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HOUSE BILL NO. 248**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE**

(Proposed by the House Committee for Courts of Justice)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Delegate Kilgore)

House Amendments in [] - February 15, 2010

A *BILL to amend and reenact §§ 8.01-389, 15.2-1704, 15.2-1724, 16.1-280, 16.1-335 [through , 16.1-336, 16.1-337, 16.1-338,] 16.1-339, 16.1-340 [through , 16.1-341 through 16.1-345.5, 16.1-346, 16.1-346.1,] 16.1-347, 19.2-13, 32.1-127.1:03, 37.2-808, 37.2-809, 37.2-813, and 54.1-2400.1 of the Code of Virginia; to amend the Code of Virginia by adding sections numbered 16.1-336.1, 16.1-340.1 [; ~~16.1-340.2, 16.1-340.3,~~ through] 16.1-340.4, and 16.1-345.6; and to repeal § 37.2-812 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the psychiatric treatment of minors.*

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 8.01-389, 15.2-1704, 15.2-1724, 16.1-280, 16.1-335 [through , 16.1-336, 16.1-337, 16.1-338,] 16.1-339, 16.1-340 [through , 16.1-341 through 16.1-345.5, 16.1-346, 16.1-346.1,] 16.1-347, 19.2-13, 32.1-127.1:03, 37.2-808, 37.2-809, 37.2-813, and 54.1-2400.1 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding sections numbered 16.1-336.1, 16.1-340.1 [; ~~16.1-340.2, 16.1-340.3,~~ through] 16.1-340.4, and 16.1-345.6 as follows:

§ 8.01-389. Judicial records as evidence; full faith and credit; recitals in deeds, deeds of trust, and mortgages; "records" defined.

A. The records of any judicial proceeding and any other official records of any court of this Commonwealth shall be received as prima facie evidence provided that such records are authenticated and certified by the clerk of the court where preserved to be a true record. For the purposes of this section, judicial proceeding shall include the review of a petition and issuance of a temporary detention order under § 16.1-340.1 or 37.2-809.

A1. The records of any judicial proceeding and any other official record of any court of another state or country, or of the United States, shall be received as prima facie evidence provided that such records are authenticated by the clerk of the court where preserved to be a true record.

B. Every court of this Commonwealth shall give such records of courts not of this Commonwealth the full faith and credit given to them in the courts of the jurisdiction from whence they come.

B1. In any instance in which a court not of this Commonwealth shall have entered an order of injunction limiting or preventing access by any person to the courts of this Commonwealth without that person having had notice and an opportunity for a hearing prior to the entry of such foreign order, that foreign order is not required to be given full faith and credit in any Virginia court. The Virginia court may, in its discretion, hold a hearing to determine the adequacy of notice and opportunity for hearing in the foreign court.

C. Specifically, recitals of any fact in a deed or deed of trust of record conveying any interest in real property shall be prima facie evidence of that fact.

D. "Records" as used in this article, shall be deemed to include any memorandum, report, paper, data compilation, or other record in any form, or any combination thereof.

§ 15.2-1704. Powers and duties of police force.

A. The police force of a locality is hereby invested with all the power and authority which formerly belonged to the office of constable at common law and is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension of criminals, the safeguard of life and property, the preservation of peace and the enforcement of state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances.

B. A police officer has no authority in civil matters, except (i) to execute and serve temporary detention and emergency custody orders and any other powers granted to law-enforcement officers in § 16.1-340, 16.1-340.1, 37.2-808, or 37.2-809, (ii) to serve an order of protection pursuant to §§ 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4, and 16.1-279.1, (iii) to execute all warrants or summons as may be placed in his hands by any magistrate serving the locality and to make due return thereof, and (iv) to deliver, serve, execute, and enforce orders of isolation and quarantine issued pursuant to §§ 32.1-48.09, 32.1-48.012, and 32.1-48.014 and to deliver, serve, execute, and enforce an emergency custody order issued pursuant to § 32.1-48.02. A town police officer, after receiving training under subdivision 8 of § 9.1-102, may, with the concurrence of the local sheriff, also serve civil papers, and make return thereof, only when the town is the plaintiff and the defendant can be found within the corporate limits of the town.

§ 15.2-1724. Police and other officers may be sent beyond territorial limits.

Whenever the necessity arises (i) for the enforcement of laws designed to control or prohibit the use or sale of controlled drugs as defined in § 54.1-3401 or laws contained in Article 3 (§ 18.2-344 et seq.)

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60 of Chapter 8 of Title 18.2, (ii) in response to any law-enforcement emergency involving any immediate
61 threat to life or public safety, (iii) during the execution of the provisions of Article 4 (§ 37.2-808 et
62 seq.) of Chapter 8 of Title 37.2 *or § 16.1-340 or 16.1-340.1* relating to orders for temporary detention or
63 emergency custody for mental health evaluation or (iv) during any emergency resulting from the
64 existence of a state of war, internal disorder, or fire, flood, epidemic or other public disaster, the police
65 officers and other officers, agents and employees of any locality, the police officers of the Division of
66 Capitol Police, and the police of any state-supported institution of higher learning appointed pursuant to
67 § 23-233 may, together with all necessary equipment, lawfully go or be sent beyond the territorial limits
68 of such locality, such agency, or such state-supported institution of higher learning to any point within
69 or without the Commonwealth to assist in meeting such emergency or need, or while enroute to a part
70 of the jurisdiction which is only accessible by roads outside the jurisdiction. However, the police of any
71 state-supported institution of higher learning may be sent only to a locality within the Commonwealth,
72 or locality outside the Commonwealth, whose boundaries are contiguous with the locality in which such
73 institution is located. No member of a police force of any state-supported institution of higher learning
74 shall be sent beyond the territorial limits of the locality in which such institution is located unless such
75 member has met the requirements established by the Department of Criminal Justice Services as
76 provided in subdivision 2 (i) of § 9.1-102.

77 In such event the acts performed for such purpose by such police officers or other officers, agents or
78 employees and the expenditures made for such purpose by such locality, such agency, or a
79 state-supported institution of higher learning shall be deemed conclusively to be for a public and
80 governmental purpose, and all of the immunities from liability enjoyed by a locality, agency, or a
81 state-supported institution of higher learning when acting through its police officers or other officers,
82 agents or employees for a public or governmental purpose within its territorial limits shall be enjoyed by
83 it to the same extent when such locality, agency, or a state-supported institution of higher learning
84 within the Commonwealth is so acting, under this section or under other lawful authority, beyond its
85 territorial limits.

86 The police officers and other officers, agents and employees of any locality, agency, or a
87 state-supported institution of higher learning when acting hereunder or under other lawful authority
88 beyond the territorial limits of such locality, agency, or such state-supported institution of higher
89 learning shall have all of the immunities from liability and exemptions from laws, ordinances and
90 regulations and shall have all of the pension, relief, disability, workers' compensation and other benefits
91 enjoyed by them while performing their respective duties within the territorial limits of such locality,
92 agency, or such state-supported institution of higher learning.

93 § 16.1-280. Commitment of juveniles with mental illness or mental retardation.

94 When any juvenile court has found a juvenile to be in need of services or delinquent pursuant to the
95 provisions of this law and reasonably believes such juvenile has mental illness or mental retardation, the
96 court may commit him to an appropriate hospital *or order mandatory outpatient treatment* in accordance
97 with the provisions of ~~§§ 16.1-338 through 16.1-345~~ Article 16 (§ 16.1-335 *et seq.*) of this chapter or
98 admit him to a training center in accordance with the provisions of § 37.2-806 for observation as to his
99 mental condition. No juvenile shall be committed pursuant to this section or ~~§§ 16.1-338 through~~
100 ~~16.1-345~~ Article 16 (§ 16.1-335 *et seq.*) of this chapter to a maximum security unit within any state
101 hospital where adults determined to be criminally insane reside. However, the Commissioner of
102 Behavioral Health and Developmental Services may place a juvenile who has been certified to the
103 circuit court for trial as an adult pursuant to § 16.1-269.6 or 16.1-270 or who has been convicted as an
104 adult of a felony in the circuit court in a unit appropriate for the care and treatment of persons under a
105 criminal charge when, in his discretion, such placement is necessary to protect the security or safety of
106 other patients, staff or public. The Commissioner shall notify the committing court of any placement in
107 such unit. The committing court shall review the placement at thirty-day intervals.

108 Article 16.

109 Psychiatric ~~Inpatient~~ Treatment of Minors Act.

110 § 16.1-335. Short title.

111 The provisions of this article shall be known and may be cited as "The Psychiatric ~~Inpatient~~
112 Treatment of Minors Act."

113 § 16.1-336. Definitions.

114 When used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

115 "Community services board" has the same meaning as provided in § 37.2-100. Whenever the term
116 community services board appears, it shall include behavioral health authority, as that term is defined in
117 § 37.2-100.

118 "Consent" means the voluntary, express, and informed agreement to treatment in a mental health
119 facility by a minor 14 years of age or older and by a parent or a legally authorized custodian.

120 "Designee of the local community services board" means an examiner designated by the local
121 community services board who (i) is skilled in the assessment and treatment of mental illness, (ii) has

completed a certification program approved by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, (iii) is able to provide an independent examination of the minor, (iv) is not related by blood or marriage to the minor being evaluated, (v) has no financial interest in the admission or treatment of the minor being evaluated, (vi) has no investment interest in the facility detaining or admitting the minor under this article, and (vii) except for employees of state hospitals and of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, is not employed by the facility.

"Employee" means an employee of the local community services board who is skilled in the assessment and treatment of mental illness and has completed a certification program approved by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services.

"Incapable of making an informed decision" means unable to understand the nature, extent, or probable consequences of a proposed treatment or unable to make a rational evaluation of the risks and benefits of the proposed treatment as compared with the risks and benefits of alternatives to the treatment. Persons with dysphasia or other communication disorders who are mentally competent and able to communicate shall not be considered incapable of giving informed consent.

"Inpatient treatment" means placement for observation, diagnosis, or treatment of mental illness in a psychiatric hospital or in any other type of mental health facility determined by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to be substantially similar to a psychiatric hospital with respect to restrictions on freedom and therapeutic intrusiveness.

"Investment interest" means the ownership or holding of an equity or debt security, including shares of stock in a corporation, interests or units of a partnership, bonds, debentures, notes, or other equity or debt instruments.

"Judge" means a juvenile and domestic relations district judge. In addition, "judge" includes a retired judge sitting by designation pursuant to § 16.1-69.35, substitute judge, or special justice authorized by § 37.2-803 who has completed a training program regarding the provisions of this article, prescribed by the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court.

"Least restrictive alternative" means the treatment and conditions of treatment which, separately and in combination, are no more intrusive or restrictive of freedom than reasonably necessary to achieve a substantial therapeutic benefit or to protect the minor or others from physical injury.

"Mental health facility" means a public or private facility for the treatment of mental illness operated or licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services.

"Mental illness" means a substantial disorder of the minor's cognitive, volitional, or emotional processes that demonstrably and significantly impairs judgment or capacity to recognize reality or to control behavior. "Mental illness" may include substance abuse, which is the use, without compelling medical reason, of any substance which results in psychological or physiological dependency as a function of continued use in such a manner as to induce mental, emotional, or physical impairment and cause socially dysfunctional or socially disordering behavior. Mental retardation, head injury, a learning disability, or a seizure disorder is not sufficient, in itself, to justify a finding of mental illness within the meaning of this article.

"Minor" means a person less than 18 years of age.

"Parent" means (i) a biological or adoptive parent who has legal custody of the minor, including either parent if custody is shared under a joint decree or agreement, (ii) a biological or adoptive parent with whom the minor regularly resides, (iii) a person judicially appointed as a legal guardian of the minor, or (iv) a person who exercises the rights and responsibilities of legal custody by delegation from a biological or adoptive parent, upon provisional adoption or otherwise by operation of law. The director of the local department of social services, or his designee, may stand as the minor's parent when the minor is in the legal custody of the local department of social services.

"Qualified evaluator" means a psychiatrist or a psychologist licensed in Virginia by either the Board of Medicine or the Board of Psychology ~~who is skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness in minors and familiar with the provisions of this article. If, or if such psychiatrist or psychologist is unavailable, any mental health professional (i) licensed in Virginia through the Department of Health Professions as a clinical social worker, professional counselor, marriage and family therapist, psychiatric nurse practitioner, or clinical nurse specialist, or (ii) employed by a community services board who is. All qualified evaluators shall (a) be skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness in minors and who is, (b) be familiar with the provisions of this article may serve as the qualified evaluator, and (c) have completed a certification program approved by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services.~~ The qualified evaluator shall (1) not be related by blood or marriage to the minor being evaluated, (2) not be responsible for treating the minor, (3) have no financial interest in the admission or treatment of the minor, (4) have no investment interest in the facility detaining or admitting the minor under this article, and (5) except for employees of state hospitals, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and community services boards, not be employed by the facility.

183 "Treatment" means any planned intervention intended to improve a minor's functioning in those areas
184 which show impairment as a result of mental illness.

185 § 16.1-336.1. Admission forms.

186 *The Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia shall prepare the petitions,*
187 *orders, and such other legal forms as may be required in procedures for custody, detention, and*
188 *involuntary admission pursuant to this article, and shall distribute such forms to the clerks of the*
189 *juvenile and domestic relations district courts of the Commonwealth. The Department of Behavioral*
190 *Health and Developmental Services shall prepare the preadmission screening report, evaluation, and*
191 *such other clinical forms as may be required in proceedings for custody, detention, and admission*
192 *pursuant to this article, and shall distribute such forms to community services boards, mental health*
193 *care providers, and directors of state facilities.*

194 § 16.1-337. Inpatient treatment of minors; general applicability; disclosure of records.

195 A. A minor may be admitted to a mental health facility for inpatient treatment only pursuant to
196 § 16.1-338, 16.1-339, or ~~16.1-340~~ 16.1-340.1 or in accordance with an order of involuntary commitment
197 entered pursuant to §§ 16.1-341 through 16.1-345. The provisions of Article 12 (§ 16.1-299 et seq.) of
198 Chapter 11 of this title relating to the confidentiality of files, papers, and records shall apply to
199 proceedings under §§ ~~16.1-339 through 16.1-345~~ *this article.*

200 B. Any health care provider, as defined in § 32.1-127.1:03, or other provider rendering services to a
201 minor who is the subject of proceedings under this article, upon request, shall disclose to a magistrate,
202 the juvenile intake officer, the court, the minor's attorney ~~as required in § 16.1-343~~, the minor's guardian
203 ad litem, the *qualified evaluator as performing the evaluation* required under §§ 16.1-338, 16.1-339, and
204 16.1-342, the community services board *or its designee* performing the evaluation, preadmission
205 screening, or monitoring duties under this article, or a law-enforcement officer any and all information
206 that is necessary and appropriate to enable each of them to perform his duties under this article. These
207 health care providers and other service providers shall disclose to one another health records and
208 information where necessary to provide care and treatment to the person and to monitor that care and
209 treatment. Health records disclosed to a law-enforcement officer shall be limited to information
210 necessary to protect the officer, the minor, or the public from physical injury or to address the health
211 care needs of the minor. Information disclosed to a law-enforcement officer shall not be used for any
212 other purpose, disclosed to others, or retained.

213 *Any health care provider providing services to a minor who is the subject of proceedings under this*
214 *article may notify the minor's parent of information which is directly relevant to such individual's*
215 *involvement with the minor's health care, which may include the minor's location and general condition,*
216 *in accordance with subdivision D 34 of § 32.1-127.1:03, unless the provider has actual knowledge that*
217 *the parent is currently prohibited by court order from contacting the minor.*

218 Any health care provider disclosing records pursuant to this section shall be immune from civil
219 liability for any harm resulting from the disclosure, including any liability under the federal Health
220 Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (42 U.S.C. § 1320d et seq.), as amended, unless the person
221 or provider disclosing such records intended the harm or acted in bad faith.

222 C. Any order entered where a minor is the subject of proceedings under this article shall provide for
223 the disclosure of health records pursuant to subsection B. This subsection shall not preclude any other
224 disclosures as required or permitted by law.

225 § 16.1-338. Parental admission of minors younger than 14 and nonobjecting minors 14 years of age
226 or older.

227 A. A minor younger than 14 years of age may be admitted to a willing mental health facility for
228 inpatient treatment upon application and with the consent of a parent. A minor 14 years of age or older
229 may be admitted to a willing mental health facility for inpatient treatment upon the joint application and
230 consent of the minor and the minor's parent.

231 B. Admission of a minor under this section shall be approved by a qualified evaluator who has
232 conducted a personal examination of the minor within 48 hours after admission and has made the
233 following written findings:

234 1. The minor appears to have a mental illness serious enough to warrant inpatient treatment and is
235 reasonably likely to benefit from the treatment; and

236 2. The minor has been provided with a clinically appropriate explanation of the nature and purpose
237 of the treatment; and

238 3. If the minor is 14 years of age or older, that he has been provided with an explanation of his
239 rights under this Act as they would apply if he were to object to admission, and that he has consented
240 to admission; and

241 4. All available modalities of treatment less restrictive than inpatient treatment have been considered
242 and no less restrictive alternative is available that would offer comparable benefits to the minor.

243 If admission is sought to a state hospital, the community services board serving the area in which the
244 minor resides shall provide, *in lieu of* the examination required by this section, a preadmission screening

report conducted by an employee or designee of the community services board and shall ensure that the necessary written findings have been made before approving the admission. A copy of the written findings of the evaluation or preadmission screening report required by this section shall be provided to the consenting parent and the parent shall have the opportunity to discuss the findings with the qualified evaluator or employee or designee of the community services board.

C. Within 10 days after the admission of a minor under this section, the director of the facility or the director's designee shall ensure that an individualized plan of treatment has been prepared by the provider responsible for the minor's treatment and has been explained to the parent consenting to the admission and to the minor. The minor shall be involved in the preparation of the plan to the maximum feasible extent consistent with his ability to understand and participate, and the minor's family shall be involved to the maximum extent consistent with the minor's treatment needs. The plan shall include a preliminary plan for placement and aftercare upon completion of inpatient treatment and shall include specific behavioral and emotional goals against which the success of treatment may be measured. A copy of the plan shall be provided to the minor and to his parents.

D. If the parent who consented to a minor's admission under this section revokes his consent at any time, or if a minor 14 or older objects at any time to further treatment, the minor shall be discharged within 48 hours to the custody of such consenting parent unless the minor's continued hospitalization is authorized pursuant to § 16.1-339, ~~16.1-340~~, 16.1-340.1, or 16.1-345. If the 48-hour time period expires on a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which the court is lawfully closed, the 48 hours shall extend to the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which the court is lawfully closed.

E. Inpatient treatment of a minor hospitalized under this section may not exceed 90 consecutive days unless it has been authorized by appropriate hospital medical personnel, based upon their written findings that the criteria set forth in subsection B of this section continue to be met, after such persons have examined the minor and interviewed the consenting parent and reviewed reports submitted by members of the facility staff familiar with the minor's condition.

F. Any minor admitted under this section while younger than 14 and his consenting parent shall be informed orally and in writing by the director of the facility for inpatient treatment within 10 days of his fourteenth birthday that continued voluntary treatment under the authority of this section requires his consent.

G. Any minor 14 years of age or older who joins in an application and consents to admission pursuant to subsection A, shall, in addition to his parent, have the right to access his health information. The concurrent authorization of both the parent and the minor shall be required to disclose such minor's health information.

H. A minor who has been hospitalized while properly detained by a juvenile and domestic relations district court or circuit court shall be returned to the detention home, *shelter care, or other facility approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice by the sheriff serving the jurisdiction where the minor was detained within 24 hours* following completion of a period of inpatient treatment, unless the court having jurisdiction over the case orders that the minor be released from custody.

§ 16.1-339. Parental admission of an objecting minor 14 years of age or older.

A. A minor 14 years of age or older who (i) objects to admission, or (ii) is incapable of making an informed decision may be admitted to a willing facility for up to 96 hours, pending the review required by subsections B and C of this section, upon the application of a parent. If admission is sought to a state hospital, the community services board serving the area in which the minor resides shall provide the ~~examination~~ preadmission screening report required by subsection B of § 16.1-338 and shall ensure that the necessary written findings, except the minor's consent, have been made before approving the admission.

B. A minor admitted under this section shall be examined within 24 hours of his admission by a qualified evaluator designated by the community services board serving the area where the facility is located ~~who is not and will not be treating the minor and who has no significant financial interest in the minor's hospitalization~~. *If the 24-hour time period expires on a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which the court is lawfully closed, the 24 hours shall extend to the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which the court is lawfully closed.* The evaluator shall prepare a report that shall include written findings as to whether:

1. Because of mental illness, the minor (i) 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 (ii) 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;

2. The minor is in need of inpatient treatment for a mental illness and is reasonably likely to benefit from the proposed treatment; and

3. Inpatient treatment is the least restrictive alternative that meets the minor's needs. The qualified evaluator shall submit his report to the juvenile and domestic relations district court for the jurisdiction in which the facility is located.

C. Upon admission of a minor under this section, the facility shall file a petition for judicial approval no sooner than 24 hours and no later than 96 hours after admission with the juvenile and domestic relations district court for the jurisdiction in which the facility is located. To the extent available, the petition shall contain the information required by § 16.1-339.1. A copy of this petition shall be delivered to the minor's consenting parent. Upon receipt of the petition and of the evaluator's report submitted pursuant to subsection B, the judge shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the minor and counsel to represent the minor, unless it has been determined that the minor has retained counsel. A copy of the evaluator's report shall be provided to the minor's counsel and guardian ad litem. The court and the guardian ad litem shall review the petition and evaluator's report and shall ascertain the views of the minor, the minor's consenting parent, the evaluator, and the attending psychiatrist. The court shall conduct its review in such place and manner, including the facility, as it deems to be in the best interests of the minor. Based upon its review and the recommendations of the guardian ad litem, the court shall order one of the following dispositions:

1. If the court finds that the minor does not meet the criteria for admission specified in subsection B, the court shall issue an order directing the facility to release the minor into the custody of the parent who consented to the minor's admission. However, nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the terms and provisions of any valid court order of custody affecting the minor.

2. If the court finds that the minor meets the criteria for admission specified in subsection B, the court shall issue an order authorizing continued hospitalization of the minor for up to 90 days on the basis of the parent's consent.

Within 10 days after the admission of a minor under this section, the director of the facility or the director's designee shall ensure that an individualized plan of treatment has been prepared by the provider responsible for the minor's treatment and has been explained to the parent consenting to the admission and to the minor. A copy of the plan shall also be provided to the guardian ad litem and to counsel for the minor. The minor shall be involved in the preparation of the plan to the maximum feasible extent consistent with his ability to understand and participate, and the minor's family shall be involved to the maximum extent consistent with the minor's treatment needs. The plan shall include a preliminary plan for placement and aftercare upon completion of inpatient treatment and shall include specific behavioral and emotional goals against which the success of treatment may be measured.

3. If the court determines that the available information is insufficient to permit an informed determination regarding whether the minor meets the criteria specified in subsection B, the court shall schedule a commitment hearing that shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in §§ 16.1-341 through 16.1-345. The minor may be detained in the hospital for up to 96 additional hours pending the holding of the commitment hearing.

D. A minor admitted under this section who rescinds his objection may be retained in the hospital pursuant to § 16.1-338.

E. If the parent who consented to a minor's admission under this section revokes his consent at any time, the minor shall be released within 48 hours to the parent's custody unless the minor's continued hospitalization is authorized pursuant to § 16.1-340, 16.1-340.1 or 16.1-345. If the 48-hour time period expires on a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which the court is lawfully closed, the 48 hours shall extend to the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which the court is lawfully closed.

F. A minor who has been hospitalized while properly detained by a juvenile and domestic relations district court or circuit court shall be returned to the detention home, *shelter care, or other facility approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice by the sheriff serving the jurisdiction where the minor was detained within 24 hours* following completion of a period of inpatient treatment, unless the court having jurisdiction over the case orders that the minor be released from custody.

§ 16.1-340. Emergency custody; issuance and execution of order.

A minor, including a minor in detention or shelter care pursuant to an order of a juvenile and domestic relations court, may be taken into custody and admitted for inpatient treatment pursuant to the procedures specified in Article 4 (§§ 37.2-808 et seq.) of Chapter 8 of Title 37.2, except that an emergency custody order pursuant to § 37.2-808 or a temporary detention order pursuant to § 37.2-809 shall only be issued for a minor if the minor meets the criteria for involuntary commitment set forth in § 16.1-345. If the minor is admitted to a willing facility in accordance with § 37.2-809, the temporary detention order shall be effective until such time as the juvenile and domestic relations district court serving the jurisdiction in which the minor is located schedules a hearing. The juvenile and domestic relations district court serving the jurisdiction in which the minor is located shall schedule a hearing pursuant to § 16.1-341 no sooner than 24 hours and no later than 96 hours from the time of the issuance of the temporary detention order or filing of the petition pursuant to § 16.1-341, whichever occurs later.

If the 96-hour period expires on a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which the court is lawfully closed, the 96 hours shall be extended to the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which the court is lawfully closed.

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 delusional 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, in cases in which the emergency custody order is based upon a finding that the minor who is the subject of the order has a mental illness and that, as a result of mental illness, the minor is experiencing a serious deterioration of his ability to care for himself in a developmentally age-appropriate manner, as evidenced by delusional thinking or by a significant impairment of functioning in hydration, nutrition, self-protection, or self-control, 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 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 minor subject to the emergency custody order may be detained requires a medical evaluation prior to admission.

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

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

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

452 *G. A law-enforcement officer who, based upon his observation or the reliable reports of others, has*
453 *probable cause to believe that a minor meets the criteria for emergency custody as stated in this section*
454 *may take that minor into custody and transport that minor to an appropriate location to assess the need*
455 *for hospitalization or treatment without prior authorization. Such evaluation shall be conducted*
456 *immediately. The period of custody shall not exceed four hours from the time the law-enforcement*
457 *officer takes the minor into custody. However, upon a finding by a magistrate that good cause exists to*
458 *grant an extension, the magistrate shall issue an order extending the period of emergency custody one*
459 *time for an additional period not to exceed two hours. Good cause for an extension includes the need*
460 *for additional time to allow (i) the community services board to identify a suitable facility in which the*
461 *minor can be temporarily detained pursuant to § 16.1-340.1 or (ii) a medical evaluation of the person to*
462 *be completed if necessary.*

463 *H. A law-enforcement officer who is transporting a minor who has voluntarily consented to be*
464 *transported to a facility for the purpose of assessment or evaluation and who is beyond the territorial*
465 *limits of the county, city, or town in which he serves may take such minor into custody and transport*
466 *him to an appropriate location to assess the need for hospitalization or treatment without prior*
467 *authorization when the law-enforcement officer determines (i) that the minor has revoked consent to be*
468 *transported to a facility for the purpose of assessment or evaluation and (ii) based upon his*
469 *observations, that probable cause exists to believe that the minor meets the criteria for emergency*
470 *custody as stated in this section. The period of custody shall not exceed four hours from the time the*
471 *law-enforcement officer takes the minor into custody. However, upon a finding by a magistrate that*
472 *good cause exists to grant an extension, the magistrate shall issue an order extending the period of*
473 *emergency custody one time for an additional period not to exceed two hours. Good cause for an*
474 *extension includes the need for additional time to allow (a) the community services board to identify a*
475 *suitable facility in which the minor can be temporarily detained pursuant to § 16.1-340.1 or (b) a*
476 *medical evaluation of the person to be completed if necessary.*

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

480 *J. The minor shall remain in custody until a temporary detention order is issued, until the minor is*
481 *released, or until the emergency custody order expires. An emergency custody order shall be valid for a*
482 *period not to exceed four hours from the time of execution. However, upon a finding by a magistrate*
483 *that good cause exists to grant an extension, the magistrate shall extend the emergency custody order*
484 *one time for a second period not to exceed two hours. Good cause for an extension includes the need*
485 *for additional time to allow (i) the community services board to identify a suitable facility in which the*
486 *minor can be temporarily detained pursuant to § 16.1-340.1 or (ii) a medical evaluation of the person to*
487 *be completed if necessary. Any family member, as defined in § 37.2-100, employee or designee of the*
488 *community services board, treating physician, or law-enforcement officer may request the two-hour*
489 *extension.*

490 *K. If an emergency custody order is not executed within four hours of its issuance, the order shall 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.

L. 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.

§ 16.1-340.1. Involuntary temporary detention; issuance and execution of order.

A. A 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 and only after an evaluation conducted in-person or by means of a two-way electronic video and audio communication system as authorized in § 16.1-345.1 by an employee or designee of the local community services board to determine whether the minor meets the criteria for temporary detention, a temporary detention order if it appears from all evidence readily available, including any recommendation from a physician or clinical psychologist treating the person, 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 delusional 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. The magistrate shall also consider the recommendations of the minor's parents and of any treating or examining physician licensed in Virginia if available either verbally or in writing prior to rendering a decision. To the extent possible, the petition shall contain the information required by § 16.1-339.1. Any temporary detention order entered pursuant to this section shall be effective until such time as the juvenile and domestic relations district court serving the jurisdiction in which the minor is located conducts a hearing pursuant to subsection B of § 16.1-341. Any temporary detention 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.

B. When considering whether there is probable cause to issue a temporary detention order, the magistrate may, in addition to the petition, consider (i) the recommendations of any treating or examining physician or psychologist licensed in Virginia, if available, (ii) any past actions of the minor, (iii) any past mental health treatment of the minor, (iv) any relevant hearsay evidence, (v) any medical records available, (vi) any affidavits submitted, if the witness is unavailable and it so states in the affidavit, and (vii) any other information available that the magistrate considers relevant to the determination of whether probable cause exists to issue a temporary detention order.

C. A magistrate may issue a temporary detention order without an emergency custody order proceeding. A magistrate may issue a temporary detention order without a prior evaluation pursuant to subsection A if (i) the minor has been personally examined within the previous 72 hours by an employee or designee of the local community services board or (ii) there is a significant physical, psychological, or medical risk to the minor or to others associated with conducting such evaluation.

D. An employee or designee of the community services board shall determine the facility of temporary detention for all minors detained pursuant to this section. The facility of temporary detention shall be one that has been approved pursuant to regulations of the Board of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services. The facility shall be identified on the preadmission screening report and indicated on the temporary detention order. Except for minors who are detained for a criminal offense by a juvenile and domestic relations district court and who require hospitalization in accordance with this article, the minor shall not be detained in a jail or other place of confinement for persons charged with criminal offenses and shall remain in the custody of law enforcement until the minor is either detained within a secure facility or custody has been accepted by the appropriate personnel designated by the facility identified in the temporary detention order.

E. Any facility caring for a minor placed with it pursuant to a temporary detention order is authorized to provide emergency medical and psychiatric services within its capabilities when the facility determines that the services are in the best interests of the minor within its care. The costs incurred as a result of the hearings and by the facility in providing services during the period of temporary detention shall be paid and recovered pursuant to § 37.2-804. The maximum costs reimbursable by the Commonwealth pursuant to this section shall be established by the State Board of Medical Assistance Services based on reasonable criteria. The State Board of Medical Assistance Services shall, by regulation, establish a reasonable rate per day of inpatient care for temporary detention.

F. The employee or designee of the local community services board who is conducting the evaluation pursuant to this section shall determine, prior to the issuance of the temporary detention order, the insurance status of the minor. Where coverage by a third party payor exists, the facility seeking

552 reimbursement under this section shall first seek reimbursement from the third party payor. The
553 Commonwealth shall reimburse the facility only for the balance of costs remaining after the allowances
554 covered by the third party payor have been received.

555 G. The duration of temporary detention shall be sufficient to allow for completion of the examination
556 required by § 16.1-342, preparation of the preadmission screening report required by § 16.1-340.4, and
557 initiation of mental health treatment to stabilize the minor's psychiatric condition to avoid involuntary
558 commitment where possible, but shall not exceed 96 hours prior to a hearing. If the 96-hour period
559 herein specified terminates on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the minor may be detained, as
560 herein provided, until the close of business on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal
561 holiday. The minor may be released, pursuant to § 16.1-340.3, before the 96-hour period herein
562 specified has run.

563 H. If a temporary detention order is not executed within 24 hours of its issuance, or within a shorter
564 period as is specified in the order, the order shall be void and shall be returned unexecuted to the office
565 of the clerk of the issuing court or, if the office is not open, to any magistrate serving the jurisdiction of
566 the issuing court. Subsequent orders may be issued upon the original petition within 96 hours after the
567 petition is filed. However, a magistrate must again obtain the advice of an employee or designee of the
568 local community services board prior to issuing a subsequent order upon the original petition. Any
569 petition for which no temporary detention order or other process in connection therewith is served on
570 the subject of the petition within 96 hours after the petition is filed shall be void and shall be returned
571 to the office of the clerk of the issuing court.

572 I. For purposes of this section a healthcare provider or an employee or designee of the local
573 community services board shall not be required to encrypt any email containing information or medical
574 records provided to a magistrate unless there is reason to believe that a third party will attempt to
575 intercept the email.

576 J. The employee or designee of the local community services board who is conducting the evaluation
577 pursuant to this section shall, if he recommends that the minor should not be subject to a temporary
578 detention order, inform the petitioner and an on-site treating physician of his recommendation.

579 K. Each community services board shall provide to each juvenile and domestic relations district
580 court and magistrate's office within its service area a list of employees and designees who are available
581 to perform the evaluations required herein.

582 § 16.1-340.2. Transportation of minor in the temporary detention process.

583 A. In specifying the primary law-enforcement agency and jurisdiction for purposes of this section, the
584 magistrate shall specify in the temporary detention order the law-enforcement agency of the jurisdiction
585 in which the minor resides to execute the order and, in cases in which transportation is ordered to be
586 provided by the primary law-enforcement agency, provide transportation. However, if the nearest
587 boundary of the jurisdiction in which the minor resides is more than 50 miles from the nearest
588 boundary of the jurisdiction in which the minor is located, the law-enforcement agency of the
589 jurisdiction in which the minor is located shall execute the order and provide transportation.

590 B. The magistrate issuing the temporary detention order shall specify the law-enforcement agency to
591 execute the order and provide transportation. However, the magistrate may authorize transportation by
592 an alternative transportation provider, including a parent, family member, or friend of the minor who is
593 the subject of the temporary detention order, a representative of the community services board, or other
594 transportation provider with personnel trained to provide transportation in a safe manner upon
595 determining, following consideration of information provided by the petitioner; the community services
596 board or its designee; the local law-enforcement agency, if any; the minor's treating physician, if any;
597 or other persons who are available and have knowledge of the minor, and, when the magistrate deems
598 appropriate, the proposed alternative transportation provider, either in person or via two-way electronic
599 video and audio or telephone communication system, that the proposed alternative transportation
600 provider is available to provide transportation, willing to provide transportation, and able to provide
601 transportation in a safe manner. When transportation is ordered to be provided by an alternative
602 transportation provider, the magistrate shall order the specified primary law-enforcement agency to
603 execute the order, to take the minor into custody, and to transfer custody of the minor to the alternative
604 transportation provider identified in the order. In such cases, a copy of the temporary detention order
605 shall accompany the minor being transported pursuant to this section at all times and shall be delivered
606 by the alternative transportation provider to the temporary detention facility. The temporary detention
607 facility shall return a copy of the temporary detention order to the court designated by the magistrate as
608 soon as is practicable. Delivery of an order to a law-enforcement officer or alternative transportation
609 provider and return of an order to the court may be accomplished electronically or by facsimile.

610 The order may include transportation of the minor to such other medical facility as may be
611 necessary to obtain further medical evaluation or treatment prior to placement as required by a
612 physician at the admitting temporary detention facility. Nothing herein shall preclude a law-enforcement
613 officer or alternative transportation provider from obtaining emergency medical treatment or further

medical evaluation at any time for a minor in his custody as provided in this section. Such medical evaluation or treatment shall be conducted immediately in accordance with state and federal law.

C. A law-enforcement officer may lawfully go to 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 any temporary detention order pursuant to this section. Law-enforcement agencies may enter into agreements to facilitate the execution of temporary detention orders and provide transportation.

§ 16.1-340.3. Release of minor prior to commitment hearing for involuntary admission.

Prior to a hearing as authorized in § 16.1-341, the judge may release the minor to his parent if it appears from all evidence readily available that the minor does not meet the commitment criteria specified in § 16.1-345. The director of any facility in which the minor is detained may release the minor prior to a hearing as authorized in § 16.1-341 if it appears, based on an evaluation conducted by the psychiatrist or clinical psychologist treating the minor, that the minor would not meet the commitment criteria specified in § 16.1-345 if released.

§ 16.1-340.4. Involuntary commitment; preadmission screening report.

The juvenile and domestic relations district court shall require a preadmission screening report from the community services board that serves the area where the minor resides or, if impractical, where the minor is located. The report shall be prepared by an employee or designee of the community services board. The report shall be admitted as evidence of the facts stated therein and shall state (i) whether the minor has mental illness and whether, because of mental illness, the minor (a) presents a serious danger to himself or others to the extent that severe or irreparable 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; (ii) whether the minor is in need of compulsory treatment for a mental illness and is reasonably likely to benefit from the proposed treatment; (iii) whether inpatient treatment is the least restrictive alternative that meets the minor's needs; and (iv) the recommendations for the minor's placement, care, and treatment including, where appropriate, recommendations for mandatory outpatient treatment. The board shall provide the preadmission screening report to the court prior to the hearing, and the report shall be admitted into evidence and made part of the record of the case.

§ 16.1-341. Involuntary commitment; petition; hearing scheduled; notice and appointment of counsel.

A. A petition for the involuntary commitment of a minor may be filed with the juvenile and domestic relations district court serving the jurisdiction in which the minor is located by a 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. The petition shall include the name and address of the petitioner and the minor and shall set forth in specific terms why the petitioner believes the minor meets the criteria for involuntary commitment specified in § 16.1-345. To the extent available, the petition shall contain the information required by § 16.1-339.1. The petition shall be taken under oath.

If a commitment hearing has been scheduled pursuant to subdivision 3 of subsection C of § 16.1-339, the petition for judicial approval filed by the facility under subsection C of § 16.1-339 shall serve as the petition for involuntary commitment as long as such petition complies in substance with the provisions of this subsection.

B. Upon the filing of a petition for involuntary commitment of a minor, the juvenile and domestic relations district court serving the jurisdiction in which the minor is located shall schedule a hearing which shall occur no sooner than 24 hours and no later than 96 hours from the time the petition was filed or from the issuance of the temporary detention order as provided in § 16.1-340.1, whichever occurs later, or from the time of the hearing held pursuant to subsection C of § 16.1-339 if the commitment hearing has been conducted pursuant to subdivision C 3 of § 16.1-339. If the 96-hour period expires on a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which the court is lawfully closed, the 96 hours shall be extended to the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or day on which the court is lawfully closed. The attorney for the minor, the guardian ad litem for the minor, the attorney for the Commonwealth in the jurisdiction giving rise to the detention, and the juvenile and domestic relations district court having jurisdiction over any minor in detention or shelter care shall be given notice prior to the hearing.

If the petition is not dismissed or withdrawn, copies of the petition, together with a notice of the hearing, shall be served immediately upon the minor and the minor's parents, if they are not petitioners, by the sheriffs of the jurisdictions in which the minor and his parents are located. No later than 24 hours before the hearing, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the minor and counsel to represent the minor, unless it has determined that the minor has retained counsel. Upon the request of the minor's counsel, for good cause shown, and after notice to the petitioner and all other persons receiving notice of the hearing, the court may continue the hearing once for a period not to exceed 96

675 hours.

676 Any recommendation made by a state mental health facility or state hospital regarding the minor's
677 involuntary commitment may be admissible during the course of the hearing.

678 § 16.1-342. Involuntary commitment; clinical evaluation.

679 A. Upon the filing of a petition for involuntary commitment, the juvenile and domestic relations
680 district court shall direct the community services board serving the area in which the minor is located to
681 arrange for an evaluation *by a qualified evaluator*, if one has not already been performed pursuant to
682 subsection B of § 16.1-339; ~~by a qualified evaluator who is not and will not be treating the minor and~~
683 ~~who has no significant financial interest in the facility to which the minor would be committed. All such~~
684 ~~evaluations shall be conducted in private.~~ In conducting a clinical evaluation of a minor in detention or
685 shelter care, if the evaluator finds, irrespective of the fact that the minor has been detained, that the
686 minor meets the criteria for involuntary commitment in § 16.1-345, the evaluator shall recommend that
687 the minor meets the criteria for involuntary commitment. The petitioner, all public agencies, and all
688 providers or programs which have treated or who are treating the minor, shall cooperate with the
689 evaluator and shall promptly deliver, upon request and without charge, all records of treatment or
690 education of the minor. At least 24 hours before the scheduled hearing, the evaluator shall submit to the
691 court a written report which includes the evaluator's opinion regarding whether the minor meets the
692 criteria for involuntary commitment specified in § 16.1-345. A copy of the evaluator's report shall be
693 provided to the minor's guardian ad litem and to the minor's counsel. The evaluator, if not physically
694 present at the hearing, shall be available ~~whenever possible~~ for questioning during the hearing through a
695 two-way electronic video and audio or telephonic communication system as authorized in § 16.1-345.1.
696 *When the qualified evaluator attends the hearing in person or by electronic communication, he shall not*
697 *be excluded from the hearing pursuant to an order of sequestration of witnesses.*

698 B. Any evaluation conducted pursuant to this section shall be a comprehensive evaluation of the
699 minor conducted in-person or, if that is not practicable, by a two-way electronic video and audio
700 communication system as authorized in § 16.1-345.1. Translation or interpreter services shall be
701 provided during the evaluation where necessary. The examination shall consist of (i) a clinical
702 assessment that includes a mental status examination; determination of current use of psychotropic and
703 other medications; a medical and psychiatric history; a substance use, abuse, or dependency
704 determination; and a determination of the likelihood that, because of mental illness, the minor is
705 experiencing a serious deterioration of his ability to care for himself in a developmentally
706 age-appropriate manner, as evidenced by delusional thinking or by a significant impairment of
707 functioning in hydration, nutrition, self-protection, or self-control; (ii) a substance abuse screening,
708 when indicated; (iii) a risk assessment that includes an evaluation of the likelihood that, because of
709 mental illness, the minor presents a serious danger to himself or others to the extent that severe or
710 irremediable injury is likely to result, as evidenced by recent acts or threats; (iv) for a minor 14 years
711 of age or older, an assessment of the minor's capacity to consent to treatment, including his ability to
712 maintain and communicate choice, understand relevant information, and comprehend the situation and
713 its consequences; (v) if prior to the examination the minor has been temporarily detained pursuant to
714 this article, a review of the temporary detention facility's records for the minor, including the treating
715 physician's evaluation, any collateral information, reports of any laboratory or toxicology tests
716 conducted, and all admission forms and nurses' notes; (vi) a discussion of treatment preferences
717 expressed by the minor or his parents or contained in a document provided by the minor or his parents
718 in support of recovery; (vii) an assessment of alternatives to involuntary inpatient treatment; and (viii)
719 recommendations for the placement, care, and treatment of the minor.

720 § 16.1-343. Involuntary commitment; duties of attorney for the minor.

721 As far as possible in advance of any action taken pursuant to the filing of a petition under
722 § 16.1-339, a hearing conducted under § 16.1-344, or an appeal from such a hearing, as practicable after
723 an attorney is appointed to represent a minor under this article, the minor's attorney shall interview the
724 minor; the minor's parent, if available; the petitioner; and the qualified evaluator. He shall interview all
725 other material witnesses, and examine all relevant diagnostic and other reports.

726 Any state or local agency, department, authority or institution and any school, hospital, physician or
727 other health or mental health care provider shall permit the attorney appointed pursuant to this article to
728 inspect and copy, without the consent of the minor or his parents, any records relating to the minor
729 whom the attorney represents.

730 The obligation of the minor's attorney during the hearing or appeal is to interview witnesses, obtain
731 independent experts when possible, cross-examine adverse witnesses, present witnesses on behalf of the
732 minor, articulate the wishes of the minor, and otherwise fully represent the minor in the proceeding.
733 Counsel appointed by the court shall be compensated in an amount not to exceed \$100.

734 § 16.1-344. Involuntary commitment; hearing.

735 A. The court shall summon to the hearing all material witnesses requested by either the minor or the
736 petitioner. All testimony shall be under oath. The rules of evidence shall apply; ~~however, the evaluator's~~

report required by § 16.1-342 shall be admissible into evidence unless objected to by the minor or his attorney, in which case the evaluator shall attend the hearing in person or by electronic communication. The petitioner, minor and, with leave of court for good cause shown, any other person shall be given the opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses. The hearing shall be closed to the public unless the minor and petitioner request that it be open. Within 30 days of any final order committing the minor or dismissing the petition, the minor or petitioner shall have the right to appeal de novo to the circuit court having jurisdiction where the minor was committed or where the minor is hospitalized pursuant to the commitment order. The juvenile and domestic relations district court shall appoint an attorney to represent any minor desiring to appeal who does not appear to be already represented.

B. At the commencement of the hearing involving a minor 14 years of age or older, the court shall inform the minor whose involuntary commitment is being sought of his right to be voluntarily admitted for inpatient treatment as provided for in § 16.1-338 and shall afford the minor an opportunity for voluntary admission, provided that the minor's parent consents to such voluntary admission. In determining whether a minor is capable of consenting to voluntary admission, the court may consider evidence regarding the minor's past compliance or noncompliance with treatment.

C. An employee or a designee of the community services board that arranged for the evaluation of the minor shall attend the hearing in person or, if physical attendance is not practicable, shall participate in the hearing through a two-way electronic video and audio or telephonic communication system as authorized in § 16.1-345.1. If (i) the minor does not reside in the jurisdiction served by the juvenile and domestic relations district court that conducts the hearing and (ii) the minor is being considered for mandatory outpatient treatment pursuant to § 16.1-345.2, an employee or designee of the community services board serving the area where the minor resides shall also attend the hearing in person or, if physical attendance is not practicable, shall participate in the hearing through a two-way electronic video and audio or telephonic communication system as authorized in § 16.1-345.1. The employee or designee of the community services board serving the area where the minor resides may, instead of attending the hearing, make arrangements with the community services board that arranged for the evaluation of the minor to present on its behalf the recommendations for a specific course of treatment and programs for the provision of mandatory outpatient treatment required by subsection C of § 16.1-345.2 and the initial mandatory outpatient treatment plan required by subsection D of § 16.1-345.2. When a community services board attends the hearing on behalf of the community services board serving the area where the minor resides, the attending community services board shall inform the community services board serving the area where the minor resides of the disposition of the matter upon the conclusion of the hearing. In addition, the attending community services board shall transmit the disposition through certified mail, personal delivery, facsimile with return receipt acknowledged, or other electronic means to the community services board serving the area where the minor resides. Any employee or designee of the community services board attending or participating in the hearing shall not be excluded from the hearing pursuant to an order of sequestration of witnesses.

At least 12 hours prior to the hearing, the court shall provide the time and location of the hearing to the community services board that arranged for the evaluation of the minor. If the community services board will be present by telephonic means, the court shall provide the telephone number to the board.

§ 16.1-345. Involuntary commitment; criteria.

The After observing the minor and considering (i) the recommendations of any treating or examining physician or psychologist licensed in Virginia, if available, (ii) any past actions of the minor, (iii) any past mental health treatment of the minor, (iv) any qualified evaluator's report, (v) any medical records available, (vi) the preadmission screening report, and (vii) any other evidence that may have been admitted, the court shall order the involuntary commitment of the minor to a mental health facility for treatment for a period not to exceed 90 days if it finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that:

1. Because of mental illness, the minor (i) 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 (ii) 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;

2. The minor is in need of compulsory treatment for a mental illness and is reasonably likely to benefit from the proposed treatment; and

3. If the court finds that inpatient treatment is not the least restrictive treatment, the court shall consider entering an order for mandatory outpatient treatment pursuant to § 16.1-345.2.

Upon the expiration of an order for involuntary commitment, the minor shall be released unless he is involuntarily admitted by further petition and order of a court, which shall be for a period not to exceed 90 days from the date of the subsequent court order, or the minor or his parent rescinds the objection to inpatient treatment and consents to admission pursuant to § 16.1-338 or subsection D of § 16.1-339

798 *or the minor is ordered to mandatory outpatient treatment pursuant to § 16.1-345.2.*

799 A minor who has been hospitalized while properly detained by a juvenile and domestic relations
800 district court shall be returned to the detention home, *shelter care, or other facility approved by the*
801 *Department of Juvenile Justice by the sheriff serving the jurisdiction where the minor was detained*
802 *within 24 hours* following completion of a period of inpatient treatment, unless the court having
803 jurisdiction over the case orders that the minor be released from custody. However, such a minor shall
804 not be eligible for mandatory outpatient treatment.

805 In conducting an evaluation of a minor who has been properly detained, if the evaluator finds,
806 irrespective of the fact that the minor has been detained, that the minor meets the criteria for involuntary
807 commitment in this section, the evaluator shall recommend that the minor meets the criteria for
808 involuntary commitment.

809 If the parent or parents with whom the minor resides are not willing to approve the proposed
810 commitment, the court shall order inpatient treatment only if it finds, in addition to the criteria specified
811 in this section, that such treatment is necessary to protect the minor's life, health, *safety*, or normal
812 development; ~~and . If a special justice believes that issuance of a removal order or protective order is~~
813 ~~authorized by § 16.1-252 or 16.1-253 may be in the child's best interest, the special justice shall report~~
814 ~~the matter to the local department of social services for the county or city where the minor resides.~~

815 Upon finding that the best interests of the minor so require, the court may enter an order directing
816 either or both of the minor's parents to comply with reasonable conditions relating to the minor's
817 treatment.

818 If the minor is committed to inpatient treatment, such placement shall be in a mental health facility
819 for inpatient treatment designated by the community services board which serves the political
820 subdivision in which the minor was evaluated pursuant to § 16.1-342. If the community services board
821 does not provide a placement recommendation at the hearing, the minor shall be placed in a mental
822 health facility designated by the Commissioner of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services. The
823 judge shall order the sheriff or an alternative transportation provider to transport the minor to the
824 designated mental health facility as specified in ~~§ 37.2-829~~. The transportation of the committed minor
825 by the minor's parent may be authorized at the discretion of the judge.

826 When a minor has been involuntarily committed pursuant to this section, the judge shall determine,
827 after consideration of information provided by the minor's treating mental health professional and any
828 involved community services board staff regarding the minor's dangerousness, whether transportation
829 shall be provided by the sheriff or may be provided by an alternative transportation provider, including
830 a parent, family member, or friend of the minor, a representative of the community services board, a
831 representative of the facility at which the minor was detained pursuant to a temporary detention order,
832 or other alternative transportation provider with personnel trained to provide transportation in a safe
833 manner. If the judge determines that transportation may be provided by an alternative transportation
834 provider, the judge may consult with the proposed alternative transportation provider either in person
835 or via two-way electronic video and audio or telephone communication system to determine whether the
836 proposed alternative transportation provider is available to provide transportation, willing to provide
837 transportation, and able to provide transportation in a safe manner. If the judge finds that the proposed
838 alternative transportation provider is available to provide transportation, willing to provide
839 transportation, and able to provide transportation in a safe manner, the judge may order transportation
840 by the proposed alternative transportation provider. In all other cases, the judge shall order
841 transportation by the sheriff of the jurisdiction where the minor is a resident unless the sheriff's office of
842 that jurisdiction is located more than 100 road miles from the nearest boundary of the jurisdiction in
843 which the proceedings took place. In cases where the sheriff of the jurisdiction in which the minor is a
844 resident is more than 100 road miles from the nearest boundary of the jurisdiction in which the
845 proceedings took place, it shall be the responsibility of the sheriff of the latter jurisdiction to transport
846 the minor.

847 If the judge determines that the minor requires transportation by the sheriff, the sheriff, as specified
848 in this section shall transport the minor to the proper facility. In no event shall transport commence
849 later than six hours after notification to the sheriff or alternative transportation provider of the judge's
850 order.

851 § 16.1-345.1. Use of electronic communication.

852 A. Petitions and orders for emergency custody pursuant to ~~§ 37.2-808~~, temporary detention pursuant
853 to ~~§ 37.2-809~~, and involuntary commitment pursuant to ~~§ 16.1-341~~ of minors pursuant to this article
854 may be filed, issued, served, or executed by electronic means, with or without the use of two-way
855 electronic video and audio communication, and returned in the same manner with the same force, effect,
856 and authority as an original document. All signatures thereon shall be treated as original signatures.

857 B. Any judge may conduct proceedings pursuant to this article using any two-way electronic video
858 and audio communication system to provide for the appearance of any parties and witnesses. Any
859 two-way electronic video and audio communication system used to conduct a proceeding shall meet the

standards set forth in subsection B of § 19.2-3.1. When a witness whose testimony would be helpful to the conduct of the proceeding is not able to be physically present, his testimony may be received using a telephonic communication system.

§ 16.1-345.2. Mandatory outpatient treatment; criteria; orders.

A. ~~The~~ After observing the minor and considering (i) the recommendations of any treating or examining physician or psychologist licensed in Virginia, if available, (ii) any past actions of the minor, (iii) any past mental health treatment of the minor, (iv) any evaluation of the minor, (v) any medical records available, (vi) the preadmission screening report, and (vii) any other relevant evidence that may have been admitted, the court shall order that the minor be admitted involuntarily to mandatory outpatient treatment for a period not to exceed 90 days if it finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that:

1. Because of mental illness, the minor (i) 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 (ii) 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;

2. The minor is in need of compulsory treatment for a mental illness and is reasonably likely to benefit from the proposed treatment;

3. Less restrictive alternatives to involuntary inpatient treatment that would offer an opportunity for improvement of his condition have been investigated and are determined to be appropriate;

4. The minor, if 14 years of age or older, and his parents (i) have sufficient capacity to understand the stipulations of the minor's treatment, (ii) have expressed an interest in the minor's living in the community and have agreed to abide by the minor's treatment plan, and (iii) are deemed to have the capacity to comply with the treatment plan and understand and adhere to conditions and requirements of the treatment and services; and

5. The ordered treatment can be delivered on an outpatient basis by the community services board or a designated provider.

Less restrictive alternatives shall not be determined to be appropriate unless the services are actually available in the community and providers of the services have actually agreed to deliver the services.

B. Mandatory outpatient treatment may include day treatment in a hospital, night treatment in a hospital, or other appropriate course of treatment as may be necessary to meet the needs of the minor. The community services board serving the area in which the minor resides shall recommend a specific course of treatment and programs for the provision of mandatory outpatient treatment. Upon expiration of an order for mandatory outpatient treatment, the minor shall be released from the requirements of the order unless the order is continued in accordance with § 16.1-345.5.

C. Any order for mandatory outpatient treatment shall include an initial mandatory outpatient treatment plan developed by the community services board serving the area in which the minor resides. The plan shall, at a minimum, (i) identify the specific services to be provided, (ii) identify the provider who has agreed to provide each service, (iii) describe the arrangements made for the initial in-person appointment or contact with each service provider, and (iv) include any other relevant information that may be available regarding the mandatory outpatient treatment ordered. The order shall require the community services board to monitor the implementation of the mandatory outpatient treatment plan and report any material noncompliance to the court.

D. No later than five business days after an order for mandatory outpatient treatment has been entered pursuant to this section, the community services board that is responsible for monitoring compliance with the order shall file a comprehensive mandatory outpatient treatment plan. The comprehensive mandatory outpatient treatment plan shall (i) identify the specific type, amount, duration, and frequency of each service to be provided to the minor, (ii) identify the provider that has agreed to provide each service included in the plan, (iii) certify that the services are the most appropriate and least restrictive treatment available for the minor, (iv) certify that each provider has complied and continues to comply with applicable provisions of the Department of Behavioral Health and [~~Development~~ ~~Services~~ Developmental Services'] licensing regulations, (v) be developed with the fullest involvement and participation of the minor and his parents and reflect their preferences to the greatest extent possible to support the minor's recovery and self-determination, (vi) specify the particular conditions with which the minor shall be required to comply, and (vii) describe how the community services board shall monitor the minor's compliance with the plan and report any material noncompliance with the plan. The minor shall be involved in the preparation of the plan to the maximum feasible extent consistent with his ability to understand and participate, and the minor's family shall be involved to the maximum extent consistent with the minor's treatment needs. The community services board shall submit the comprehensive mandatory outpatient treatment plan to the court for approval. Upon approval by the court, the comprehensive mandatory outpatient treatment plan shall be filed with the court and

921 incorporated into the order of mandatory outpatient treatment. Any subsequent substantive modifications
922 to the plan shall be filed with the court for review and attached to any order for mandatory outpatient
923 treatment.

924 E. If the community services board responsible for developing the comprehensive mandatory
925 outpatient treatment plan determines that the services necessary for the treatment of the minor's mental
926 illness are not available or cannot be provided to the minor in accordance with the order for mandatory
927 outpatient treatment, it shall notify the court within five business days of the entry of the order for
928 mandatory outpatient treatment. Within five business days of receiving such notice, the judge, after
929 notice to the minor, the minor's attorney, and the community services board responsible for developing
930 the comprehensive mandatory outpatient treatment plan, shall hold a hearing pursuant to § 16.1-345.4.

931 F. Upon entry of any order for mandatory outpatient treatment, the clerk of the court shall provide a
932 copy of the order to the minor who is the subject of the order, his parents, his attorney, his guardian ad
933 litem, and the community services board required to monitor his compliance with the plan. The
934 community services board shall acknowledge receipt of the order to the clerk of the court on a form
935 established by the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court and provided by the court for
936 this purpose.

937 G. After entry of any order for mandatory outpatient treatment if the court that entered the order is
938 not the juvenile and domestic relations district court for the jurisdiction in which the minor resides, it
939 shall transfer jurisdiction of the case to the court where the minor resides.

940 § 16.1-345.3. Monitoring mandatory outpatient treatment; motion for review.

941 A. The community services board where the minor resides shall monitor the minor's compliance with
942 the mandatory outpatient treatment plan ordered by the court pursuant to § 16.1-345.2. Monitoring
943 compliance shall include (i) contacting the service providers to determine if the minor is complying with
944 the mandatory outpatient treatment order and (ii) notifying the court of the minor's material
945 noncompliance with the mandatory outpatient treatment order. Providers of services identified in the plan
946 shall report any material noncompliance to the community services board.

947 B. If the community services board determines that the minor materially failed to comply with the
948 order, it shall file with the juvenile and domestic relations district court for the jurisdiction in which the
949 minor resides a motion for review of the mandatory outpatient treatment order as provided in
950 § 16.1-345.4. The community services board shall file the motion for review of the mandatory outpatient
951 treatment order within three business days of making that determination, or within 24 hours if the minor
952 is being detained under a temporary detention order, and shall recommend an appropriate disposition.
953 Copies of the motion for review shall be sent to the minor, his parents, his attorney, and his guardian ad
954 litem.

955 C. If the community services board determines that the minor is not materially complying with the
956 mandatory outpatient treatment order or for any other reason, and that because of mental illness, the
957 minor (i) presents a serious danger to himself or others to the extent that severe or irreparable injury is
958 likely to result, as evidenced by recent acts or threats or (ii) is experiencing a serious deterioration of his
959 ability to care for himself in a developmentally age-appropriate manner, as evidenced by delusory
960 thinking or by a significant impairment of functioning in hydration, nutrition, self-protection, or
961 self-control, it shall immediately request that the magistrate issue an emergency custody order *pursuant*
962 *to* § 16.1-340 or a temporary detention order pursuant to ~~§ 16.1-340~~ § 16.1-340.1.

963 D. If the community services board determines at any time prior to the expiration of the mandatory
964 outpatient treatment order that the minor has complied with the order and that continued mandatory
965 outpatient treatment is no longer necessary, it shall file a motion to review the order with the juvenile
966 and domestic relations district court for the jurisdiction in which the minor resides. The court shall
967 schedule a hearing and provide notice of the hearing in accordance with subsection A of § 16.1-345.4.

968 § 16.1-345.4. Court review of mandatory outpatient treatment plan.

969 A. The juvenile and domestic relations district court judge shall hold a hearing within 15 days after
970 receiving the motion for review of the mandatory outpatient treatment plan; however, if the fifteenth day
971 is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the hearing shall be held on the next day that is not a Saturday,
972 Sunday, or legal holiday. If the minor is being detained under a temporary detention order, the hearing
973 shall be scheduled within the same time frame provided for a commitment hearing under ~~§ 16.1-340~~
974 *16.1-341*. The clerk shall provide notice of the hearing to the minor, his parents, the community services
975 board, all treatment providers listed in the comprehensive mandatory outpatient treatment order, and the
976 original petitioner for the minor's involuntary treatment. If the minor is not represented by counsel, the
977 judge shall appoint an attorney to represent the minor in this hearing and any subsequent hearings under
978 § 16.1-345.5, giving consideration to appointing the attorney who represented the minor at the
979 proceeding that resulted in the issuance of the mandatory outpatient treatment order. The judge shall also
980 appoint a guardian ad litem for the minor. The community services board shall offer to arrange the
981 minor's transportation to the hearing if the minor is not detained and has no other source of
982 transportation.

B. If requested by the minor's parents, the community services board, a treatment provider listed in the comprehensive mandatory outpatient treatment plan, or the original petitioner for the minor's involuntary treatment, the juvenile and domestic relations district court judge may order an evaluation and appoint ~~an~~ *a qualified* evaluator in accordance with § 16.1-342 who shall personally examine the minor and certify to the court whether or not he has probable cause to believe that the minor meets the criteria for involuntary inpatient treatment or mandatory outpatient treatment as specified in § 16.1-345 and subsection A of § 16.1-345.2. The evaluator's report may be admitted into evidence without the appearance of the evaluator at the hearing if not objected to by the minor or his attorney. If the minor is not detained in an inpatient facility, the community services board shall arrange for the minor to be examined at a convenient location and time. The community services board shall offer to arrange for the minor's transportation to the examination, if the minor has no other source of transportation. If the minor refuses or fails to appear, the community services board shall notify the court, and the court shall issue a mandatory examination order and a civil show cause summons. ~~The minor shall remain in custody until a temporary detention order is issued or until the minor is released return date for the civil show cause summons shall be set on a date prior to the review hearing scheduled pursuant to subsection A, and the examination of the minor shall be conducted immediately after the hearing thereon, but in no event shall the period for the examination exceed four hours.~~

C. If the minor fails to appear for the hearing, the juvenile and domestic relations district court judge shall, after consideration of any evidence from the minor, from his parents, from the community services board, or from any treatment provider identified in the mandatory outpatient treatment plan regarding why the minor failed to appear at the hearing, either (i) reschedule the hearing pursuant to subsection A, (ii) issue an emergency custody order pursuant to § 16.1-340, or (iii) issue a temporary detention order pursuant to § ~~16.1-340~~ *16.1-340.1*.

D. After hearing the evidence regarding the minor's material noncompliance with the mandatory outpatient treatment order and the minor's current condition, and any other relevant information *referenced in § 16.1-345 and subsection A of § 16.1-345.2*, the juvenile and domestic relations district court judge may make one of the following dispositions:

1. Upon finding by clear and convincing evidence that the minor meets the criteria for involuntary admission and treatment specified in § 16.1-345, the judge shall order the minor's involuntary admission to a facility designated by the community services board for a period of treatment not to exceed 30 days;

2. Upon finding that the minor continues to meet the criteria for mandatory outpatient treatment specified in subsection A of § 16.1-345.2, and that a continued period of mandatory outpatient treatment appears warranted, the judge may renew the order for mandatory outpatient treatment, making any necessary modifications that are acceptable to the community services board or treatment provider responsible for the minor's treatment. In determining the appropriateness of outpatient treatment, the court may consider the minor's material noncompliance with the previous mandatory treatment order; or

3. Upon finding that neither of the above dispositions is appropriate, the judge may rescind the order for mandatory outpatient treatment.

Upon entry of an order for involuntary inpatient admission, transportation shall be provided in accordance with § 16.1-345.

E. For the purposes of this section, "juvenile and domestic relations district court judge" shall not include a special justice as authorized by § 37.2-803.

§ 16.1-345.5. Continuation of mandatory outpatient treatment order.

A. At any time within 30 days prior to the expiration of a mandatory outpatient treatment order, the community services board that is required to monitor the minor's compliance with the order may file with the juvenile and domestic relations district court for the jurisdiction in which the minor resides a motion for review to continue the order for a period not to exceed 90 days.

B. The court shall grant the motion for review and enter an appropriate order without further hearing if it is joined by (i) the minor's parents and the minor if he is 14 years of age or older, or (ii) the minor's parents if the minor is younger than 14 years of age. If the minor's parents and the minor, if necessary, do not join the motion, the court shall schedule a hearing and provide notice of the hearing in accordance with subsection A of § 16.1-345.4.

C. Upon receipt of the motion for review, the court shall appoint a qualified evaluator who shall personally examine the minor pursuant to § 16.1-342. *The community services board required to monitor the minor's compliance with the mandatory outpatient treatment order shall provide a preadmission screening report as required in § 16.1-340.4.*

D. After observing the minor, *reviewing the preadmission screening report*, and considering the appointed qualified evaluator's report and any other relevant evidence *referenced in § 16.1-345 and subsection A of § 16.1-345.2*, the court may make one of the dispositions specified in subsection D of § 16.1-345.4. If the court finds that a continued period of mandatory outpatient treatment is warranted, it

1044 may continue the order for a period not to exceed 90 days. Any order of mandatory outpatient treatment
1045 that is in effect at the time a motion for review for the continuation of the order is filed shall remain in
1046 effect until the court enters a subsequent order in the case.

1047 E. For the purposes of this section, the "court" shall not include a special justice as authorized in
1048 § 37.2-803.

1049 § 16.1-345.6. *Appeal of final order.*

1050 A. The minor shall have the right to appeal any final order committing the minor or ordering the
1051 minor to mandatory outpatient treatment to the circuit court in the jurisdiction where the minor was
1052 committed, hospitalized pursuant to the commitment order, or ordered to mandatory outpatient
1053 treatment. Venue shall be in the circuit court having jurisdiction within the territory of the court that
1054 issued the final order. The circuit court may transfer the case upon a finding that another forum is
1055 more convenient. The appeal shall be heard de novo by the circuit court in accordance with the
1056 provisions set forth in this article. Any order of the circuit court shall not extend the period of
1057 commitment or mandatory outpatient treatment set forth in the order appealed from.

1058 B. Notice of an appeal shall be filed within 10 days from the date of the order. The appeal shall be
1059 given priority over all other pending matters before the circuit court and heard as soon as possible,
1060 notwithstanding § 19.2-241 regarding the time within which the court shall set criminal cases for trial.
1061 A petition for or the pendency of an appeal shall not suspend any order unless so ordered by the court,
1062 however a minor may be released after a petition for or during the pendency of an appeal pursuant to
1063 subsection B of § 16.1-346. The clerk of the court from which the appeal is taken shall immediately
1064 transmit the record to the clerk of the appellate court. The clerk of the circuit court shall provide
1065 written notification of the appeal to the person who initiated the petition under this article in
1066 accordance with procedures set forth in § 16.1-112.

1067 C. The juvenile and domestic relations district court shall appoint an attorney and a guardian ad
1068 litem to represent any minor desiring to appeal who is not already represented.

1069 § 16.1-346. Treatment plans; periodic review of status.

1070 A. Within ~~ten~~ 10 days of commitment ordered under § 16.1-345, the director of the facility to which
1071 the minor was committed shall ensure that an individualized plan of treatment has been prepared by the
1072 provider responsible for the minor's treatment and, if applicable, has been communicated to the parent.
1073 The minor shall be involved in the preparation of the plan to the maximum feasible extent consistent
1074 with his ability to understand and participate, and the minor's family shall be involved to the maximum
1075 extent consistent with the minor's treatment needs. The plan shall include a preliminary plan for
1076 placement and aftercare upon completion of inpatient treatment and shall include specific behavioral and
1077 emotional goals against which the success of treatment may be measured. A copy of the plan shall be
1078 provided to the minor ~~and to~~, his parents, *and, upon request, to his attorney and his guardian ad litem.*

1079 B. A minor committed to inpatient treatment shall be discharged from the facility when he no longer
1080 meets the commitment criteria as determined by appropriate hospital medical staff review.

1081 § 16.1-346.1. Discharge plan.

1082 Prior to discharge of any minor admitted to inpatient treatment, including a minor in detention or
1083 shelter care pursuant to an order of a juvenile and domestic relations district court, a discharge plan
1084 shall be formulated, provided and explained to the minor, and copies thereof shall be sent (i) to the
1085 minor's parents or (ii) if the minor is in the custody of the local department of social services, to the
1086 department's director or the director's designee or (iii) to the minor's parents and (a) if the juvenile is to
1087 be housed in a detention home upon discharge, to the court in which the petition has been filed and the
1088 facility superintendent, or (b) if the minor is in custody of the local department of social services, to the
1089 department. *A copy of the plan shall also be provided, upon request, to the minor's attorney and*
1090 *guardian ad litem.* If the minor was admitted to a state facility, the discharge plan shall be ~~prepared and~~
1091 ~~implemented in accordance with § 37.2-837 contained in a uniform discharge document developed by~~
1092 *the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services.* The plan shall, at a minimum, (i)
1093 specify the services required by the released minor in the community to meet his needs for treatment,
1094 housing, nutrition, physical care, and safety; (ii) specify any income subsidies for which the minor is
1095 eligible; (iii) identify all local and state agencies which will be involved in providing treatment and
1096 support to the minor; and (iv) specify services which would be appropriate for the minor's treatment and
1097 support in the community but which are currently unavailable. A minor in detention or shelter care prior
1098 to admission to inpatient treatment shall be returned to the detention home ~~by appropriate law~~
1099 ~~enforcement, shelter care, or other facility approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice within 24~~
1100 *hours by the sheriff serving the jurisdiction where the minor was detained upon release from the treating*
1101 *facility, unless the juvenile and domestic relations district court having jurisdiction over the case has*
1102 *provided written authorization for release of the minor, prior to the scheduled date of release.*

1103 § 16.1-347. Fees and expenses for qualified evaluators.

1104 Every qualified evaluator appointed by the court to conduct an evaluation pursuant to ~~§ 16.1-342 this~~
1105 *article* who is not regularly employed by the Commonwealth shall be compensated for fees and

expenses as provided in § 37.2-804. ~~The cost of an evaluation conducted pursuant to § 16.1-338 or § 16.1-339 shall be considered for all purposes a cost of treatment and shall be compensated as a professional fee billed by or on behalf of the qualified evaluator to the patient or any responsible third party payer.~~

§ 19.2-13. Special conservators of the peace; authority; jurisdiction; registration; bond; liability of employers; penalty; report.

A. Upon the application of any sheriff or chief of police of any county, city, town or any corporation authorized to do business in the Commonwealth or the owner, proprietor or authorized custodian of any place within the Commonwealth, a circuit court judge of any county or city shall appoint special conservators of the peace who shall serve as such for such length of time as the court may designate, but not exceeding four years under any one appointment, upon a showing by the applicant of a necessity for the security of property or the peace and presentation of evidence that the person or persons to be appointed as a special conservator of the peace possess a valid registration issued by the Department of Criminal Justice Services in accordance with the provisions of subsection B. However, a judge may deny the appointment for good cause, and shall state the specific reasons for the denial in writing in the order denying the appointment. The order of appointment may provide that a special conservator of the peace shall have all the powers, functions, duties, responsibilities and authority of any other conservator of the peace within such geographical limitations as the court may deem appropriate within the confines of the county, city or town that makes application or within the county, city or town where the corporate applicant is located, limited, except as provided in subsection E, to the judicial circuit wherein application has been made, whenever such special conservator of the peace is engaged in the performance of his duties as such. The order may also provide that the special conservator of the peace is a "law-enforcement officer" for the purposes of Article 4 (§ 37.2-808 et seq.) of Chapter 8 of Title 37.2, *or Article 16 (§ 16.1-335 et seq.) of Chapter 11 of Title 16.1*. The order may also provide that the special conservator of the peace may use the title "police" on any badge or uniform worn in the performance of his duties as such. The order may also provide that a special conservator of the peace who has completed the minimum training standards established by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, has the authority to affect arrests, using up to the same amount of force as would be allowed to a law-enforcement officer employed by the Commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions when making a lawful arrest. The order also may (i) require the local sheriff or chief of police to conduct a background investigation which may include a review of the applicant's school records, employment records, or interviews with persons possessing general knowledge of the applicant's character and fitness for such appointment and (ii) limit the use of flashing lights and sirens on personal vehicles used by the conservator in the performance of his duties. Prior to granting an application for appointment, the circuit court shall ensure that the applicant has met the registration requirements established by the Criminal Justice Services Board.

B. Effective September 15, 2004, no person shall seek appointment as a special conservator of the peace from a circuit court judge without possessing a valid registration issued by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, except as provided in this section. Applicants for registration may submit an application on or after January 1, 2004. A temporary registration may be issued in accordance with regulations established by the Criminal Justice Services Board while awaiting the results of a state and national fingerprint search. However, no person shall be issued a temporary registration until he has (i) complied with, or been exempted from the compulsory minimum training standards as set forth in this section, (ii) submitted his fingerprints on a form provided by the Department to be used for the conduct of a national criminal records search and a Virginia criminal history records search, and (iii) met all other requirements of this article and Board regulations. No person with a criminal conviction for a misdemeanor involving (a) moral turpitude, (b) assault and battery, (c) damage to real or personal property, (d) controlled substances or imitation controlled substances as defined in Article 1 (§ 18.2-247 et seq.) of Chapter 7 of Title 18.2, (e) prohibited sexual behavior as described in Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2, (f) firearms, or (g) any felony, shall be registered as a special conservator of the peace. All appointments for special conservators of the peace shall become void on September 15, 2004, unless they have obtained a valid registration issued by the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

C. Each person registered as or seeking registration as a special conservator of the peace shall be covered by (i) a cash bond, or a surety bond executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the Commonwealth, in a reasonable amount to be fixed by the Board, not to be less than \$10,000, conditioned upon the faithful and honest conduct of his business or employment; or (ii) evidence of a policy of liability insurance or self-insurance in an amount and with coverage as fixed by the Board. Any person who is aggrieved by the misconduct of any person registered as a special conservator of the peace and recovers a judgment against the registrant, which is unsatisfied in whole or in part, may bring an action in his own name against the bond or insurance policy of the registrant.

1167 D. Individuals listed in § 19.2-12, individuals who have complied with or been exempted pursuant to
1168 subsection A of § 9.1-141, individuals employed as law-enforcement officers as defined in § 9.1-101
1169 who have met the minimum qualifications set forth in § 15.2-1705 shall be exempt from the
1170 requirements in subsections A through C. Further, individuals appointed under subsection A and
1171 employed by a private corporation or entity that meets the requirements of subdivision (ii) of the
1172 definition of criminal justice agency in § 9.1-101, shall be exempt from the registration requirements of
1173 subsection A and from subsections B and C provided they have met the minimum qualifications set
1174 forth in § 15.2-1705. The Department of Criminal Justice Services shall, upon request by the circuit
1175 court, provide evidence to the circuit court of such employment prior to appointing an individual special
1176 conservator of the peace. The employing agency shall notify the circuit court within 30 days after the
1177 date such individual has left employment and all powers of the special conservator of the peace shall be
1178 void. Failure to provide such notification shall be punishable by a fine of \$250 plus an additional \$50
1179 per day for each day such notice is not provided.

1180 E. When the application is made, the circuit court shall specify in the order of appointment the name
1181 of the sheriff or chief of police of the applicant county, city, town or the name of the corporation,
1182 business or other applicant and the geographic jurisdiction of the special conservator of the peace. Court
1183 appointments shall be limited to the judicial circuit wherein application has been made. In the case of a
1184 corporation or other business, the court appointment may also include, for good cause shown, any real
1185 property owned or leased by the corporation or business, including any subsidiaries, in other specifically
1186 named cities and counties, but shall provide that the powers of the special conservator of the peace do
1187 not extend beyond the boundaries of such real property. Effective July 1, 2004, the clerk of the
1188 appointing circuit court shall transmit a copy of the order of appointment that shall specify the following
1189 information: the person's complete name, address, date of birth, social security number, gender, race,
1190 height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, firearm authority or limitation as set forth in subsection F,
1191 date of the order, and other information as may be required by the Department of State Police. The
1192 Department of State Police shall enter the person's name and other information into the Virginia
1193 Criminal Information Network established and maintained by the Department pursuant to Chapter 2
1194 (§ 52-12 et seq.) of Title 52. The Department of State Police may charge a fee not to exceed \$10 to
1195 cover its costs associated with processing these orders. Each special conservator of the peace so
1196 appointed on application shall present his credentials to the chief of police or sheriff or his designee of
1197 all jurisdictions where he has conservator powers. If his powers are limited to certain areas owned or
1198 leased by a corporation or business, he shall also provide notice of the exact physical addresses of those
1199 areas. Each special conservator shall provide a temporary registration letter issued by the Department of
1200 Criminal Justice Services prior to seeking an appointment by the circuit court. Once the applicant
1201 receives the appointment from the circuit court the applicant shall file the appointment order with the
1202 Department of Criminal Justice Services in order to receive his special conservator of the peace photo
1203 registration card.

1204 If any such special conservator of the peace is the employee, agent or servant of another, his
1205 appointment as special conservator of the peace shall not relieve his employer, principal or master, from
1206 civil liability to another arising out of any wrongful action or conduct committed by such special
1207 conservator of the peace while within the scope of his employment.

1208 Effective July 1, 2002, no person employed by a local school board as a school security officer, as
1209 defined in § 9.1-101, shall be eligible for appointment as a conservator for purposes of maintaining
1210 safety in a public school in the Commonwealth. All appointments of special conservators of the peace
1211 granted to school security officers as defined in § 9.1-101 prior to July 1, 2002 are void.

1212 F. The court may limit or prohibit the carrying of weapons by any special conservator of the peace
1213 initially appointed on or after July 1, 1996, while the appointee is within the scope of his employment
1214 as such.

1215 § 32.1-127.1:03. Health records privacy.

1216 A. There is hereby recognized an individual's right of privacy in the content of his health records.
1217 Health records are the property of the health care entity maintaining them, and, except when permitted
1218 or required by this section or by other provisions of state law, no health care entity, or other person
1219 working in a health care setting, may disclose an individual's health records.

1220 Pursuant to this subsection:

1221 1. Health care entities shall disclose health records to the individual who is the subject of the health
1222 record, except as provided in subsections E and F of this section and subsection B of § 8.01-413.

1223 2. Health records shall not be removed from the premises where they are maintained without the
1224 approval of the health care entity that maintains such health records, except in accordance with a court
1225 order or subpoena consistent with subsection C of § 8.01-413 or with this section or in accordance with
1226 the regulations relating to change of ownership of health records promulgated by a health regulatory
1227 board established in Title 54.1.

1228 3. No person to whom health records are disclosed shall redisclose or otherwise reveal the health

records of an individual, beyond the purpose for which such disclosure was made, without first obtaining the individual's specific authorization to such redisclosure. This redisclosure prohibition shall not, however, prevent (i) any health care entity that receives health records from another health care entity from making subsequent disclosures as permitted under this section and the federal Department of Health and Human Services regulations relating to privacy of the electronic transmission of data and protected health information promulgated by the United States Department of Health and Human Services as required by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) (42 U.S.C. § 1320d et seq.) or (ii) any health care entity from furnishing health records and aggregate or other data, from which individually identifying prescription information has been removed, encoded or encrypted, to qualified researchers, including, but not limited to, pharmaceutical manufacturers and their agents or contractors, for purposes of clinical, pharmaco-epidemiological, pharmaco-economic, or other health services research.

B. As used in this section:

"Agent" means a person who has been appointed as an individual's agent under a power of attorney for health care or an advance directive under the Health Care Decisions Act (§ 54.1-2981 et seq.).

"Certification" means a written representation that is delivered by hand, by first-class mail, by overnight delivery service, or by facsimile if the sender obtains a facsimile-machine-generated confirmation reflecting that all facsimile pages were successfully transmitted.

"Guardian" means a court-appointed guardian of the person.

"Health care clearinghouse" means, consistent with the definition set out in 45 C.F.R. § 160.103, a public or private entity, such as a billing service, repricing company, community health management information system or community health information system, and "value-added" networks and switches, that performs either of the following functions: (i) processes or facilitates the processing of health information received from another entity in a nonstandard format or containing nonstandard data content into standard data elements or a standard transaction; or (ii) receives a standard transaction from another entity and processes or facilitates the processing of health information into nonstandard format or nonstandard data content for the receiving entity.

"Health care entity" means any health care provider, health plan or health care clearinghouse.

"Health care provider" means those entities listed in the definition of "health care provider" in § 8.01-581.1, except that state-operated facilities shall also be considered health care providers for the purposes of this section. Health care provider shall also include all persons who are licensed, certified, registered or permitted or who hold a multistate licensure privilege issued by any of the health regulatory boards within the Department of Health Professions, except persons regulated by the Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers or the Board of Veterinary Medicine.

"Health plan" means an individual or group plan that provides, or pays the cost of, medical care. "Health plan" shall include any entity included in such definition as set out in 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

"Health record" means any written, printed or electronically recorded material maintained by a health care entity in the course of providing health services to an individual concerning the individual and the services provided. "Health record" also includes the substance of any communication made by an individual to a health care entity in confidence during or in connection with the provision of health services or information otherwise acquired by the health care entity about an individual in confidence and in connection with the provision of health services to the individual.

"Health services" means, but shall not be limited to, examination, diagnosis, evaluation, treatment, pharmaceuticals, aftercare, habilitation or rehabilitation and mental health therapy of any kind, as well as payment or reimbursement for any such services.

"Individual" means a patient who is receiving or has received health services from a health care entity.

"Individually identifying prescription information" means all prescriptions, drug orders or any other prescription information that specifically identifies an individual.

"Parent" means a biological, adoptive or foster parent.

"Psychotherapy notes" means comments, recorded in any medium by a health care provider who is a mental health professional, documenting or analyzing the contents of conversation during a private counseling session with an individual or a group, joint, or family counseling session that are separated from the rest of the individual's health record. "Psychotherapy notes" shall not include annotations relating to medication and prescription monitoring, counseling session start and stop times, treatment modalities and frequencies, clinical test results, or any summary of any symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, functional status, treatment plan, or the individual's progress to date.

C. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any of the following:

1. The status of and release of information governed by §§ 65.2-604 and 65.2-607 of the Virginia Workers' Compensation Act;

2. Except where specifically provided herein, the health records of minors; or

1290 3. The release of juvenile health records to a secure facility or a shelter care facility pursuant to
1291 § 16.1-248.3.

1292 D. Health care entities may, and, when required by other provisions of state law, shall, disclose
1293 health records:

1294 1. As set forth in subsection E, pursuant to the written authorization of (i) the individual or (ii) in the
1295 case of a minor, (a) his custodial parent, guardian or other person authorized to consent to treatment of
1296 minors pursuant to § 54.1-2969 or (b) the minor himself, if he has consented to his own treatment
1297 pursuant to § 54.1-2969, or (iii) in emergency cases or situations where it is impractical to obtain an
1298 individual's written authorization, pursuant to the individual's oral authorization for a health care
1299 provider or health plan to discuss the individual's health records with a third party specified by the
1300 individual;

1301 2. In compliance with a subpoena issued in accord with subsection H, pursuant to a search warrant
1302 or a grand jury subpoena, pursuant to court order upon good cause shown or in compliance with a
1303 subpoena issued pursuant to subsection C of § 8.01-413. Regardless of the manner by which health
1304 records relating to an individual are compelled to be disclosed pursuant to this subdivision, nothing in
1305 this subdivision shall be construed to prohibit any staff or employee of a health care entity from
1306 providing information about such individual to a law-enforcement officer in connection with such
1307 subpoena, search warrant, or court order;

1308 3. In accord with subsection F of § 8.01-399 including, but not limited to, situations where disclosure
1309 is reasonably necessary to establish or collect a fee or to defend a health care entity or the health care
1310 entity's employees or staff against any accusation of wrongful conduct; also as required in the course of
1311 an investigation, audit, review or proceedings regarding a health care entity's conduct by a duly
1312 authorized law-enforcement, licensure, accreditation, or professional review entity;

1313 4. In testimony in accordance with §§ 8.01-399 and 8.01-400.2;

1314 5. In compliance with the provisions of § 8.01-413;

1315 6. As required or authorized by law relating to public health activities, health oversight activities,
1316 serious threats to health or safety, or abuse, neglect or domestic violence, relating to contagious disease,
1317 public safety, and suspected child or adult abuse reporting requirements, including, but not limited to,
1318 those contained in §§ 32.1-36, 32.1-36.1, 32.1-40, 32.1-41, 32.1-127.1:04, 32.1-276.5, 32.1-283,
1319 32.1-283.1, 37.2-710, 37.2-839, 53.1-40.10, 54.1-2400.6, 54.1-2400.7, 54.1-2403.3, 54.1-2506,
1320 54.1-2966, 54.1-2966.1, 54.1-2967, 54.1-2968, 63.2-1509, and 63.2-1606;

1321 7. Where necessary in connection with the care of the individual;

1322 8. In connection with the health care entity's own health care operations or the health care operations
1323 of another health care entity, as specified in 45 C.F.R. § 164.501, or in the normal course of business in
1324 accordance with accepted standards of practice within the health services setting; however, the
1325 maintenance, storage, and disclosure of the mass of prescription dispensing records maintained in a
1326 pharmacy registered or permitted in Virginia shall only be accomplished in compliance with
1327 §§ 54.1-3410, 54.1-3411, and 54.1-3412;

1328 9. When the individual has waived his right to the privacy of the health records;

1329 10. When examination and evaluation of an individual are undertaken pursuant to judicial or
1330 administrative law order, but only to the extent as required by such order;

1331 11. To the guardian ad litem and any attorney representing the respondent in the course of a
1332 guardianship proceeding of an adult patient who is the respondent in a proceeding under Chapter 10
1333 (§ 37.2-1000 et seq.) of Title 37.2;

1334 12. To the guardian ad litem and any attorney appointed by the court to represent an individual who
1335 is or has been a patient who is the subject of a commitment proceeding under § 19.2-169.6, 19.2-176, or
1336 19.2-177.1, Article 5 (§ 37.2-814 et seq.) of Chapter 8 of Title 37.2, Article 16 (§ 16.1-335 et seq.) of
1337 Chapter 11 of Title 16.1, or a judicial authorization for treatment proceeding pursuant to Chapter 11
1338 (§ 37.2-1100 et seq.) of Title 37.2;

1339 13. To a magistrate, the court, the evaluator or examiner required under ~~§ 16.1-338, 16.1-339,~~
1340 ~~16.1-342, Article 16 (§ 16.1-335 et seq.) of Chapter 11 of Title 16.1~~ or § 37.2-815, a community
1341 services board or behavioral health authority or a designee of a community services board or behavioral
1342 health authority, or a law-enforcement officer participating in any proceeding under Article 16
1343 (§ 16.1-335 et seq.) of Chapter 11 of Title 16.1, § 19.2-169.6, 19.2-176, or 19.2-177.1, or Chapter 8
1344 (§ 37.2-800 et seq.) of Title 37.2 regarding the subject of the proceeding, and to any health care
1345 provider evaluating or providing services to the person who is the subject of the proceeding or
1346 monitoring the person's adherence to a treatment plan ordered under those provisions. Health records
1347 disclosed to a law-enforcement officer shall be limited to information necessary to protect the officer,
1348 the person, or the public from physical injury or to address the health care needs of the person.
1349 Information disclosed to a law-enforcement officer shall not be used for any other purpose, disclosed to
1350 others, or retained;

1351 14. To the attorney and/or guardian ad litem of a minor who represents such minor in any judicial or

administrative proceeding, if the court or administrative hearing officer has entered an order granting the attorney or guardian ad litem this right and such attorney or guardian ad litem presents evidence to the health care entity of such order;

15. With regard to the Court-Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program, a minor's health records in accord with § 9.1-156;

16. To an agent appointed under an individual's power of attorney or to an agent or decision maker designated in an individual's advance directive for health care or for decisions on anatomical gifts and organ, tissue or eye donation or to any other person consistent with the provisions of the Health Care Decisions Act (§ 54.1-2981 et seq.);

17. To third-party payors and their agents for purposes of reimbursement;

18. As is necessary to support an application for receipt of health care benefits from a governmental agency or as required by an authorized governmental agency reviewing such application or reviewing benefits already provided or as necessary to the coordination of prevention and control of disease, injury, or disability and delivery of such health care benefits pursuant to § 32.1-127.1:04;

19. Upon the sale of a medical practice as provided in § 54.1-2405; or upon a change of ownership or closing of a pharmacy pursuant to regulations of the Board of Pharmacy;

20. In accord with subsection B of § 54.1-2400.1, to communicate an individual's specific and immediate threat to cause serious bodily injury or death of an identified or readily identifiable person;

21. Where necessary in connection with the implementation of a hospital's routine contact process for organ donation pursuant to subdivision B 4 of § 32.1-127;

22. In the case of substance abuse records, when permitted by and in conformity with requirements of federal law found in 42 U.S.C. § 290dd-2 and 42 C.F.R. Part 2;

23. In connection with the work of any entity established as set forth in § 8.01-581.16 to evaluate the adequacy or quality of professional services or the competency and qualifications for professional staff privileges;

24. If the health records are those of a deceased or mentally incapacitated individual to the personal representative or executor of the deceased individual or the legal guardian or committee of the incompetent or incapacitated individual or if there is no personal representative, executor, legal guardian or committee appointed, to the following persons in the following order of priority: a spouse, an adult son or daughter, either parent, an adult brother or sister, or any other relative of the deceased individual in order of blood relationship;

25. For the purpose of conducting record reviews of inpatient hospital deaths to promote identification of all potential organ, eye, and tissue donors in conformance with the requirements of applicable federal law and regulations, including 42 C.F.R. § 482.45, (i) to the health care provider's designated organ procurement organization certified by the United States Health Care Financing Administration and (ii) to any eye bank or tissue bank in Virginia certified by the Eye Bank Association of America or the American Association of Tissue Banks;

26. To the Office of the Inspector General for Behavioral Health and Developmental Services pursuant to Article 3 (§ 37.2-423 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 37.2;

27. To an entity participating in the activities of a local health partnership authority established pursuant to Article 6.1 (§ 32.1-122.10:001 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of this title, pursuant to subdivision 1 of this subsection;

28. To law-enforcement officials by each licensed emergency medical services agency, (i) when the individual is the victim of a crime or (ii) when the individual has been arrested and has received emergency medical services or has refused emergency medical services and the health records consist of the prehospital patient care report required by § 32.1-116.1;

29. To law-enforcement officials, in response to their request, for the purpose of identifying or locating a suspect, fugitive, person required to register pursuant to § 9.1-901 of the Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry Act, material witness, or missing person, provided that only the following information may be disclosed: (i) name and address of the person, (ii) date and place of birth of the person, (iii) social security number of the person, (iv) blood type of the person, (v) date and time of treatment received by the person, (vi) date and time of death of the person, where applicable, (vii) description of distinguishing physical characteristics of the person, and (viii) type of injury sustained by the person;

30. To law-enforcement officials regarding the death of an individual for the purpose of alerting law enforcement of the death if the health care entity has a suspicion that such death may have resulted from criminal conduct;

31. To law-enforcement officials if the health care entity believes in good faith that the information disclosed constitutes evidence of a crime that occurred on its premises;

32. To the State Health Commissioner pursuant to § 32.1-48.015 when such records are those of a person or persons who are subject to an order of quarantine or an order of isolation pursuant to Article

1413 3.02 (§ 32.1-48.05 et seq.) of Chapter 2 of this title;

1414 33. To the Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry or his designee by each licensed
1415 emergency medical services agency when the records consist of the prehospital patient care report
1416 required by § 32.1-116.1 and the patient has suffered an injury or death on a work site while performing
1417 duties or tasks that are within the scope of his employment; and

1418 34. To notify a family member or personal representative of an individual who is the subject of a
1419 proceeding pursuant to *Article 16 (§ 16.1-335 et seq.) of Chapter 11 of Title 16.1 or Chapter 8*
1420 *(§ 37.2-800 et seq.) of Title 37.2 of information that is directly relevant to such person's involvement*
1421 *with the individual's health care, which may include the individual's location and general condition,*
1422 *when the individual has the capacity to make health care decisions and (i) the individual has agreed to*
1423 *the notification, (ii) the individual has been provided an opportunity to object to the notification and*
1424 *does not express an objection, or (iii) the health care provider can, on the basis of his professional*
1425 *judgment, reasonably infer from the circumstances that the individual does not object to the notification.*
1426 *If the opportunity to agree or object to the notification cannot practicably be provided because of the*
1427 *individual's incapacity or an emergency circumstance, the health care provider may notify a family*
1428 *member or personal representative of the individual of information that is directly relevant to such*
1429 *person's involvement with the individual's health care, which may include the individual's location and*
1430 *general condition if the health care provider, in the exercise of his professional judgment, determines*
1431 *that the notification is in the best interests of the individual. Such notification shall not be made if the*
1432 *provider has actual knowledge the family member or personal representative is currently prohibited by*
1433 *court order from contacting the individual.*

1434 Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions 1 through 34 of this subsection, a health care entity
1435 shall obtain an individual's written authorization for any disclosure of psychotherapy notes, except when
1436 disclosure by the health care entity is (i) for its own training programs in which students, trainees, or
1437 practitioners in mental health are being taught under supervision to practice or to improve their skills in
1438 group, joint, family, or individual counseling; (ii) to defend itself or its employees or staff against any
1439 accusation of wrongful conduct; (iii) in the discharge of the duty, in accordance with subsection B of
1440 § 54.1-2400.1, to take precautions to protect third parties from violent behavior or other serious harm;
1441 (iv) required in the course of an investigation, audit, review, or proceeding regarding a health care
1442 entity's conduct by a duly authorized law-enforcement, licensure, accreditation, or professional review
1443 entity; or (v) otherwise required by law.

1444 E. Requests for copies of health records shall (i) be in writing, dated and signed by the requester; (ii)
1445 identify the nature of the information requested; and (iii) include evidence of the authority of the
1446 requester to receive such copies and identification of the person to whom the information is to be
1447 disclosed. The health care entity shall accept a photocopy, facsimile, or other copy of the original signed
1448 by the requestor as if it were an original. Within 15 days of receipt of a request for copies of health
1449 records, the health care entity shall do one of the following: (i) furnish such copies to any requester
1450 authorized to receive them; (ii) inform the requester if the information does not exist or cannot be
1451 found; (iii) if the health care entity does not maintain a record of the information, so inform the
1452 requester and provide the name and address, if known, of the health care entity who maintains the
1453 record; or (iv) deny the request (a) under subsection F, (b) on the grounds that the requester has not
1454 established his authority to receive such health records or proof of his identity, or (c) as otherwise
1455 provided by law. Procedures set forth in this section shall apply only to requests for health records not
1456 specifically governed by other provisions of state law.

1457 F. Except as provided in subsection B of § 8.01-413, copies of an individual's health records shall
1458 not be furnished to such individual or anyone authorized to act on the individual's behalf when the
1459 individual's treating physician or the individual's treating clinical psychologist has made a part of the
1460 individual's record a written statement that, in the exercise of his professional judgment, the furnishing
1461 to or review by the individual of such health records would be reasonably likely to endanger the life or
1462 physical safety of the individual or another person, or that such health record makes reference to a
1463 person other than a health care provider and the access requested would be reasonably likely to cause
1464 substantial harm to such referenced person. If any health care entity denies a request for copies of health
1465 records based on such statement, the health care entity shall inform the individual of the individual's
1466 right to designate, in writing, at his own expense, another reviewing physician or clinical psychologist,
1467 whose licensure, training and experience relative to the individual's condition are at least equivalent to
1468 that of the physician or clinical psychologist upon whose opinion the denial is based. The designated
1469 reviewing physician or clinical psychologist shall make a judgment as to whether to make the health
1470 record available to the individual.

1471 The health care entity denying the request shall also inform the individual of the individual's right to
1472 request in writing that such health care entity designate, at its own expense, a physician or clinical
1473 psychologist, whose licensure, training, and experience relative to the individual's condition are at least
1474 equivalent to that of the physician or clinical psychologist upon whose professional judgment the denial

is based and who did not participate in the original decision to deny the health records, who shall make a judgment as to whether to make the health record available to the individual. The health care entity shall comply with the judgment of the reviewing physician or clinical psychologist. The health care entity shall permit copying and examination of the health record by such other physician or clinical psychologist designated by either the individual at his own expense or by the health care entity at its expense.

Any health record copied for review by any such designated physician or clinical psychologist shall be accompanied by a statement from the custodian of the health record that the individual's treating physician or clinical psychologist determined that the individual's review of his health record would be reasonably likely to endanger the life or physical safety of the individual or would be reasonably likely to cause substantial harm to a person referenced in the health record who is not a health care provider.

Further, nothing herein shall be construed as giving, or interpreted to bestow the right to receive copies of, or otherwise obtain access to, psychotherapy notes to any individual or any person authorized to act on his behalf.

G. A written authorization to allow release of an individual's health records shall substantially include the following information:

AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE CONFIDENTIAL HEALTH RECORDS

Individual's Name

Health Care Entity's Name

Person, Agency, or Health Care Entity to whom disclosure is to

be made

Information or Health Records to be disclosed

Purpose of Disclosure or at the Request of the Individual

As the person signing this authorization, I understand that I am giving my permission to the above-named health care entity for disclosure of

confidential health records. I understand that the health care entity may not condition treatment or payment on my willingness to sign this

authorization unless the specific circumstances under which such

conditioning is permitted by law are applicable and are set forth in this

authorization. I also understand that I have the right to revoke this

authorization at any time, but that my revocation is not effective until

delivered in writing to the person who is in possession of my health

records and is not effective as to health records already disclosed under

this authorization. A copy of this authorization and a notation concerning

the persons or agencies to whom disclosure was made shall be included with

my original health records. I understand that health information

disclosed under this authorization might be redisclosed by a recipient and

may, as a result of such disclosure, no longer be protected to the same

extent as such health information was protected by law while solely in the

possession of the health care entity.

This authorization expires on (date) or (event)

Signature of Individual or Individual's Legal Representative if Individual

is Unable to Sign

Relationship or Authority of Legal Representative

Date of Signature

H. Pursuant to this subsection:

1. Unless excepted from these provisions in subdivision 9 of this subsection, no party to a civil, criminal or administrative action or proceeding shall request the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum for another party's health records or cause a subpoena duces tecum to be issued by an attorney unless a copy of the request for the subpoena or a copy of the attorney-issued subpoena is provided to the other party's counsel or to the other party if pro se, simultaneously with filing the request or issuance of the subpoena. No party to an action or proceeding shall request or cause the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum for the health records of a nonparty witness unless a copy of the request for the subpoena or a copy of the attorney-issued subpoena is provided to the nonparty witness simultaneously with filing the request or issuance of the attorney-issued subpoena.

No subpoena duces tecum for health records shall set a return date earlier than 15 days from the date of the subpoena except by order of a court or administrative agency for good cause shown. When a court or administrative agency directs that health records be disclosed pursuant to a subpoena duces tecum earlier than 15 days from the date of the subpoena, a copy of the order shall accompany the

1534 subpoena.

1535 Any party requesting a subpoena duces tecum for health records or on whose behalf the subpoena
1536 duces tecum is being issued shall have the duty to determine whether the individual whose health
1537 records are being sought is pro se or a nonparty.

1538 In instances where health records being subpoenaed are those of a pro se party or nonparty witness,
1539 the party requesting or issuing the subpoena shall deliver to the pro se party or nonparty witness
1540 together with the copy of the request for subpoena, or a copy of the subpoena in the case of an
1541 attorney-issued subpoena, a statement informing them of their rights and remedies. The statement shall
1542 include the following language and the heading shall be in boldface capital letters:

1543 **NOTICE TO INDIVIDUAL**

1544 The attached document means that (insert name of party requesting or causing issuance of the
1545 subpoena) has either asked the court or administrative agency to issue a subpoena or a subpoena has
1546 been issued by the other party's attorney to your doctor, other health care providers (names of health
1547 care providers inserted here) or other health care entity (name of health care entity to be inserted here)
1548 requiring them to produce your health records. Your doctor, other health care provider or other health
1549 care entity is required to respond by providing a copy of your health records. If you believe your health
1550 records should not be disclosed and object to their disclosure, you have the right to file a motion with
1551 the clerk of the court or the administrative agency to quash the subpoena. If you elect to file a motion
1552 to quash, such motion must be filed within 15 days of the date of the request or of the attorney-issued
1553 subpoena. You may contact the clerk's office or the administrative agency to determine the requirements
1554 that must be satisfied when filing a motion to quash and you may elect to contact an attorney to
1555 represent your interest. If you elect to file a motion to quash, you must notify your doctor, other health
1556 care provider(s), or other health care entity, that you are filing the motion so that the health care
1557 provider or health care entity knows to send the health records to the clerk of court or administrative
1558 agency in a sealed envelope or package for safekeeping while your motion is decided.

1559 2. Any party filing a request for a subpoena duces tecum or causing such a subpoena to be issued
1560 for an individual's health records shall include a Notice in the same part of the request in which the
1561 recipient of the subpoena duces tecum is directed where and when to return the health records. Such
1562 notice shall be in boldface capital letters and shall include the following language:

1563 **NOTICE TO HEALTH CARE ENTITIES**

1564 A COPY OF THIS SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO THE INDIVIDUAL
1565 WHOSE HEALTH RECORDS ARE BEING REQUESTED OR HIS COUNSEL. YOU OR THAT
1566 INDIVIDUAL HAS THE RIGHT TO FILE A MOTION TO QUASH (OBJECT TO) THE ATTACHED
1567 SUBPOENA. IF YOU ELECT TO FILE A MOTION TO QUASH, YOU MUST FILE THE MOTION
1568 WITHIN 15 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS SUBPOENA.

1569 YOU MUST NOT RESPOND TO THIS SUBPOENA UNTIL YOU HAVE RECEIVED WRITTEN
1570 CERTIFICATION FROM THE PARTY ON WHOSE BEHALF THE SUBPOENA WAS ISSUED
1571 THAT THE TIME FOR FILING A MOTION TO QUASH HAS ELAPSED AND THAT:

1572 NO MOTION TO QUASH WAS FILED; OR

1573 ANY MOTION TO QUASH HAS BEEN RESOLVED BY THE COURT OR THE
1574 ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY AND THE DISCLOSURES SOUGHT ARE CONSISTENT WITH
1575 SUCH RESOLUTION.

1576 IF YOU RECEIVE NOTICE THAT THE INDIVIDUAL WHOSE HEALTH RECORDS ARE
1577 BEING REQUESTED HAS FILED A MOTION TO QUASH THIS SUBPOENA, OR IF YOU FILE A
1578 MOTION TO QUASH THIS SUBPOENA, YOU MUST SEND THE HEALTH RECORDS ONLY TO
1579 THE CLERK OF THE COURT OR ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY THAT ISSUED THE SUBPOENA
1580 OR IN WHICH THE ACTION IS PENDING AS SHOWN ON THE SUBPOENA USING THE
1581 FOLLOWING PROCEDURE:

1582 PLACE THE HEALTH RECORDS IN A SEALED ENVELOPE AND ATTACH TO THE SEALED
1583 ENVELOPE A COVER LETTER TO THE CLERK OF COURT OR ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY
1584 WHICH STATES THAT CONFIDENTIAL HEALTH RECORDS ARE ENCLOSED AND ARE TO BE
1585 HELD UNDER SEAL PENDING A RULING ON THE MOTION TO QUASH THE SUBPOENA.
1586 THE SEALED ENVELOPE AND THE COVER LETTER SHALL BE PLACED IN AN OUTER
1587 ENVELOPE OR PACKAGE FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE COURT OR ADMINISTRATIVE
1588 AGENCY.

1589 3. Upon receiving a valid subpoena duces tecum for health records, health care entities shall have the
1590 duty to respond to the subpoena in accordance with the provisions of subdivisions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of
1591 this subsection.

1592 4. Except to deliver to a clerk of the court or administrative agency subpoenaed health records in a
1593 sealed envelope as set forth, health care entities shall not respond to a subpoena duces tecum for such
1594 health records until they have received a certification as set forth in subdivision 5 or 8 of this subsection
1595 from the party on whose behalf the subpoena duces tecum was issued.

If the health care entity has actual receipt of notice that a motion to quash the subpoena has been filed or if the health care entity files a motion to quash the subpoena for health records, then the health care entity shall produce the health records, in a securely sealed envelope, to the clerk of the court or administrative agency issuing the subpoena or in whose court or administrative agency the action is pending. The court or administrative agency shall place the health records under seal until a determination is made regarding the motion to quash. The securely sealed envelope shall only be opened on order of the judge or administrative agency. In the event the court or administrative agency grants the motion to quash, the health records shall be returned to the health care entity in the same sealed envelope in which they were delivered to the court or administrative agency. In the event that a judge or administrative agency orders the sealed envelope to be opened to review the health records in camera, a copy of the order shall accompany any health records returned to the health care entity. The health records returned to the health care entity shall be in a securely sealed envelope.

5. If no motion to quash is filed within 15 days of the date of the request or of the attorney-issued subpoena, the party on whose behalf the subpoena was issued shall have the duty to certify to the subpoenaed health care entity that the time for filing a motion to quash has elapsed and that no motion to quash was filed. Any health care entity receiving such certification shall have the duty to comply with the subpoena duces tecum by returning the specified health records by either the return date on the subpoena or five days after receipt of the certification, whichever is later.

6. In the event that the individual whose health records are being sought files a motion to quash the subpoena, the court or administrative agency shall decide whether good cause has been shown by the discovering party to compel disclosure of the individual's health records over the individual's objections. In determining whether good cause has been shown, the court or administrative agency shall consider (i) the particular purpose for which the information was collected; (ii) the degree to which the disclosure of the records would embarrass, injure, or invade the privacy of the individual; (iii) the effect of the disclosure on the individual's future health care; (iv) the importance of the information to the lawsuit or proceeding; and (v) any other relevant factor.

7. Concurrent with the court or administrative agency's resolution of a motion to quash, if subpoenaed health records have been submitted by a health care entity to the court or administrative agency in a sealed envelope, the court or administrative agency shall: (i) upon determining that no submitted health records should be disclosed, return all submitted health records to the health care entity in a sealed envelope; (ii) upon determining that all submitted health records should be disclosed, provide all the submitted health records to the party on whose behalf the subpoena was issued; or (iii) upon determining that only a portion of the submitted health records should be disclosed, provide such portion to the party on whose behalf the subpoena was issued and return the remaining health records to the health care entity in a sealed envelope.

8. Following the court or administrative agency's resolution of a motion to quash, the party on whose behalf the subpoena duces tecum was issued shall have the duty to certify in writing to the subpoenaed health care entity a statement of one of the following:

a. All filed motions to quash have been resolved by the court or administrative agency and the disclosures sought in the subpoena duces tecum are consistent with such resolution; and, therefore, the health records previously delivered in a sealed envelope to the clerk of the court or administrative agency will not be returned to the health care entity;

b. All filed motions to quash have been resolved by the court or administrative agency and the disclosures sought in the subpoena duces tecum are consistent with such resolution and that, since no health records have previously been delivered to the court or administrative agency by the health care entity, the health care entity shall comply with the subpoena duces tecum by returning the health records designated in the subpoena by the return date on the subpoena or five days after receipt of certification, whichever is later;

c. All filed motions to quash have been resolved by the court or administrative agency and the disclosures sought in the subpoena duces tecum are not consistent with such resolution; therefore, no health records shall be disclosed and all health records previously delivered in a sealed envelope to the clerk of the court or administrative agency will be returned to the health care entity;

d. All filed motions to quash have been resolved by the court or administrative agency and the disclosures sought in the subpoena duces tecum are not consistent with such resolution and that only limited disclosure has been authorized. The certification shall state that only the portion of the health records as set forth in the certification, consistent with the court or administrative agency's ruling, shall be disclosed. The certification shall also state that health records that were previously delivered to the court or administrative agency for which disclosure has been authorized will not be returned to the health care entity; however, all health records for which disclosure has not been authorized will be returned to the health care entity; or

e. All filed motions to quash have been resolved by the court or administrative agency and the

disclosures sought in the subpoena duces tecum are not consistent with such resolution and, since no health records have previously been delivered to the court or administrative agency by the health care entity, the health care entity shall return only those health records specified in the certification, consistent with the court or administrative agency's ruling, by the return date on the subpoena or five days after receipt of the certification, whichever is later.

A copy of the court or administrative agency's ruling shall accompany any certification made pursuant to this subdivision.

9. The provisions of this subsection have no application to subpoenas for health records requested under § 8.01-413, or issued by a duly authorized administrative agency conducting an investigation, audit, review or proceedings regarding a health care entity's conduct.

The provisions of this subsection shall apply to subpoenas for the health records of both minors and adults.

Nothing in this subsection shall have any effect on the existing authority of a court or administrative agency to issue a protective order regarding health records, including, but not limited to, ordering the return of health records to a health care entity, after the period for filing a motion to quash has passed.

A subpoena for substance abuse records must conform to the requirements of federal law found in 42 C.F.R. Part 2, Subpart E.

I. Health care entities may testify about the health records of an individual in compliance with §§ 8.01-399 and 8.01-400.2.

J. If an individual requests a copy of his health record from a health care entity, the health care entity may impose a reasonable cost-based fee, which shall include only the cost of supplies for and labor of copying the requested information, postage when the individual requests that such information be mailed, and preparation of an explanation or summary of such information as agreed to by the individual. For the purposes of this section, "individual" shall subsume a person with authority to act on behalf of the individual who is the subject of the health record in making decisions related to his health care.

§ 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, ~~except that an emergency custody order for a minor pursuant to § 16.1-340 shall only be issued if the minor meets the criteria for involuntary commitment set forth in § 16.1-345.~~ 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, in cases in which the emergency custody order is based upon a finding that the person who is the subject of the order 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, suffer serious harm due to his lack of capacity to protect himself from harm or to provide for his basic human needs, the magistrate may authorize transportation by an alternative transportation provider, 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 to 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 four hours from the time the law-enforcement officer takes the person into custody. However, upon a finding by a magistrate that good cause exists to grant an extension, the magistrate shall issue an order extending the period of emergency custody one time for an additional period not to exceed two hours. Good cause for an extension includes the need for additional time to allow (i) the community services board to identify a suitable facility in which the person can be temporarily detained pursuant to § 37.2-809 or (ii) a medical evaluation of the person to be completed if necessary.

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

1780 authorization when the law-enforcement officer determines (i) that the person has revoked consent to be
1781 transported to a facility for the purpose of assessment or evaluation, and (ii) based upon his
1782 observations, that probable cause exists to believe that the person meets the criteria for emergency
1783 custody as stated in this section. The period of custody shall not exceed four hours from the time the
1784 law-enforcement officer takes the person into custody. However, upon a finding by a magistrate that
1785 good cause exists to grant an extension, the magistrate shall issue an order extending the period of
1786 emergency custody one time for an additional period not to exceed two hours. Good cause for an
1787 extension includes the need for additional time to allow (a) the community services board to identify a
1788 suitable facility in which the person can be temporarily detained pursuant to § 37.2-809, or (b) a medical
1789 evaluation of the person to be completed if necessary.

1790 I. Nothing herein shall preclude a law-enforcement officer or alternative transportation provider from
1791 obtaining emergency medical treatment or further medical evaluation at any time for a person in his
1792 custody as provided in this section.

1793 J. The person shall remain in custody until a temporary detention order is issued, until the person is
1794 released, or until the emergency custody order expires. An emergency custody order shall be valid for a
1795 period not to exceed four hours from the time of execution. However, upon a finding by a magistrate
1796 that good cause exists to grant an extension, the magistrate shall extend the emergency custody order
1797 one time for a second period not to exceed two hours. Good cause for an extension includes the need
1798 for additional time to allow (i) the community services board to identify a suitable facility in which the
1799 person can be temporarily detained pursuant to § 37.2-809 or (ii) a medical evaluation of the person to
1800 be completed if necessary. Any family member, as defined in § 37.2-100, employee or designee of the
1801 local community services board as defined in § 37.2-809, treating physician, or law-enforcement officer
1802 may request the two-hour extension.

1803 K. If an emergency custody order is not executed within four hours of its issuance, the order shall be
1804 void and shall be returned unexecuted to the office of the clerk of the issuing court or, if such office is
1805 not open, to any magistrate serving the jurisdiction of the issuing court.

1806 L. Payments shall be made pursuant to § 37.2-804 to licensed health care providers for medical
1807 screening and assessment services provided to persons with mental illnesses while in emergency custody.
1808 § 37.2-809. Involuntary temporary detention; issuance and execution of order.

1809 A. For the purposes of this section:

1810 "Designee of the local community services board" means an examiner designated by the local
1811 community services board who (i) is skilled in the assessment and treatment of mental illness, (ii) has
1812 completed a certification program approved by the Department, (iii) is able to provide an independent
1813 examination of the person, (iv) is not related by blood or marriage to the person being evaluated, (v) has
1814 no financial interest in the admission or treatment of the person being evaluated, (vi) has no investment
1815 interest in the facility detaining or admitting the person under this article, and (vii) except for employees
1816 of state hospitals and of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, is not employed by the facility.

1817 "Employee" means an employee of the local community services board who is skilled in the
1818 assessment and treatment of mental illness and has completed a certification program approved by the
1819 Department.

1820 "Investment interest" means the ownership or holding of an equity or debt security, including shares
1821 of stock in a corporation, interests or units of a partnership, bonds, debentures, notes, or other equity or
1822 debt instruments.

1823 B. A magistrate shall issue, upon the sworn petition of any responsible person, treating physician, or
1824 upon his own motion and only after an evaluation conducted in-person or by means of a two-way
1825 electronic video and audio communication system as authorized in § 37.2-804.1 by an employee or a
1826 designee of the local community services board to determine whether the person meets the criteria for
1827 temporary detention, a temporary detention order if it appears from all evidence readily available,
1828 including any recommendation from a physician or clinical psychologist treating the person, that the
1829 person (i) has a mental illness and that there exists a substantial likelihood that, as a result of mental
1830 illness, the person will, in the near future, (a) cause serious physical harm to himself or others as
1831 evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening harm and other relevant information, if
1832 any, or (b) suffer serious harm due to his lack of capacity to protect himself from harm or to provide
1833 for his basic human needs, (ii) is in need of hospitalization or treatment, and (iii) is unwilling to
1834 volunteer or incapable of volunteering for hospitalization or treatment, ~~except that a temporary detention~~
1835 ~~order for a minor pursuant to § 16.1-340 shall only be issued if the minor meets the criteria for~~
1836 ~~involuntary commitment set forth in § 16.1-345.~~ The magistrate shall also consider the recommendations
1837 of any treating or examining physician licensed in Virginia if available either verbally or in writing prior
1838 to rendering a decision. Any temporary detention order entered pursuant to this section shall provide for
1839 the disclosure of medical records pursuant to § 37.2-804.2. This subsection shall not preclude any other
1840 disclosures as required or permitted by law.

1841 C. When considering whether there is probable cause to issue a temporary detention order, the

magistrate may, in addition to the petition, consider (i) the recommendations of any treating or examining physician or psychologist licensed in Virginia, if available, (ii) any past actions of the person, (iii) any past mental health treatment of the person, (iv) any relevant hearsay evidence, (v) any medical records available, (vi) any affidavits submitted, if the witness is unavailable and it so states in the affidavit, and (vii) any other information available that the magistrate considers relevant to the determination of whether probable cause exists to issue a temporary detention order.

D. A magistrate may issue a temporary detention order without an emergency custody order proceeding. A magistrate may issue a temporary detention order without a prior evaluation pursuant to subsection B if (i) the person has been personally examined within the previous 72 hours by an employee or a designee of the local community services board or (ii) there is a significant physical, psychological, or medical risk to the person or to others associated with conducting such evaluation.

E. An employee or a designee of the local community services board shall determine the facility of temporary detention for all individuals detained pursuant to this section. The facility of temporary detention shall be one that has been approved pursuant to regulations of the Board. The facility shall be identified on the preadmission screening report and indicated on the temporary detention order. Except as provided in § 37.2-811 for defendants requiring hospitalization in accordance with subdivision A 2 of § 19.2-169.6, the person shall not be detained in a jail or other place of confinement for persons charged with criminal offenses and shall remain in the custody of law enforcement until the person is either detained within a secure facility or custody has been accepted by the appropriate personnel designated by the facility identified in the temporary detention order.

F. Any facility caring for a person placed with it pursuant to a temporary detention order is authorized to provide emergency medical and psychiatric services within its capabilities when the facility determines that the services are in the best interests of the person within its care. The costs incurred as a result of the hearings and by the facility in providing services during the period of temporary detention shall be paid and recovered pursuant to § 37.2-804. The maximum costs reimbursable by the Commonwealth pursuant to this section shall be established by the State Board of Medical Assistance Services based on reasonable criteria. The State Board of Medical Assistance Services shall, by regulation, establish a reasonable rate per day of inpatient care for temporary detention.

G. The employee or the designee of the local community services board who is conducting the evaluation pursuant to this section shall determine, prior to the issuance of the temporary detention order, the insurance status of the person. Where coverage by a third party payor exists, the facility seeking reimbursement under this section shall first seek reimbursement from the third party payor. The Commonwealth shall reimburse the facility only for the balance of costs remaining after the allowances covered by the third party payor have been received.

H. The duration of temporary detention shall be sufficient to allow for completion of the examination required by § 37.2-815, preparation of the preadmission screening report required by § 37.2-816, and initiation of mental health treatment to stabilize the person's psychiatric condition to avoid involuntary commitment where possible, but shall not exceed 48 hours prior to a hearing. If the 48-hour period herein specified terminates on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the person may be detained, as herein provided, until the close of business on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. The person may be released, pursuant to § 37.2-813, before the 48-hour period herein specified has run.

I. If a temporary detention order is not executed within 24 hours of its issuance, or within a shorter period as is specified in the order, the order shall be void and shall be returned unexecuted to the office of the clerk of the issuing court or, if the office is not open, to any magistrate serving the jurisdiction of the issuing court. Subsequent orders may be issued upon the original petition within 96 hours after the petition is filed. However, a magistrate must again obtain the advice of an employee or a designee of the local community services board prior to issuing a subsequent order upon the original petition. Any petition for which no temporary detention order or other process in connection therewith is served on the subject of the petition within 96 hours after the petition is filed shall be void and shall be returned to the office of the clerk of the issuing court.

J. The chief judge of each general district court shall establish and require that a magistrate, as provided by this section, be available seven days a week, 24 hours a day, for the purpose of performing the duties established by this section. Each community services board shall provide to each general district court and magistrate's office within its service area a list of its employees and designees who are available to perform the evaluations required herein.

K. For purposes of this section a healthcare provider or designee of a local community services board or behavioral health authority shall not be required to encrypt any email containing information or medical records provided to a magistrate unless there is reason to believe that a third party will attempt to intercept the email.

L. The employee or designee of the community services board who is conducting the evaluation

1903 pursuant to this section shall, if he recommends that the person should not be subject to a temporary
1904 detention order, inform the petitioner and an on-site treating physician of his recommendation.

1905 § 37.2-813. Release of person prior to commitment hearing for involuntary admission.

1906 Prior to a hearing as authorized in §§ 37.2-814 through 37.2-819 ~~or § 16.1-341~~, the district court
1907 judge or special justice may release the person on his personal recognizance or bond set by the district
1908 court judge or special justice if it appears from all evidence readily available that the person does not
1909 meet the commitment criteria specified in subsection D of § 37.2-817. ~~In the case of a minor, the~~
1910 ~~juvenile and domestic relations district court judge may release the minor to his parent.~~ The director of
1911 any facility in which the person is detained may release the person prior to a hearing as authorized in
1912 §§ 37.2-814 through 37.2-819 ~~or § 16.1-341~~ if it appears, based on an evaluation conducted by the
1913 psychiatrist or clinical psychologist treating the person, that the person would not meet the commitment
1914 criteria specified in subsection D of § 37.2-817 ~~or § 16.1-345~~ if released.

1915 § 54.1-2400.1. Mental health service providers; duty to protect third parties; immunity.

1916 A. As used in this section:

1917 "Certified substance abuse counselor" means a person certified to provide substance abuse counseling
1918 in a state-approved public or private substance abuse program or facility.

1919 "Client" or "patient" means any person who is voluntarily or involuntarily receiving mental health
1920 services or substance abuse services from any mental health service provider.

1921 "Clinical psychologist" means a person who practices clinical psychology as defined in § 54.1-3600.

1922 "Clinical social worker" means a person who practices social work as defined in § 54.1-3700.

1923 "Licensed practical nurse" means a person licensed to practice practical nursing as defined in
1924 § 54.1-3000.

1925 "Licensed substance abuse treatment practitioner" means any person licensed to engage in the
1926 practice of substance abuse treatment as defined in § 54.1-3500.

1927 "Marriage and family therapist" means a person licensed to engage in the practice of marriage and
1928 family therapy as defined in § 54.1-3500.

1929 "Mental health professional" means a person who by education and experience is professionally
1930 qualified and licensed in Virginia to provide counseling interventions designed to facilitate an
1931 individual's achievement of human development goals and remediate mental, emotional, or behavioral
1932 disorders and associated distresses which interfere with mental health and development.

1933 "Mental health service provider" or "provider" refers to any of the following: (i) a person who
1934 provides professional services as a certified substance abuse counselor, clinical psychologist, clinical
1935 social worker, licensed substance abuse treatment practitioner, licensed practical nurse, marriage and
1936 family therapist, mental health professional, physician, professional counselor, psychologist, registered
1937 nurse, school psychologist, or social worker; (ii) a professional corporation, all of whose shareholders or
1938 members are so licensed; or (iii) a partnership, all of whose partners are so licensed.

1939 "Professional counselor" means a person who practices counseling as defined in § 54.1-3500.

1940 "Psychologist" means a person who practices psychology as defined in § 54.1-3600.

1941 "Registered nurse" means a person licensed to practice professional nursing as defined in
1942 § 54.1-3000.

1943 "School psychologist" means a person who practices school psychology as defined in § 54.1-3600.

1944 "Social worker" means a person who practices social work as defined in § 54.1-3700.

1945 B. A mental health service provider has a duty to take precautions to protect third parties from
1946 violent behavior or other serious harm only when the client has orally, in writing, or via sign language,
1947 communicated to the provider a specific and immediate threat to cause serious bodily injury or death to
1948 an identified or readily identifiable person or persons, if the provider reasonably believes, or should
1949 believe according to the standards of his profession, that the client has the intent and ability to carry out
1950 that threat immediately or imminently. If the third party is a child, in addition to taking precautions to
1951 protect the child from the behaviors in the above types of threats, the provider also has a duty to take
1952 precautions to protect the child if the client threatens to engage in behaviors that would constitute
1953 physical abuse or sexual abuse as defined in § 18.2-67.10. The duty to protect does not attach unless the
1954 threat has been communicated to the provider by the threatening client while the provider is engaged in
1955 his professional duties.

1956 C. The duty set forth in subsection B is discharged by a mental health service provider who takes
1957 one or more of the following actions:

1958 1. Seeks involuntary admission of the client under *Article 16* (§ 16.1-335 *et seq.*) of *Chapter 11 of*
1959 *Title 16.1* or *Chapter 8* (§ 37.2-800 *et seq.*) of *Title 37.2*.

1960 2. Makes reasonable attempts to warn the potential victims or the parent or guardian of the potential
1961 victim if the potential victim is under the age of 18.

1962 3. Makes reasonable efforts to notify a law-enforcement official having jurisdiction in the client's or
1963 potential victim's place of residence or place of work, or place of work of the parent or guardian if the
1964 potential victim is under age 18, or both.

1965 4. Takes steps reasonably available to the provider to prevent the client from using physical violence
 1966 or other means of harm to others until the appropriate law-enforcement agency can be summoned and
 1967 takes custody of the client.
 1968 5. Provides therapy or counseling to the client or patient in the session in which the threat has been
 1969 communicated until the mental health service provider reasonably believes that the client no longer has
 1970 the intent or the ability to carry out the threat.
 1971 D. A mental health service provider shall not be held civilly liable to any person for:
 1972 1. Breaching confidentiality with the limited purpose of protecting third parties by communicating the
 1973 threats described in subsection B made by his clients to potential third party victims or law-enforcement
 1974 agencies or by taking any of the actions specified in subsection C.
 1975 2. Failing to predict, in the absence of a threat described in subsection B, that the client would cause
 1976 the third party serious physical harm.
 1977 3. Failing to take precautions other than those enumerated in subsection C to protect a potential third
 1978 party victim from the client's violent behavior.
 1979 **2. That § 37.2-812 of the Code of Virginia is repealed.**

ENGROSSED

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