital or facility from which he or she had been released. If the person is not detained, the hearing must be scheduled within five days of service on the person. The designated crisis responder or the secretary may modify or rescind the order at any time prior to commencement of the court hearing.

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(c) The designated crisis responder or secretary shall ((notify the court that originally ordered commitment within two judicial days of a person's detention and)) file a revocation petition and order of apprehension and detention with the court ((and)) of the county where the person is currently located or being detained. The designated crisis responder shall serve the person and their attorney, guardian, and conservator, if any. The person has the same rights with respect to notice, hearing, and counsel as in any involuntary treatment proceeding, except as specifically set forth in this section. There is no right to jury trial. The venue for proceedings ((regarding a petition for modification or revocation must be in)) is the county ((in which)) where the petition ((was)) is filed. Notice of the filing must be provided to the court that originally ordered commitment, if different from the court of revocation, within two judicial days of the person's detention.

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- (d) The issues for the court to determine are whether: (i) The person adhered to the terms and conditions of the court order; (ii) substantial deterioration in the person's functioning has occurred; (iii) there is evidence of substantial decompensation with a reasonable probability that the decompensation can be reversed by further inpatient treatment; or (iv) there is a likelihood of serious harm; and, if any of the above conditions apply, whether the court should reinstate or modify the person's less restrictive alternative or conditional release order or order the person's detention for inpatient treatment. The person may waive the court hearing and allow the court to enter a stipulated order upon the agreement of all parties. If the court orders detention for inpatient treatment, the treatment period may be for no longer than the period authorized in the original court order. A court may not issue an order to detain a person for inpatient treatment in a secure detoxification facility or disorder treatment approved substance use program under subsection unless there is a secure detoxification facility or approved substance use disorder treatment program available and with adequate space for the person.
- (e) Revocation proceedings under this subsection (4) are not allowable if the current commitment is solely based on the person being in need of assisted outpatient mental health treatment. In order to obtain a court order for detention for inpatient treatment under this circumstance, a petition must be filed under RCW 71.05.150 or 71.05.153.

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- 1 (5) In determining whether or not to take action under this 2 section the designated crisis responder, agency, or facility must 3 consider the factors specified under RCW 71.05.212 and the court must 4 consider the factors specified under RCW 71.05.245 as they apply to 5 the question of whether to enforce, modify, or revoke a court order 6 for involuntary treatment.
- 7 **Sec. 3.** RCW 71.05.590 and 2016 sp.s. c 29 s 243 are each amended 8 to read as follows:

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- (1) <u>Either an agency or facility designated to monitor or provide</u> services under a less restrictive alternative <u>order</u> or conditional release order, or a designated crisis responder, may take action to enforce, modify, or revoke a less restrictive alternative or conditional release order ((<u>if</u>)). The agency, facility, or designated crisis responder ((<u>determines</u>)) <u>must determine</u> that:
- 15 (a) The person is failing to adhere to the terms and conditions 16 of the court order;
- 17 (b) Substantial deterioration in the person's functioning has 18 occurred;
  - (c) There is evidence of substantial decompensation with a reasonable probability that the decompensation can be reversed by further evaluation, intervention, or treatment; or
    - (d) The person poses a likelihood of serious harm.
- 23 (2) Actions taken under this section must include a flexible 24 range of responses of varying levels of intensity appropriate to the 25 circumstances and consistent with the interests of the individual and 26 the public in personal autonomy, safety, recovery, and compliance. 27 Available actions may include, but are not limited to, any of the 28 following:
- 29 (a) To counsel, advise, or admonish the person as to their rights 30 and responsibilities under the court order, and to offer appropriate 31 incentives to motivate compliance;
  - (b) To increase the intensity of outpatient services provided to the person by increasing the frequency of contacts with the provider, referring the person for an assessment for assertive community services, or by other means;
    - (c) To request a court hearing for review and modification of the court order. The request must be made to the court with jurisdiction over the order and specify the circumstances that give rise to the request and what modification is being sought. The county prosecutor

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shall assist the agency or facility in requesting this hearing and issuing an appropriate summons to the person. This subsection does not limit the inherent authority of a treatment provider to alter conditions of treatment for clinical reasons, and is intended to be used only when court intervention is necessary or advisable to secure the person's compliance and prevent decompensation or deterioration;

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- (d) To cause the person to be transported by a peace officer, designated crisis responder, or other means to the agency or facility monitoring or providing services under the court order, or to a triage facility, crisis stabilization unit, emergency department, or to an evaluation and treatment facility if the person is committed for mental health treatment, or to a secure detoxification facility or an approved substance use disorder treatment program if the person is committed for substance use disorder treatment. The person may be detained at the facility for up to twelve hours for the purpose of an evaluation to determine whether modification, revocation, commitment proceedings are necessary and appropriate to stabilize the person and prevent decompensation, deterioration, or physical harm. Temporary detention for evaluation under this subsection is intended to occur only following a pattern of noncompliance or the failure of reasonable attempts at outreach and engagement, and may occur only when in the clinical judgment of a designated crisis responder or the professional person in charge of an agency or facility designated to monitor less restrictive alternative services temporary detention is appropriate. This subsection does not limit the ability or obligation to pursue revocation procedures under subsection (4) of this section in appropriate circumstances; and
- (e) To initiate revocation procedures under subsection (4) of this section.
  - (3) The facility or agency designated to provide outpatient treatment shall notify the secretary or designated crisis responder when a person fails to adhere to terms and conditions of court ordered treatment or experiences substantial deterioration in his or her condition and, as a result, presents an increased likelihood of serious harm.
- (4)(a) A designated crisis responder or the secretary may upon their own motion or notification by the facility or agency designated to provide outpatient care order a person subject to a court order under this chapter to be apprehended and taken into custody and temporary detention in an evaluation and treatment facility in or

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near the county in which he or she is receiving outpatient treatment if the person is committed for mental health treatment, or, if the person is committed for substance use disorder treatment, in a secure detoxification facility or approved substance use disorder treatment program if either is available in or near the county in which he or she is receiving outpatient treatment. Proceedings under this subsection (4) may be initiated without ordering the apprehension and detention of the person.

- (b) A person detained under this subsection (4) must be held until such time, not exceeding five days, as a hearing can be scheduled to determine whether or not the person should be returned to the hospital or facility from which he or she had been released. If the person is not detained, the hearing must be scheduled within five days of service on the person. The designated crisis responder or the secretary may modify or rescind the order at any time prior to commencement of the court hearing.
- (c) The designated crisis responder or secretary shall ((notify the court that originally ordered commitment within two judicial days of a person's detention and)) file a revocation petition and order of apprehension and detention with the court ((and)) of the county where the person is currently located or being detained. The designated crisis responder shall serve the person and their attorney, guardian, and conservator, if any. The person has the same rights with respect to notice, hearing, and counsel as in any involuntary treatment proceeding, except as specifically set forth in this section. There is no right to jury trial. The venue for proceedings ((regarding a petition for modification or revocation must be in)) is the county ((in which)) where the petition ((was)) is filed. Notice of the filing must be provided to the court that originally ordered commitment, if different from the court of revocation, within two judicial days of the person's detention.
- (d) The issues for the court to determine are whether: (i) The person adhered to the terms and conditions of the court order; (ii) substantial deterioration in the person's functioning has occurred; (iii) there is evidence of substantial decompensation with a reasonable probability that the decompensation can be reversed by further inpatient treatment; or (iv) there is a likelihood of serious harm; and, if any of the above conditions apply, whether the court should reinstate or modify the person's less restrictive alternative or conditional release order or order the person's detention for

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1 inpatient treatment. The person may waive the court hearing and allow the court to enter a stipulated order upon the agreement of all 3 parties. If the court orders detention for inpatient treatment, the treatment period may be for no longer than the period authorized in 4 the original court order. 5

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- 6 (e) Revocation proceedings under this subsection (4) are not allowable if the current commitment is solely based on the person 7 being in need of assisted outpatient mental health treatment. In 8 order to obtain a court order for detention for inpatient treatment 9 10 under this circumstance, a petition must be filed under RCW 71.05.150 or 71.05.153. 11
- 12 (5) In determining whether or not to take action under this section the designated crisis responder, agency, or facility must 13 consider the factors specified under RCW 71.05.212 and the court must 14 consider the factors specified under RCW 71.05.245 as they apply to 15 16 the question of whether to enforce, modify, or revoke a court order 17 for involuntary treatment.
- 18 **Sec. 4.** RCW 71.05.154 and 2013 c 334 s 1 are each amended to read as follows: 19
  - ((A)) (1) If a person subject to evaluation under RCW 71.05.150 or 71.05.153 is located in an emergency room at the time of evaluation, the designated mental health professional conducting ((an)) the evaluation ((of a person under RCW 71.05.150 or 71.05.153 must consult with any examining emergency room physician regarding the physician's observations and opinions relating to the person's condition, and whether, in the view of the physician, detention is appropriate. The designated mental health professional)) shall take serious consideration of observations and opinions by an examining physician((s)), advanced registered nurse emergency room practitioner, or physician assistant in determining whether detention under this chapter is appropriate. The designated mental health professional must document ((the)) his or her consultation with ((an examining emergency room physician)) this professional, ((including)) if the professional is available, or his or her review of the ((physician's)) professional's written observations or opinions regarding whether detention of the person is appropriate.
  - (2) This section does not create an exception to the general rule under RCW 71.05.010 creating a presumption that courts should decide petitions under this chapter on their merits in deference to the

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- 1 <u>state's parens patriae or police power interest in protecting the</u>
- 2 <u>safety of individuals and the public.</u>
- 3 Sec. 5. RCW 71.05.154 and 2016 sp.s. c 29 s 214 are each amended 4 to read as follows:
- 5 ((A)) (1) If a person subject to evaluation under RCW 71.05.150 6 or 71.05.153 is located in an emergency room at the time of 7 evaluation, the designated crisis responder conducting ((an)) the evaluation ((of a person under RCW 71.05.150 or 71.05.153 must 8 9 consult with any examining emergency room physician regarding the physician's observations and opinions relating to the person's 10 condition, and whether, in the view of the physician, detention is 11 appropriate. The designated crisis responder)) shall take serious 12 consideration of observations and opinions by an examining emergency 13 room physician((s)), advanced registered nurse practitioner, or 14 15 physician assistant in determining whether detention under this 16 chapter is appropriate. The designated crisis responder must document 17 ((the)) his or her consultation with ((an examining emergency room 18 physician)) this professional, ((including)) if the professional is <u>available</u>, or his or her review of the ((physician's)) professional's 19 20 written observations or opinions regarding whether detention of the 21 person is appropriate.
- 22 (2) This section does not create an exception to the general rule
  23 under RCW 71.05.010 creating a presumption that courts should decide
  24 petitions under this chapter on their merits in deference to the
  25 state's parens patriae or police power interest in protecting the
  26 safety of individuals and the public.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. Sections 1 and 4 of this act expire April 28 1, 2018.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Sections 2 and 5 of this act take effect 30 April 1, 2018.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. Section 2 of this act expires July 1, 2026.

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1 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 9.** Section 3 of this act takes effect July 1,

2 2026.

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