

## VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

*An Act to amend and reenact §§ 16.1-340 and 37.2-808 of the Code of Virginia, relating to emergency custody orders; extension.*

[S 673]

Approved

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:****1. That §§ 16.1-340 and 37.2-808 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:****§ 16.1-340. Emergency custody; issuance and execution of order.**

A. Any magistrate shall issue, upon the sworn petition of a minor's treating physician or parent or, if the parent is not available or is unable or unwilling to file a petition, by any responsible adult, including the person having custody over a minor in detention or shelter care pursuant to an order of a juvenile and domestic relations district court, or upon his own motion, an emergency custody order when he has probable cause to believe that (i) because of mental illness, the minor (a) presents a serious danger to himself or others to the extent that severe or irremediable injury is likely to result, as evidenced by recent acts or threats, or (b) is experiencing a serious deterioration of his ability to care for himself in a developmentally age-appropriate manner, as evidenced by delusory thinking or by a significant impairment of functioning in hydration, nutrition, self-protection, or self-control; and (ii) the minor is in need of compulsory treatment for a mental illness and is reasonably likely to benefit from the proposed treatment. Any emergency custody order entered pursuant to this section shall provide for the disclosure of medical records pursuant to subsection B of § 16.1-337. This subsection shall not preclude any other disclosures as required or permitted by law. To the extent possible, the petition shall contain the information required by § 16.1-339.1.

When considering whether there is probable cause to issue an emergency custody order, the magistrate may, in addition to the petition, consider (1) the recommendations of any treating or examining physician or psychologist licensed in Virginia, if available, (2) any past actions of the minor, (3) any past mental health treatment of the minor, (4) any relevant hearsay evidence, (5) any medical records available, (6) any affidavits submitted, if the witness is unavailable and it so states in the affidavit, and (7) any other information available that the magistrate considers relevant to the determination of whether probable cause exists to issue an emergency custody order.

B. Any minor for whom an emergency custody order is issued shall be taken into custody and transported to a convenient location to be evaluated to determine whether he meets the criteria for temporary detention pursuant to § 16.1-340.1 and to assess the need for hospitalization or treatment. The evaluation shall be made by a person designated by the community services board serving the area in which the minor is located who is skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness and who has completed a certification program approved by the Department.

C. The magistrate issuing an emergency custody order shall specify the primary law-enforcement agency and jurisdiction to execute the emergency custody order and provide transportation. However, the magistrate may authorize transportation by an alternative transportation provider, including a parent, family member, or friend of the minor who is the subject of the order, a representative of the community services board, or other transportation provider with personnel trained to provide transportation in a safe manner, upon determining, following consideration of information provided by the petitioner; the community services board or its designee; the local law-enforcement agency, if any; the minor's treating physician, if any; or other persons who are available and have knowledge of the minor, and, when the magistrate deems appropriate, the proposed alternative transportation provider, either in person or via two-way electronic video and audio or telephone communication system, that the proposed alternative transportation provider is available to provide transportation, willing to provide transportation, and able to provide transportation in a safe manner. When transportation is ordered to be provided by an alternative transportation provider, the magistrate shall order the specified primary law-enforcement agency to execute the order, to take the minor into custody, and to transfer custody of the minor to the alternative transportation provider identified in the order. In such cases, a copy of the emergency custody order shall accompany the minor being transported pursuant to this section at all times and shall be delivered by the alternative transportation provider to the community services board or its designee responsible for conducting the evaluation. The community services board or its designee conducting the evaluation shall return a copy of the emergency custody order to the court designated by the magistrate as soon as is practicable. Delivery of an order to a law-enforcement officer or alternative transportation provider and return of an order to the court may be accomplished electronically or by

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57 facsimile.

58 Transportation under this section shall include transportation to a medical facility as may be  
59 necessary to obtain emergency medical evaluation or treatment that shall be conducted immediately in  
60 accordance with state and federal law. Transportation under this section shall include transportation to a  
61 medical facility for a medical evaluation if a physician at the hospital in which the minor subject to the  
62 emergency custody order may be detained requires a medical evaluation prior to admission.

63 D. In specifying the primary law-enforcement agency and jurisdiction for purposes of this section,  
64 the magistrate shall order the primary law-enforcement agency from the jurisdiction served by the  
65 community services board that designated the person to perform the evaluation required in subsection B  
66 to execute the order and, in cases in which transportation is ordered to be provided by the primary  
67 law-enforcement agency, provide transportation. If the community services board serves more than one  
68 jurisdiction, the magistrate shall designate the primary law-enforcement agency from the particular  
69 jurisdiction within the community services board's service area where the minor who is the subject of  
70 the emergency custody order was taken into custody or, if the minor has not yet been taken into  
71 custody, the primary law-enforcement agency from the jurisdiction where the minor is presently located  
72 to execute the order and provide transportation.

73 E. The law-enforcement agency or alternative transportation provider providing transportation  
74 pursuant to this section may transfer custody of the minor to the facility or location to which the minor  
75 is transported for the evaluation required in subsection B, G, or H if the facility or location (i) is  
76 licensed to provide the level of security necessary to protect both the minor and others from harm, (ii) is  
77 actually capable of providing the level of security necessary to protect the minor and others from harm,  
78 and (iii) in cases in which transportation is provided by a law-enforcement agency, has entered into an  
79 agreement or memorandum of understanding with the law-enforcement agency setting forth the terms  
80 and conditions under which it will accept a transfer of custody, provided, however, that the facility or  
81 location may not require the law-enforcement agency to pay any fees or costs for the transfer of  
82 custody.

83 F. A law-enforcement officer may lawfully go or be sent beyond the territorial limits of the county,  
84 city, or town in which he serves to any point in the Commonwealth for the purpose of executing an  
85 emergency custody order pursuant to this section.

86 G. A law-enforcement officer who, based upon his observation or the reliable reports of others, has  
87 probable cause to believe that a minor meets the criteria for emergency custody as stated in this section  
88 may take that minor into custody and transport that minor to an appropriate location to assess the need  
89 for hospitalization or treatment without prior authorization. A law-enforcement officer who takes a  
90 person into custody pursuant to this subsection or subsection H may lawfully go or be sent beyond the  
91 territorial limits of the county, city, or town in which he serves to any point in the Commonwealth for  
92 the purpose of obtaining the assessment. Such evaluation shall be conducted immediately. The period of  
93 custody shall not exceed eight hours from the time the law-enforcement officer takes the minor into  
94 custody.

95 H. A law-enforcement officer who is transporting a minor who has voluntarily consented to be  
96 transported to a facility for the purpose of assessment or evaluation and who is beyond the territorial  
97 limits of the county, city, or town in which he serves may take such minor into custody and transport  
98 him to an appropriate location to assess the need for hospitalization or treatment without prior  
99 authorization when the law-enforcement officer determines (i) that the minor has revoked consent to be  
100 transported to a facility for the purpose of assessment or evaluation and (ii) based upon his observations,  
101 that probable cause exists to believe that the minor meets the criteria for emergency custody as stated in  
102 this section. The period of custody shall not exceed eight hours from the time the law-enforcement  
103 officer takes the minor into custody.

104 I. A representative of the primary law-enforcement agency specified to execute an emergency custody  
105 order or a representative of the law-enforcement agency employing a law-enforcement officer who takes  
106 a person into custody pursuant to subsection G or H shall notify the community services board  
107 responsible for conducting the evaluation required in subsection B, G, or H as soon as practicable after  
108 execution of the emergency custody order or after the person has been taken into custody pursuant to  
109 subsection G or H.

110 J. Nothing herein shall preclude a law-enforcement officer or alternative transportation provider from  
111 obtaining emergency medical treatment or further medical evaluation at any time for a minor in his  
112 custody as provided in this section.

113 K. The minor shall remain in custody until a temporary detention order is issued, until the minor is  
114 released, or until the emergency custody order expires. An emergency custody order shall be valid for a  
115 period not to exceed eight hours from the time of execution.

116 L. If an emergency custody order is not executed within eight hours of its issuance, the order shall  
117 be void and shall be returned unexecuted to the office of the clerk of the issuing court or, if such office

is not open, to any magistrate serving the jurisdiction of the issuing court.

M. ~~[Expired.]~~ *In addition to the eight-hour period of emergency custody set forth in subsection G, H, or K, if the minor is detained in a state facility pursuant to subsection D of § 16.1-340.1, the state facility and an employee or designee of the community services board may, for an additional four hours, continue to attempt to identify an alternative facility that is able and willing to provide temporary detention and appropriate care to the minor.*

N. Payments shall be made pursuant to § 37.2-804 to licensed health care providers for medical screening and assessment services provided to minors with mental illnesses while in emergency custody.

O. No person who provides alternative transportation pursuant to this section shall be liable to the person being transported for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions that result from providing such alternative transportation.

**§ 37.2-808. Emergency custody; issuance and execution of order.**

A. Any magistrate shall issue, upon the sworn petition of any responsible person, treating physician, or upon his own motion, an emergency custody order when he has probable cause to believe that any person (i) has a mental illness and that there exists a substantial likelihood that, as a result of mental illness, the person will, in the near future, (a) cause serious physical harm to himself or others as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening harm and other relevant information, if any, or (b) suffer serious harm due to his lack of capacity to protect himself from harm or to provide for his basic human needs, (ii) is in need of hospitalization or treatment, and (iii) is unwilling to volunteer or incapable of volunteering for hospitalization or treatment. Any emergency custody order entered pursuant to this section shall provide for the disclosure of medical records pursuant to § 37.2-804.2. This subsection shall not preclude any other disclosures as required or permitted by law.

When considering whether there is probable cause to issue an emergency custody order, the magistrate may, in addition to the petition, consider (1) the recommendations of any treating or examining physician or psychologist licensed in Virginia, if available, (2) any past actions of the person, (3) any past mental health treatment of the person, (4) any relevant hearsay evidence, (5) any medical records available, (6) any affidavits submitted, if the witness is unavailable and it so states in the affidavit, and (7) any other information available that the magistrate considers relevant to the determination of whether probable cause exists to issue an emergency custody order.

B. Any person for whom an emergency custody order is issued shall be taken into custody and transported to a convenient location to be evaluated to determine whether the person meets the criteria for temporary detention pursuant to § 37.2-809 and to assess the need for hospitalization or treatment. The evaluation shall be made by a person designated by the community services board who is skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness and who has completed a certification program approved by the Department.

C. The magistrate issuing an emergency custody order shall specify the primary law-enforcement agency and jurisdiction to execute the emergency custody order and provide transportation. However, the magistrate shall consider any request to authorize transportation by an alternative transportation provider in accordance with this section, whenever an alternative transportation provider is identified to the magistrate, which may be a person, facility, or agency, including a family member or friend of the person who is the subject of the order, a representative of the community services board, or other transportation provider with personnel trained to provide transportation in a safe manner, upon determining, following consideration of information provided by the petitioner; the community services board or its designee; the local law-enforcement agency, if any; the person's treating physician, if any; or other persons who are available and have knowledge of the person, and, when the magistrate deems appropriate, the proposed alternative transportation provider, either in person or via two-way electronic video and audio or telephone communication system, that the proposed alternative transportation provider is available to provide transportation, willing to provide transportation, and able to provide transportation in a safe manner. When transportation is ordered to be provided by an alternative transportation provider, the magistrate shall order the specified primary law-enforcement agency to execute the order, to take the person into custody, and to transfer custody of the person to the alternative transportation provider identified in the order. In such cases, a copy of the emergency custody order shall accompany the person being transported pursuant to this section at all times and shall be delivered by the alternative transportation provider to the community services board or its designee responsible for conducting the evaluation. The community services board or its designee conducting the evaluation shall return a copy of the emergency custody order to the court designated by the magistrate as soon as is practicable. Delivery of an order to a law-enforcement officer or alternative transportation provider and return of an order to the court may be accomplished electronically or by facsimile.

Transportation under this section shall include transportation to a medical facility as may be necessary to obtain emergency medical evaluation or treatment that shall be conducted immediately in

accordance with state and federal law. Transportation under this section shall include transportation to a medical facility for a medical evaluation if a physician at the hospital in which the person subject to the emergency custody order may be detained requires a medical evaluation prior to admission.

D. In specifying the primary law-enforcement agency and jurisdiction for purposes of this section, the magistrate shall order the primary law-enforcement agency from the jurisdiction served by the community services board that designated the person to perform the evaluation required in subsection B to execute the order and, in cases in which transportation is ordered to be provided by the primary law-enforcement agency, provide transportation. If the community services board serves more than one jurisdiction, the magistrate shall designate the primary law-enforcement agency from the particular jurisdiction within the community services board's service area where the person who is the subject of the emergency custody order was taken into custody or, if the person has not yet been taken into custody, the primary law-enforcement agency from the jurisdiction where the person is presently located to execute the order and provide transportation.

E. The law-enforcement agency or alternative transportation provider providing transportation pursuant to this section may transfer custody of the person to the facility or location to which the person is transported for the evaluation required in subsection B, G, or H if the facility or location (i) is licensed to provide the level of security necessary to protect both the person and others from harm, (ii) is actually capable of providing the level of security necessary to protect the person and others from harm, and (iii) in cases in which transportation is provided by a law-enforcement agency, has entered into an agreement or memorandum of understanding with the law-enforcement agency setting forth the terms and conditions under which it will accept a transfer of custody, provided, however, that the facility or location may not require the law-enforcement agency to pay any fees or costs for the transfer of custody.

F. A law-enforcement officer may lawfully go or be sent beyond the territorial limits of the county, city, or town in which he serves to any point in the Commonwealth for the purpose of executing an emergency custody order pursuant to this section.

G. A law-enforcement officer who, based upon his observation or the reliable reports of others, has probable cause to believe that a person meets the criteria for emergency custody as stated in this section may take that person into custody and transport that person to an appropriate location to assess the need for hospitalization or treatment without prior authorization. A law-enforcement officer who takes a person into custody pursuant to this subsection or subsection H may lawfully go or be sent beyond the territorial limits of the county, city, or town in which he serves to any point in the Commonwealth for the purpose of obtaining the assessment. Such evaluation shall be conducted immediately. The period of custody shall not exceed eight hours from the time the law-enforcement officer takes the person into custody.

H. A law-enforcement officer who is transporting a person who has voluntarily consented to be transported to a facility for the purpose of assessment or evaluation and who is beyond the territorial limits of the county, city, or town in which he serves may take such person into custody and transport him to an appropriate location to assess the need for hospitalization or treatment without prior authorization when the law-enforcement officer determines (i) that the person has revoked consent to be transported to a facility for the purpose of assessment or evaluation, and (ii) based upon his observations, that probable cause exists to believe that the person meets the criteria for emergency custody as stated in this section. The period of custody shall not exceed eight hours from the time the law-enforcement officer takes the person into custody.

I. Nothing herein shall preclude a law-enforcement officer or alternative transportation provider from obtaining emergency medical treatment or further medical evaluation at any time for a person in his custody as provided in this section.

J. A representative of the primary law-enforcement agency specified to execute an emergency custody order or a representative of the law-enforcement agency employing a law-enforcement officer who takes a person into custody pursuant to subsection G or H shall notify the community services board responsible for conducting the evaluation required in subsection B, G, or H as soon as practicable after execution of the emergency custody order or after the person has been taken into custody pursuant to subsection G or H.

K. The person shall remain in custody until a temporary detention order is issued, until the person is released, or until the emergency custody order expires. An emergency custody order shall be valid for a period not to exceed eight hours from the time of execution.

L. Nothing in this section shall preclude the issuance of an order for temporary detention for testing, observation, or treatment pursuant to § 37.2-1104 for a person who is also the subject of an emergency custody order issued pursuant to this section. In any case in which an order for temporary detention for testing, observation, or treatment is issued for a person who is also the subject of an emergency custody order, the person may be detained by a hospital emergency room or other appropriate facility for testing,

240 observation, and treatment for a period not to exceed 24 hours, unless extended by the court as part of  
241 an order pursuant to § 37.2-1101, in accordance with subsection A of § 37.2-1104. Upon completion of  
242 testing, observation, or treatment pursuant to § 37.2-1104, the hospital emergency room or other  
243 appropriate facility in which the person is detained shall notify the nearest community services board,  
244 and the designee of the community services board shall, as soon as is practicable and prior to the  
245 expiration of the order for temporary detention issued pursuant to § 37.2-1104, conduct an evaluation of  
246 the person to determine if he meets the criteria for temporary detention pursuant to § 37.2-809.

247 M. Any person taken into emergency custody pursuant to this section shall be given a written  
248 summary of the emergency custody procedures and the statutory protections associated with those  
249 procedures.

250 N. If an emergency custody order is not executed within eight hours of its issuance, the order shall  
251 be void and shall be returned unexecuted to the office of the clerk of the issuing court or, if such office  
252 is not open, to any magistrate serving the jurisdiction of the issuing court.

253 O. ~~Expired.~~ *In addition to the eight-hour period of emergency custody set forth in subsection G, H,*  
254 *or K, if the individual is detained in a state facility pursuant to subsection E of § 37.2-809, the state*  
255 *facility and an employee or designee of the community services board as defined in § 37.2-809 may, for*  
256 *an additional four hours, continue to attempt to identify an alternative facility that is able and willing to*  
257 *provide temporary detention and appropriate care to the individual.*

258 P. Payments shall be made pursuant to § 37.2-804 to licensed health care providers for medical  
259 screening and assessment services provided to persons with mental illnesses while in emergency custody.

260 Q. No person who provides alternative transportation pursuant to this section shall be liable to the  
261 person being transported for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions that result  
262 from providing such alternative transportation.