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HOUSE BILL

54TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2020

INTRODUCED BY

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DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO BEHAVIORAL HEALTH; AMENDING SECTIONS OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES CODE TO PROVIDE FOR THE DETENTION AND TRANSPORT OF CERTAIN PERSONS FOR EMERGENCY MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATION AND TREATMENT AND TO ALLOW ENTRY INTO STRUCTURES IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES TO PROVIDE TRANSPORT OF PERSONS FOR EVALUATION AND CARE; PROVIDING PENALTIES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. Section 43-1-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 279, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"43-1-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code:

A. "admitting professional" means a physician or a psychologist who has been granted admitting privileges at a hospital licensed by the department of health, if such .215844.3

1	privileges are required, or at an evaluation facility;
2	B. "authorized professional" means a:
3	(1) physician;
4	(2) psychologist;
5	(3) nurse having the authority to prescribe
6	psychotropic medication;
7	(4) qualified mental health professional who
8	is affiliated with a community mental health center or core
9	service agency; or
10	(5) peace officer;
11	[A.] <u>C.</u> "aversive stimuli" means anything that,
12	because it is believed to be unreasonably unpleasant,
13	uncomfortable or distasteful to $[rac{ ext{the}}{ ext{d}}]$ a client, is administered
14	or done to the client for the purpose of reducing the frequency
15	of a behavior, but does not include verbal therapies, physical
16	restrictions to prevent imminent harm to <u>the client's</u> self or
17	[others] <u>another</u> or psychotropic medications that are not used
18	for purposes of punishment;
19	[B.] <u>D.</u> "client" means [any patient] <u>a person</u> who:
20	(1) is requesting or receiving or who may be
21	<u>in need of</u> mental health services; [or any person]
22	(2) is requesting or receiving developmental
23	disabilities services; [or who]
24	(3) is present in a mental health [or
25	developmental disabilities] facility for the purpose of
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1	receiving (such) <u>mental health</u> services; (or who)
2	(4) has been placed in a mental health [or
3	developmental disabilities] facility by the person's parent or
4	guardian or [by any] <u>pursuant to a</u> court order;
5	(5) is the subject of an application for an
6	emergency order pursuant to Section 43-1-10 NMSA 1978; or
7	(6) is detained and transported, or sought to
8	be detained and transported, for emergency mental health
9	evaluation and treatment pursuant to Section 43-1-10 NMSA 1978;
10	[$\frac{C_{\bullet}}{E_{\bullet}}$] "code" means the Mental Health and
11	Developmental Disabilities Code;
12	$[rac{D_{ullet}}{F_{ullet}}]$ "consistent with the least drastic means
13	principle" means that the habilitation or treatment and the
14	conditions of habilitation or treatment for [the] \underline{a} client,
15	separately and in combination:
16	(1) are no more harsh, hazardous or intrusive
17	than necessary to achieve acceptable treatment objectives for
18	the client;
19	(2) involve no restrictions on physical
20	movement and no requirement for residential care except as
21	reasonably necessary for the administration of treatment or for
22	the protection of the client or others from physical injury;
23	and
24	(3) are conducted at the suitable available
25	facility closest to the client's place of residence;
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1	[E.] $G.$ "convulsive treatment" means any form of
2	mental health treatment that depends upon creation of a
3	convulsion by any means, including [but not limited to]
4	electroconvulsive treatment and insulin coma treatment;
5	[F.] H. "court" means a district court of New
6	Mexico;
7	I. "crisis intervention" means the provision of
8	assistance:
9	(1) using de-escalation management techniques
10	to prevent harm in a situation involving a person who appears
11	to have a mental disorder and who may be in distress; and
12	(2) by a peace officer or a team of
13	individuals, which peace officer or team is trained in de-
14	escalation management techniques;
15	[G.] J. "department" or "division" means the
16	behavioral health services division of the human services
17	department;
18	K. "developmental disabilities professional" means
19	a physician or other professional who by training or experience
20	is qualified to work with persons with a developmental
21	disability;
22	[$\frac{H_{\bullet}}{L_{\bullet}}$ "developmental disability" means [$\frac{a}{a}$
23	disability of a person that is attributable to mental
24	retardation, cerebral palsy, autism or neurological dysfunction
25	that requires treatment or habilitation similar to that
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1	provided to persons with mental retardation]:
2	(1) in a person who is at least nine years of
3	age, a severe, chronic disability of the person, which
4	disability:
5	(a) is attributable to a mental or
6	physical impairment or combination of mental and physical
7	impairments;
8	(b) is manifested before the person has
9	reached twenty-two years of age;
10	(c) is likely to continue indefinitely;
11	(d) results in substantial functional
12	limitations in three or more of the following areas of major
13	life activity: 1) self-care; 2) receptive and expressive
14	<pre>language; 3) learning; 4) mobility; 5) self-direction; 6)</pre>
15	capacity for independent living; or 7) economic self-
16	sufficiency; and
17	(e) reflects the person's need for a
18	combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary or
19	generic services; individualized supports; or other forms of
20	assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are
21	individually planned and coordinated; or
22	(2) in a person under nine years of age, a
23	condition that:
24	(a) is a substantial developmental delay
25	or specific congenital or acquired condition;
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2	described in Items 1) through 7) of Subparagraph (d) of
3	Paragraph (1) of this subsection; and
4	(c) without services and supports, has a
5	high probability of meeting three or more of the criteria
6	described in Items 1) through 7) of Subparagraph (d) of
7	Paragraph (1) of this subsection later in life;
8	[$\overline{\text{H.}}$] $\underline{\text{M.}}$ "evaluation facility" means a community
9	mental health or developmental disability program or a medical
10	facility that:
11	(1) has psychiatric or developmental
12	disability services available, including the New Mexico
13	behavioral health institute at Las Vegas, the Los Lunas medical
14	center or, if none of the foregoing is reasonably available or
15	appropriate, the office of a physician or a [certified]
16	psychologist; and [that]
17	(2) is capable of performing a mental status
18	examination adequate to determine the need for involuntary
19	treatment;
20	$[rac{ extsf{J}_{ullet}}{ extsf{N}_{ullet}}]$ "experimental treatment" means any mental
21	health or developmental disabilities treatment that presents
22	significant risk of physical harm, but does not include
23	accepted treatment used in competent practice of medicine and
24	psychology and supported by scientifically acceptable studies;
25	$[K_{ullet}]$ 0. "grave passive neglect" means failure to
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(b) meets three or more of the criteria

[bracketed material] = delete

provide for basic personal or medical needs or for one's own safety to such an extent that it is more likely than not that serious bodily harm will result in the near future;

[H-] P. "habilitation" means the process by which professional persons and their staff assist a client with a developmental disability in acquiring and maintaining those skills and behaviors that enable the [person] client to cope more effectively with the demands of the [person's] client's self and environment and to raise the level of the [person's] client's physical, mental and social efficiency.

"Habilitation" includes [but is not limited to] programs of

[M. "likelihood of serious harm to oneself" means that it is more likely than not that in the near future the person will attempt to commit suicide or will cause serious bodily harm to the person's self by violent or other self-destructive means, including grave passive neglect;

formal, structured education and treatment;

N. "likelihood of serious harm to others" means that it is more likely than not that in the near future a person will inflict serious, unjustified bodily harm on another person or commit a criminal sexual offense, as evidenced by behavior causing, attempting or threatening such harm, which behavior gives rise to a reasonable fear of such harm from the person;]

Q. "likelihood of serious harm to another" means
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that it is more likely than not that in the near future a
client will inflict serious, unjustified bodily harm on another
person or commit a criminal sexual offense, as evidenced by
behavior causing, attempting or threatening serious harm, which
behavior gives rise to a reasonable fear of serious harm from
the client:

R. "likelihood of serious harm to the client's self" means that it is more likely than not that in the near future a client will attempt to commit suicide or will cause serious bodily harm to the client's self by violent or other self-destructive means, including grave passive neglect;

 $[\Theta_{r}]$ <u>S.</u> "mental disorder" means substantial disorder of a person's emotional processes, thought or cognition that grossly impairs judgment, behavior or capacity to recognize reality, but does not mean developmental disability;

[P.] T. "mental health [or developmental disabilities] professional" means a physician or other <u>licensed</u> professional who by training or experience is qualified to work with [persons] <u>clients</u> with a mental disorder; [or a developmental disability;

Q. "physician" or "certified psychologist", when used for the purpose of hospital admittance or discharge, means a physician or certified psychologist who has been granted admitting privileges at a hospital licensed by the department

1	of health, if such privileges are required;
2	R_{\bullet}] <u>U.</u> "protected health information" means
3	individually identifiable health information transmitted by or
4	maintained in an electronic form or any other form or media
5	that relates to the:
6	(1) past, present or future physical or mental
7	health or condition of [an individual] a person;
8	(2) provision of health care to [an
9	individual] <u>a person</u> ; or
10	(3) payment for the provision of health care
11	to [an individual] <u>a person</u> ;
12	[S.] <u>V.</u> "psychosurgery":
13	(1) means those operations currently referred
14	to as lobotomy, psychiatric surgery and behavioral surgery and
15	all other forms of brain surgery if the surgery is performed
16	for the purpose of the following:
17	(a) modification or control of thoughts,
18	feelings, actions or behavior rather than the treatment of a
19	known and diagnosed physical disease of the brain;
20	(b) treatment of abnormal brain function
21	or normal brain tissue in order to control thoughts, feelings,
22	actions or behavior; or
23	(c) treatment of abnormal brain function
24	or abnormal brain tissue in order to modify thoughts, feelings,
25	actions or behavior when the abnormality is not an established
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premises; [and]

cause for those thoughts, feelings, actions or behavior; and
(2) does not include prefrontal sonic
treatment in which there is no destruction of brain tissue;
[T.] W. "qualified mental health professional"
[licensed for independent practice] means any of the following
professionals who are licensed for independent practice and who
by training and experience are qualified to work with clients
with a mental disorder:
(1) an independent social worker;
(2) a licensed professional clinical mental
health counselor;
(3) a marriage and family therapist;
(4) a certified nurse practitioner; or
(5) a clinical nurse specialist with a
specialty in mental health; [all of whom by training and
experience are qualified to work with persons with a mental
disorder;
$\frac{U_{\bullet}}{X_{\bullet}}$ "residential treatment or habilitation
program" means diagnosis, evaluation, care, treatment or
habilitation rendered inside or on the premises of a mental
health or developmental disabilities [facility] service
provider agency, hospital, clinic, institution or supervisory

Y. "structure" means an interior or exterior
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residence or nursing home when $[\frac{1}{2}]$ a client resides on the

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4	$[rac{V_{ullet}}{}]$ "treatment" means any effort to accomplish
5	a significant change in the mental or emotional condition or
6	behavior of [the] <u>a</u> client."
7	SECTION 2. Section 43-1-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977,
8	Chapter 279, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:
9	"43-1-10. EMERGENCY <u>DETENTION AND TRANSPORT FOR</u> MENTAL
10	HEALTH EVALUATION AND [CARE] TREATMENTEMERGENCY ORDER
11	A. A peace officer may detain and transport a
12	client for emergency mental health evaluation and treatment:
13	(1) pursuant to an emergency order issued in
14	accordance with the provisions of Subsection B of this section;
15	<u>or</u>
16	(2) in the absence of an emergency order, in
17	accordance with the provisions of Subsection P of this section.
18	B. To obtain an emergency order, an applicant with
19	knowledge of the facts that support the application for an
20	emergency order shall apply to a court through a peace officer
21	or, if a peace officer is the applicant, by the peace officer
22	after a peace officer's investigation, setting forth the
23	following in the application for an emergency order, if known:
24	(1) the name and date of birth of the client
25	to be evaluated; the client's phone number; a description of
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enclosed space, including a building, whether any part of it is

used for temporary or permanent human habitation, a vehicle, a

boat or other space where a client may reasonably be found; and

1	the client's physical appearance; the address, location or
2	structure where the client may be located; and the approximate
3	length of time during which the client has been at that
4	address, location or structure;
5	(2) the specific underlying facts, including a
6	salient summary of the client's prior mental health diagnosis
7	and treatment and information relating to the place where the
8	client was last treated, that constitute or support reasonable
9	grounds to believe that:
10	(a) the client is otherwise subject to
11	<pre>lawful arrest;</pre>
12	(b) the client has just attempted
13	suicide;
14	(c) the client, as a result of a mental
15	disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm to the client's
16	self or a likelihood of serious harm to another and that
17	immediate detention and transport are necessary to prevent
18	serious harm;
19	(d) an emergency exists; and
20	(e) the client may be located in a
21	specified structure;
22	(3) a risk assessment, based on known facts,
23	that details:
24	(a) the client's access to weapons;
25	(b) statements or conduct that suggest

1	that the client will commit a violent or dangerous act;
2	(c) signs of the client's extreme
3	agitation, rambling or incoherent thoughts and speech;
4	(d) the client's inability to
5	communicate effectively; and
6	(e) the client's delusions, flashbacks,
7	hallucinations or other disability impairing the client's
8	ability to understand;
9	(4) the following information:
10	(a) what attempts have been made to
11	convince the client to consent to detention, transport and an
12	emergency mental health evaluation and treatment;
13	(b) whether the client has experienced a
L 4	divorce or legal separation, a pending divorce or legal
15	separation or child custody dispute with an applicant who is
16	not an authorized professional or with a person who seeks an
17	application for an emergency order through an authorized
18	professional, a family member or an acquaintance of the
19	applicant;
20	(c) efforts to contact the client's
21	family members, treatment guardian or guardian; and
22	(d) the last time that the client was
23	known to have had contact with another person and any
24	observation of the client's behavior and demeanor during that
25	<pre>contact;</pre>

1	(5) a summary of facts and findings, including											
2	the time and place, of the peace officer's investigation and											
3	the peace officer's determination of whether:											
4	(a) the client is otherwise subject to											
5	<pre>lawful arrest;</pre>											
6	(b) reasonable grounds exist to believe											
7	that the client has just attempted suicide;											
8	(c) reasonable grounds exist to believe											
9	that the client, as a result of a mental disorder, presents a											
10	<u>likelihood</u> of serious harm to the client's self or a likelihood											
11	of serious harm to another and that immediate detention and											
12	transport are necessary to prevent serious harm;											
13	(d) reasonable grounds exist to believe											
14	that an emergency exists; and											
15	(e) reasonable grounds exist to believe											
16	that the client may be located in a specified structure; and											
17	(6) the signature of the applicant and an											
18	indication of the applicant's relationship to the client.											
19	C. If the applicant is unaware of facts that are to											
20	be submitted, the applicant shall indicate that the applicant											
21	has no knowledge of those facts.											
22	D. The following individuals shall sign an											
23	application for an emergency order in the following manner:											
24	(1) an applicant who is not an authorized											
25	professional shall sign in the presence of a peace officer, and											
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the peace officer shall sign as a witness to the signing of the application for an emergency order;

(2) an applicant who is an authorized professional who is not a peace officer shall sign the application for an emergency order without a witness and deliver the application for an emergency order to the peace officer; and

(3) an applicant who is a peace officer shall sign the application for an emergency order without a witness and deliver the application for an emergency order to the court.

E. When an authorized professional signs an application for an emergency order, the authorized professional shall designate the evaluation facility where the client shall be transported if the emergency order is granted. If acting in good faith, the authorized professional shall not be subject to civil liability for actions arising from issuing or failing to issue a certificate for evaluation or application for an emergency order. If, forty-eight hours prior to the presentment to a peace officer of the application for an emergency order, a peace officer conducted an investigation and did not detain and transport the client in accordance with Subsection P of this section, a peace officer need not conduct a second investigation before delivering the application for an emergency order to the court. If a second investigation is not

when presenting the application for an emergency order whether:
the client is otherwise subject to lawful arrest; reasonable
grounds exist to believe that the client has just attempted
suicide; the client, as a result of a mental disorder, presents
a likelihood of serious harm to the client's self or a
likelihood of serious harm to another and immediate detention
and transport are necessary to prevent serious harm; an
emergency exists; or the client may be located in a specific
structure. If a certificate for evaluation has been issued, it
shall be presented to the court. A new investigation shall be
conducted by a peace officer if one was not conducted within
forty-eight hours.

E. Prior to delivering an application for an emergency order from an authorized professional to the court, a peace officer shall conduct an investigation without unnecessary delay for the purpose of detaining and transporting a client to an evaluation facility in accordance with Subsection P of this section. Prior to delivering an application for an emergency order to the court from an individual who is not an authorized professional, a peace officer shall conduct without unnecessary delay an investigation and may detain and transport a client in accordance with Subsection P of this section to determine whether:

1	(1) the client is otherwise subject to lawful
2	arrest;
3	(2) reasonable grounds exist to believe that
4	the client has just attempted suicide;
5	(3) reasonable grounds exist to believe that
6	the client, as a result of a mental disorder, presents a
7	likelihood of serious harm to the client's self or a likelihood
8	of serious harm to another and immediate detention and
9	transport are necessary to prevent serious harm;
10	(4) reasonable grounds exist to believe that
11	an emergency exists; or
12	(5) reasonable grounds exist to believe that
13	the client may be located in a specified structure.
14	G. If acting in good faith, a peace officer shall
15	not be subject to civil liability for the failure of the peace
16	officer to begin or complete an investigation without
17	unnecessary delay or to deliver an application for an emergency
18	order to the court without unnecessary delay.
19	H. If a peace officer fails to take action in
20	accordance with Subsection P of this section, the peace officer
21	shall advise without unnecessary delay the person requesting
22	police involvement of the right to apply to the court for an
23	emergency order. The peace officer shall immediately provide
24	an application for an emergency order form to the person who
25	sought the peace officer investigation. If a peace officer

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fails to take action in accordance with Subsection P of this
section, and the person who sought the peace officer
investigation has completed an application for an emergency
order, the peace officer shall without unnecessary delay
deliver the signed application for an emergency order to a
district court judge even if the court is closed. Failure to
begin or complete an investigation without unnecessary delay is
not a jurisdictional defect. Failure to deliver an application
for an emergency order to the district court judge without
unnecessary delay is not a jurisdictional defect.

I. Upon receipt of a completed application for an emergency order, a district court judge may immediately issue an emergency order to detain and transport a client to an evaluation facility when the facts in an application for an emergency order support a finding that:

- (1) the client is otherwise subject to lawful arrest;
- (2) reasonable grounds exist to believe that the client has just attempted suicide; or
- (3) reasonable grounds exist to believe that the client, as a result of a mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm to the client's self or a likelihood of serious harm to another and immediate detention and transport are necessary to prevent serious harm.
- J. The court may also order that a peace officer .215844.3

1	enter a structure if the court makes the finding provided in
2	Subsection I of this section and also finds that:
3	(1) reasonable grounds exist to believe that:
4	(a) the client is present in that
5	structure;
6	(b) an emergency exists and there is an
7	immediate need for assistance to protect or aid a person or to
8	protect property; and
9	(c) there is a reasonable basis to
10	associate the emergency with the identified structure; and
11	(2) the application for an emergency order is
12	primarily motivated by a strong sense of emergency and not by
13	another motive.
14	K. Before making an order provided for in
15	Subsection J of this section, the court shall weigh the purpose
16	and nature of the peace officer's entry into the structure, the
17	exigency of the situation based upon known facts and the
18	availability, feasibility and effectiveness of alternatives to
19	the officer's entry into the structure, including any attempts
20	made to convince the client to be taken into custody
21	voluntarily and the imminent risk involved, based upon known
22	<u>facts.</u>
23	L. When a peace officer enters a structure under an
24	order provided for in Subsection J of this section or in
25	accordance with Subsection T of this section, or when a peace
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officer is otherwise legally permitted entry into a structure,
the peace officer shall take only those actions that are
reasonably necessary to execute the court's order, ascertain
whether a person is in need of assistance and conduct a
reasonable sweep of the structure to ensure the safety of the
client who is the subject of the order and all other persons.

M. If a court denies an emergency order for evaluation or for entry into a structure, the court shall inform the applicant in writing of the right to an immediate appeal and the reasons for denial. The applicant shall be provided, without cost, copies of filed documents.

N. A peace officer shall, whenever feasible, provide crisis intervention to an individual who appears to have a mental disorder and who may be in need of detention or transport for evaluation or treatment.

- O. A filing fee shall not be assessed when an application for an emergency order is filed pursuant to this section.
- [A.] P. A peace officer may detain and transport a [person] client for emergency mental health evaluation and [care] treatment in the absence of [a legally valid] an emergency order [from the court] only if:
- the [person] client is otherwise subject to lawful arrest:
- the peace officer has reasonable grounds .215844.3

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3	officer's o
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10	peace office
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12	evaluation,

that the [person] client has just attempted suicide;

the peace officer, based upon the peace wn observation and investigation, has reasonable believe that the [person] <u>client</u>, as a result of a rder, presents a likelihood of serious harm to herself or the client's self or a likelihood of m to [others] another and that immediate detention ansport are necessary to prevent [such] serious diately upon arrival at the evaluation facility, the er shall:

(a) provide a certificate for evaluation, copies of the application for an emergency order or emergency order and a report to the admitting professional or the admitting professional's designee; and

(b) be interviewed by the admitting [physician] professional or the admitting [physician's] professional's designee; or

(4) [a physician, a psychologist or a qualified mental health professional licensed for independent practice who is affiliated with a community mental health center or core service agency has certified that the person, as a result of a mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm to himself or herself or to others and that immediate detention is necessary to prevent such harm. Such certification shall an authorized professional has issued a

certificate for evaluation.

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Q. The certificate for evaluation shall constitute authority to transport the [person] client to an evaluation facility.

[B.] R. An [emergency] evaluation [under this section shall be accomplished upon the request of a peace officer or jail or detention facility administrator or that person's designee or upon the certification of a physician, a psychologist or a qualified mental health professional licensed for independent practice who is affiliated with a community mental health center or core service agency. A court order is not required under this section. If an application is made to a court, the court's power to act in furtherance of an emergency admission shall be limited to ordering that:

(1) the client be seen by a certified psychologist or psychiatrist prior to transport to an evaluation facility; and

(2) a peace officer transport the person to an evaluation facility] shall be performed upon a client's arrival at an evaluation facility.

S. Before entering a structure to detain and transport a client for emergency mental health evaluation and treatment, a peace officer shall encourage the client to exit the structure voluntarily, unless this encouragement is reasonably believed to threaten the safety of the client or any

other person.

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T. A peace officer has authority to enter a structure in accordance with an order provided for in Subsection J of this section, when legally permitted or whenever reasonable grounds exist to believe that an emergency exists, that there is an immediate need for assistance to protect or aid a person or protect property and that there is a reasonable basis for associating the emergency with the identified structure. The entry shall be primarily motivated by a strong sense of emergency and not by another motive. When a peace officer enters the home under the emergency exception, the peace officer shall weigh the exigency of the situation, based upon known facts, and the availability, feasibility and effectiveness of alternatives to the officer's entry into the structure, including any attempts made to convince the client to be taken voluntarily into custody, and the imminent risk involved, based upon known facts.

emergency-based admission [any person] a client when [a physician or certified psychologist certifies] the admitting professional determines that [such person] reasonable grounds exist to believe that the client, as a result of a mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm to [himself or herself] the client's self or a likelihood of serious harm to [others] another and that immediate detention [is] and

transport are necessary to prevent [such] serious harm. [Such certification] The admitting professional's determination shall constitute authority to transport the [person] client for emergency mental health evaluation and treatment at a residential treatment or habilitation program.

[Đ-] V. A [person] client detained [under] pursuant to an emergency order or in accordance with the provisions of Subsection P of this section shall, whenever possible, be taken immediately to an evaluation facility. Detention facilities shall be used as temporary shelter for [such persons] detained clients only in cases of extreme emergency for protective custody, and [no person] a client taken into custody under the provisions of the code shall remain in a detention facility no longer than necessary and in no case longer than twenty-four hours. If use of a detention facility is necessary, the

- (1) shall not be held in a cell with prisoners;
- (2) shall not be identified on records used to record custody of prisoners;
- (3) shall be provided adequate protection from possible suicide attempts; and
- (4) shall be treated with the respect and dignity due every [citizen] person who is neither accused nor convicted of a crime.

[E. The] w. An admitting [physician of certified
psychologist] professional shall evaluate whether reasonable
grounds exist to detain the [proposed] client for emergency
mental health evaluation and treatment, and, if reasonable
grounds are found, the [proposed] client shall be detained
<u>further</u> . If the admitting [physician or certified
<pre>psychologist] professional determines that reasonable grounds</pre>
do not exist to <u>further</u> detain the [proposed] client for
emergency mental health evaluation and treatment, the
[proposed] client shall [not] be [detained] released from
detention.
[E] V IInon arrival at an avaluation facility th

[F.] X. Upon arrival at an evaluation facility, the [proposed] client shall be informed orally and in writing by the evaluation facility of the purpose and possible consequences of the proceedings, the right to a hearing within seven days, the right to counsel and the right to communicate with an attorney and a mental health professional of the [proposed] client's own choosing and shall have the right to receive necessary and appropriate treatment.

[G. A peace officer who transports a proposed client to an evaluation facility under the provisions of this section shall not require a court order to be reimbursed by the referring county.]

Y. An admitting professional or an admitting professional's designee at an evaluation facility or .215844.3

residential treatment or habilitation program shall provide a copy of the application for an emergency order, emergency order, certificate for evaluation and peace officer's report to the client. If it is determined that it is not in the best interest of the client to receive copies of the documents upon admission or emergency mental health evaluation, the reason for not providing the documents shall be noted in the medical record. The client's attorney shall be provided a copy of the documents upon request.

Z. A county in which a client is initially detained for transport for emergency mental health evaluation and treatment pursuant to this section shall reimburse a law enforcement agency for the client's transport. A county that fails to make reimbursement in a timely manner in accordance with this subsection shall be liable for and shall pay to the law enforcement agency a penalty in an amount that equals three times the law enforcement agency's cost of transport.

AA. A person who makes an intentional misrepresentation or omission of fact in any of the following circumstances is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978:

(1) in providing underlying facts to a peace officer or a peace officer's agent or an authorized professional or an authorized professional's agent to establish .215844.3

1	reasonable grounds to believe that:									
2	(a) the client just attempted suicide;									
3	(b) as a result of a mental disorder,									
4	the client presents a likelihood of serious harm to the									
5	client's self or a likelihood of serious harm to another and									
6	immediate detention and transport are necessary to prevent									
7	serious harm;									
8	(c) the client is subject to lawful									
9	arrest;									
10	(d) an emergency exists; or									
11	(e) the client may be located in a									
12	specified structure;									
13	(2) in obtaining entry into a structure using									
14	the process provided for in this section;									
15	(3) in an application for an emergency order;									
16	(4) in a certificate for evaluation; or									
17	(5) in obtaining a certificate for evaluation.									
18	BB. As used in this section:									
19	(1) "applicant" means a person, including a									
20	peace officer, who files an application for an emergency order;									
21	(2) "certificate for evaluation" means a form									
22	on which an authorized professional has:									
23	(a) certified that a client: 1) just									
24	attempted suicide; or 2) as a result of a mental disorder,									
25	presents a likelihood of serious harm to the client's self or a									
	.215844.3									

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1ike	lihood	of	seri	Lous	harm	to	anoth	er a	nd im	mediate	dete	ention
and	transpo	ort	are	nece	essary	7 to	preve	ent :	<u>serio</u>	<u>us harm</u>	<u>;</u>	
					(b)	pro	vided	spec	cific	under1	ying	facts

for believing that a client: 1) just attempted suicide; or 2) as a result of a mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm to the client's self or a likelihood of serious harm to another and immediate detention and transport are necessary to prevent serious harm; and

(c) obtained a risk assessment, based on known facts, that details: 1) the client's access to weapons; 2) statements or conduct that suggest that the client will commit a violent or dangerous act; 3) signs of the client's extreme agitation, rambling or incoherent thoughts and speech; 4) the client's inability to communicate effectively; and 5) the client's delusions, flashbacks, hallucinations or other disability impairing the client's ability to understand; and

(3) "emergency order" means a court order to detain and transport a client for emergency mental health evaluation and treatment issued in accordance with the provisions of this section."

SECTION 3. Section 43-1-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 279, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

"43-1-11. COMMITMENT OF ADULTS FOR THIRTY-DAY PERIOD.--

Every adult client involuntarily admitted to an evaluation facility pursuant to Section 43-1-10 NMSA 1978 has .215844.3

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the right to a hearing within seven days of admission unless waived after consultation with counsel. If a physician or evaluation facility decides to seek commitment of the client for evaluation and treatment, a petition shall be filed with the court within five days of admission requesting the The petition shall include a description of the commitment. specific behavior or symptoms of the client that evidence a likelihood of serious harm to the [client or others] client's self or likelihood of serious harm to another and shall include an initial screening report by the evaluating physician individually or with the assistance of a mental health professional or, if a physician is not available, by a mental health professional acceptable to the court. The petition shall list the prospective witnesses for commitment and a summary of the matters to which they will testify. Copies of the petition shall be served on the client, the client's guardian, and treatment guardian if one has been appointed, and the client's attorney.

B. At the hearing, the client shall be represented by counsel and shall have the right to present evidence on the client's behalf, including testimony by an independent mental health professional of the client's own choosing, to cross-examine witnesses and to be present at the hearing. The presence of the client may be waived upon a showing to the court that the client knowingly and voluntarily waives the

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right to be present. A complete record of all proceedings shall be made.

- C. A court-appointed guardian for an adult involved in an involuntary commitment proceeding shall have automatic standing to appear at all stages of the proceeding and shall be allowed to testify by telephone or through affidavit if circumstances make live testimony too burdensome.
- The court shall include in its findings the guardian's opinion regarding the need for involuntary treatment or a statement detailing the efforts made to ascertain the guardian's opinion.
- Ε. Upon completion of the hearing, the court may order a commitment for evaluation and treatment not to exceed thirty days if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that:
- as a result of a mental disorder, the client presents a likelihood of serious harm to the client's [own self or others] self or a likelihood of serious harm to another;
- the client needs and is likely to benefit from the proposed treatment; and
- the proposed commitment is consistent with (3) the treatment needs of the client and with the least drastic means principle.
- Once the court has made the findings set forth .215844.3

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in Subsection E of this section, the court shall hear further evidence as to whether the client is capable of informed consent. If the court determines that the client is incapable of informed consent, the court shall appoint for the client a treatment guardian who shall have only those powers enumerated in Section 43-1-15 NMSA 1978.

An interested person who reasonably believes that [an adult] a client is suffering from a mental disorder and presents a likelihood of serious harm to the [adult's own self or others | client's self or a likelihood of serious harm to another, but does not require emergency care, may request the district attorney to investigate and determine whether reasonable grounds exist to commit the adult for a thirty-day period of evaluation and treatment. The applicant may present to the district attorney any medical reports or other evidence immediately available to the applicant, but shall not be required to obtain a medical report or other particular evidence in order to make a petition. The district attorney shall act on the petition within seventy-two hours. If the district attorney determines that reasonable grounds exist to commit the adult, the district attorney may petition the court for a hearing. The court may issue a summons to the proposed client to appear at the time designated for a hearing, which shall be not less than five days from the date the petition is served. If the proposed client is summoned and fails to appear

at the proposed time and upon a finding of the court that the proposed client has failed to appear, or appears without having been evaluated, the court may order the proposed client to be detained for evaluation as provided for in Subsection C of Section 43-1-10 NMSA 1978.

H. Any hearing provided for pursuant to Subsection G of this section shall be conducted in conformance with the requirements of Subsection B of this section."

SECTION 4. Section 43-1-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 279, Section 11, as amended) is amended to read:

"43-1-12. EXTENDED COMMITMENT OF ADULTS.--

A. A physician or evaluation facility may file a petition for extended commitment within twenty-one days after the beginning of the thirty-day commitment. The petition shall explain the necessity for extended commitment, specify the treatment that has been provided during the evaluation and include an individual treatment plan for the proposed commitment period. The petition shall list the prospective witnesses for commitment and a summary of the matters to which they will testify. Copies of the petition shall be served on the client, the client's guardian, and treatment guardian if one has been appointed, and the client's attorney.

B. A hearing shall be held upon the petition prior to the expiration of the thirty-day commitment period, at which the client shall have all rights granted to the client under

Section 43-1-11 NMSA 1978 and in addition shall have a right to a trial by a six-person jury, if requested, and to an expeditious appeal, unless waived.

- C. A court-appointed guardian for an adult involved in an involuntary commitment proceeding shall have automatic standing to appear at all stages of the proceeding and shall be allowed to testify by telephone or through affidavit if circumstances make live testimony too burdensome.
- D. The court shall include in its findings the guardian's opinion regarding the need for involuntary treatment or a statement detailing the efforts made to ascertain the guardian's opinion.
- E. If, at the conclusion of the hearing, the factfinder determines by clear and convincing evidence that the
 client presents a likelihood of <u>serious</u> harm to the client's
 self or [to others] a likelihood of serious harm to another,
 that extended treatment is likely to improve the client's
 condition and that the proposed extended commitment is
 consistent with the least drastic means principle, the court
 shall order commitment of the client for a period not to exceed
 six months, except that when the client has been committed for
 two consecutive periods of commitment, any commitment
 commencing thereafter shall not exceed one year. At the
 expiration of the commitment order, the client may be detained
 only after a new commitment hearing, unless waived after

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consultation with the client's attorney, and entry of a new order for commitment not to exceed six months.

- F. A client involuntarily referred for treatment pursuant to this section shall be entitled to a reexamination of the order for the client's involuntary referral for treatment on the client's own petition, or that of the client's legal guardian, parent, spouse, relative or friend, to the district court of the county in which the client resides or is detained. Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall conduct a proceeding in accordance with this section, except that a proceeding shall not be required to be conducted if the petition is filed sooner than sixty days after the issuance of the order for involuntary referral for treatment or sooner than sixty days after the filing of a previous petition under this subsection.
- Nothing in this section shall limit the right of a client to petition the court for a writ of habeas corpus.
- Nothing in this code shall prohibit a client from seeking voluntary admission under Section 43-1-14 NMSA 1978.
- No mental health treatment facility is required to detain, treat or provide services to a client when the client does not require such detention, treatment or services."
- **SECTION 5.** Section 43-1-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 279, Section 12, as amended) is amended to read:
 - "43-1-13. INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT OF DEVELOPMENTALLY

DISABLED ADULTS TO RESIDENTIAL CARE. --

- A. A guardian appointed pursuant to the Uniform Probate Code may file an application with an evaluation facility seeking residential habilitation services for the protected person. The application shall set forth the basis for the guardian's belief that residential habilitation is necessary and shall include a copy of pertinent medical and psychological evaluations that have been completed.
- B. Upon receipt of an application filed according to Subsection A of this section, an evaluation facility may accept the proposed client for a period of evaluation and treatment not to exceed fourteen days. An evaluation facility shall prepare an individualized habilitation plan that shall be consistent with the least drastic means principle.
- C. If the habilitation plan recommends residential services, the evaluation facility shall file with the court a petition for extended residential placement. Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent the proposed client. Notice of the hearing scheduled on the petition and a copy of the habilitation plan shall be given to the proposed client, the client's attorney and the client's guardian. The petition shall contain a list of the names and addresses of proposed witnesses.
- D. At the hearing on the petition, the proposed client shall be represented by counsel and shall have the right .215844.3

to present evidence on the proposed client's behalf, including testimony of a developmental disability professional of the proposed client's choosing; to cross-examine witnesses; to be present at the hearing; and to trial by a six-person jury, if requested. A complete record of the hearing shall be made. There shall be a right to an expeditious appeal.

- E. The guardian of an adult involved in a commitment proceeding for extended residential habilitation services shall have automatic standing to appear at all stages of the proceeding and shall be allowed to testify by telephone or through affidavit if circumstances make live testimony too burdensome.
- F. The court shall include in its findings the guardian's opinion regarding the need for residential habilitation services or a statement detailing the efforts made to ascertain the guardian's opinion.
- G. The court shall order residential placement of the proposed client if it is established by clear and convincing evidence that the proposed client has a developmental disability that creates an imminent likelihood of serious harm to the proposed client's self or [to others] a likelihood of serious harm to another, or the person is so greatly disabled that residential services would be in the person's best interest and that such residential placement is, in the person's case, the least drastic means. The court's order of

residential placement shall be for a period not to exceed six months. At the expiration of the commitment order, the client may be detained only after a new commitment hearing, unless waived after consultation with the client's attorney, and entry of a new order for commitment not to exceed six months.

- H. The court shall order placement that is least restrictive to the client and may order attendance and participation as a nonresident in habilitation programs conducted at residential or nonresidential facilities.
- I. Any client involuntarily referred for habilitation treatment shall be entitled to a reexamination of the order for the client's involuntary referral for habilitation and treatment on the client's own petition, or that of the client's legal guardian, parent, spouse, relative or friend, to the district court of the county in which the client resides or is detained. Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall conduct or cause to be conducted by a special commissioner a proceeding in accordance with this section, except that a proceeding shall not be required to be conducted if the petition is filed sooner than sixty days after the issuance of the order for involuntary referral for habilitation and treatment or sooner than sixty days after the filing of a previous petition under this subsection.
- J. Nothing in this section shall limit the right of a client to petition the court for a writ of habeas corpus.

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K. No developmental disabilities treatment or habilitation facility is required to detain, treat or provide services to a client when the client does not appear to require detention, treatment or habilitation."

SECTION 6. Section 43-1-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 279, Section 22) is amended to read:

"43-1-22. TRANSPORTATION.--Whenever a [proposed patient] client is to be detained and provided emergency mental health evaluation and treatment, committed to a residential mental health [or developmental disability] facility or [to be] returned to [such] a [facility] residential treatment or habilitation program during commitment, the court ordering the commitment or authorizing the return of the [patient] client may direct the sheriff, the New Mexico state police or other appropriate persons to furnish suitable transportation in order to effect [such] the detention and emergency mental health evaluation and treatment, commitment or return [contacting the department for directions as to the destination] of the [patient] client. The evaluation facility may direct the sheriff, the state police or other appropriate person to furnish suitable transportation for returning the client to the county where the client was originally detained, and law enforcement shall comply with that evaluation facility's direction. The county where the person was originally detained shall reimburse law enforcement in a timely manner in

accordance	with	the	provisions	of	Subsection	Z	of	Section
			<u>-</u>		_			
43-1-10 NMS	SA 197	78."						

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