



I MINA'TRENTAI TRES NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN

THIRTY-THIRD GUAM LEGISLATURE

155 Hesler Place, Hagåtña, Guam 96910

September 3, 2015

The Honorable Edward J.B. Calvo
I Maga'låhen Guåhan
Ufisinan I Maga'låhi
Hagåtña, Guam

Dear *Maga'låhi* Calvo:

Transmitted herewith are Bill Nos. 97-33 (COR), 99-33 (LS), 112-33 (COR), 118-33 (COR), 122-33 (COR), 123-33 (COR), 126-33 (COR), 128-33 (COR), 138-33 (COR) and 140-33 (COR); and Substitute Bill Nos. 57-33 (LS) and 115-33 (COR), which were passed by *I Mina'Trentai Tres Na Liheslaturan Guåhan* on September 3, 2015.

Sincerely,


TINA ROSE MUÑA BARNES
Legislative Secretary

Enclosure (12)

FILE COPY

I MINA'TRENTAI TRES NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN
2015 (FIRST) Regular Session

CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO *I MAGA'LÅHEN GUÅHAN*

This is to certify that **Substitute Bill No. 115-33 (COR)**, "AN ACT TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER 82A, AND A NEW SUBSECTION (h) TO § 82201 OF ARTICLE 2 OF CHAPTER 82, ALL OF DIVISION 4, TITLE 10, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO PROVIDING ASSISTED OUTPATIENT TREATMENT SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH CERTAIN MENTAL ILLNESSES, WHICH *SHALL* BE KNOWN AS THE "BABY ALEXYA LAW," was on the 3rd day of September 2015, duly and regularly passed.

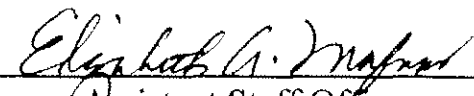


Judith T. Won Pat, Ed.D.
Speaker

Attested:


Tina Rose Muña Barnes
Legislative Secretary

This Act was received by *I Maga'låhen Guåhan* this 3rd day of Sept,
2015, at 7:45 o'clock P.M.



Assistant Staff Officer
Maga'lahi's Office

APPROVED:

EDWARD J.B. CALVO
I Maga'låhen Guåhan

Date: _____

Public Law No. _____

I MINA TRENTAI TRES NA LIHESLATURAN GUÁHAN
2015 (FIRST) Regular Session

Bill No. 115-33 (COR)

As substituted by the Committee on Health,
Economic Development, Homeland Security,
and Senior Citizens.

Introduced by:

Dennis G. Rodriguez, Jr.
R. J. Respicio
V. Anthony Ada
Brant T. McCreddie
N. B. Underwood, Ph.D.
Tommy Morrison
Frank F. Blas, Jr.
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Mary Camacho Torres
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T. C. Ada
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James V. Espaldon

**AN ACT TO *ADD* A NEW CHAPTER 82A, AND A NEW
SUBSECTION (h) TO § 82201 OF ARTICLE 2 OF
CHAPTER 82, ALL OF DIVISION 4, TITLE 10, GUAM
CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO PROVIDING
ASSISTED OUTPATIENT TREATMENT SERVICES TO
PERSONS WITH CERTAIN MENTAL ILLNESSES,
WHICH *SHALL* BE KNOWN AS THE “BABY ALEXYA
LAW.”**

1 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:**

2 **Section 1.** A new Chapter 82A is *added* to Division 4 of Title 10, Guam

3 Code Annotated, to read:

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“CHAPTER 82A
ASSISTED OUTPATIENT TREATMENT

- Article 1. Legislative Findings and Intent.
- Article 2. Definitions.
- Article 3. Voluntary Treatment.
- Article 4. Petition for Assisted Treatment.
- Article 5. Assisted Treatment Hearing Procedures.
- Article 6. Assisted Treatment Hearing Disposition.
- Article 7. Appeals.
- Article 8. Safeguards.
- Article 9. Assisted Outpatient Treatment.
- Article 10. Review of Status.
- Article 11. Renewals.
- Article 12. Procedures for Discharge.
- Article 13. Emergency Treatment/Observation - Certification.
- Article 14. Accountability.
- Article 15. Patient Bill of Rights.

ARTICLE 1

§ 82A101. Legislative Findings and Intent. *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds that Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT) is practiced in forty-five (45) states as an extension of inpatient treatment, while allowing the qualified patient with a treatable mental illness or condition to receive court ordered treatment on an outpatient basis. It is also known in some states as outpatient commitment. A detailed six (6)-month study of New York’s Kendra’s Law documented a striking decline in the rate of hospitalization among participants. AOT recipients were hospitalized at less than half the rate they were hospitalized in the six (6) months prior to

1 receiving AOT (i.e., the hospitalization rate dropped from seventy-four (74)
2 percent to thirty-six (36) percent). Further, when they were hospitalized, the
3 length of the stay was greatly reduced. Studies in other states have
4 demonstrated similar benefits.

5 The continued treatment and management of the patient's condition
6 on an outpatient basis has also been determined to greatly reduce incidents
7 of violence and arrests. Without AOT, the patient's condition often
8 deteriorates directly due to a lack of treatment compliance and the
9 continuing exhibition of "good" adherence to their medication treatment
10 plan.

11 Another tragic consequence for many individuals with untreated
12 mental illnesses is homelessness. At any given time, there are more people
13 with untreated severe psychiatric illnesses living on America's streets than
14 are receiving care in hospitals. In New York, when compared to the three
15 (3) years prior to their participation in the program, seventy-four (74)
16 percent fewer AOT recipients experienced homelessness (New York State
17 Office of Mental Health 2005). New York and other states have incurred
18 enormous costs in the provision of public assistance for housing assistance
19 and re-hospitalization.

20 *I Liheslaturan Guðhan* further finds that the consequences of
21 untreated mental illness are as apparent as they are devastating:
22 homelessness, criminalization, suicide, violence, victimization, lost
23 productivity, permanently decreased medication responses, and the
24 incalculable costs of unnecessary suffering. Due to advances in recent years,
25 treatment is now available that can eliminate or substantially alleviate the
26 symptoms of mental illness for most who suffer from it. People with treated
27 mental illness can now reclaim their lives. But first, there must be treatment.

1 Treatment voluntarily embraced is always preferable. However,
2 mental illness is a biologically based disease that attacks the brain. As a
3 result, mental illness renders many people incapable of voluntarily entering
4 treatment because they are unable to make rational decisions or unaware that
5 they are ill. When this occurs, such people may require assisted treatment to
6 protect their lives, as well as to avoid tragic personal and societal
7 consequences.

8 This Act is designed to be the legal framework for the provision of
9 care to individuals who, due to the symptoms of severe mental illness,
10 become either dangerous or incapable of making informed medical decisions
11 concerning their treatment.

12 The procedural components of this Act are intended to create a
13 flexible mechanism that can be used to secure treatment for those who most
14 need it while still distinguishing those for whom intervention is
15 inappropriate. Paramount are the strict and plentiful safeguards which this
16 Act establishes to protect both the rights and well-being of those subject to
17 it.

18 It is the intent of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* to provide for a missing but
19 necessary treatment component in our mental healthcare system. As was the
20 case in New York City in the establishment of Kendra's Law, it took the
21 tragic death of Ms. Kendra Webdale, a young woman who died in January
22 1999 after being pushed in front of a New York City subway train by a
23 person who was living in the community at the time, but was not receiving
24 treatment for his mental illness. On Guam, we had the recent case of ten
25 (10) month old baby Alexya being punched in the face while in the arms of
26 her mother under similar circumstances by a person not receiving treatment
27 for her mental illness.

1 likely to either attempt suicide, to inflict bodily harm on himself or herself
2 or, because of his or her actions or inaction, to suffer serious physical harm
3 in the near future. The person's past behavior may be considered.

4 (g) *Danger to others* may be shown by establishing that, by his or
5 her behavior, a person is in the reasonably foreseeable future likely to cause
6 or attempt to cause harm to another. Evidence that a person is a danger to
7 others may include, but is *not* limited to:

8 (1) that he or she has inflicted, or attempted or threatened in
9 an objectively serious manner to inflict, bodily harm on another;

10 (2) that by his or her actions or inactions, he or she has
11 presented a danger to a person in his or her care; or

12 (3) that he or she has recently and intentionally caused
13 significant damage to the substantial property of others.

14 (h) *Gravely disabled*, as defined in § 82101(c) of Chapter 82, may
15 be shown by establishing that a person is incapable of making an informed
16 medical decision and has behaved in such a manner as to indicate that he or
17 she is unlikely, without supervision and the assistance of others, to satisfy
18 his or her need for either nourishment, personal or medical care, shelter, or
19 self-protection and safety so that it is probable that substantial bodily harm,
20 significant psychiatric deterioration or debilitation, or serious illness will
21 result unless adequate treatment is afforded.

22 (i) *Incapable of making an informed medical decision* means that a
23 person is unaware of the effects of his or her psychiatric disorder or that the
24 person lacks the capacity to make a well-reasoned, willful, and knowing
25 decision concerning his or her medical or psychiatric treatment. Any history
26 of the person's non-compliance with treatment or of criminal acts related to
27 his or her mental illness *shall*, if available, be considered.

1 (j) *Petition* means a form filed with a court to request an assisted
2 treatment hearing based on the good faith belief of the petitioner that the
3 subject of the petition is eligible for assisted treatment pursuant to the
4 provisions of this Act.

5 (k) *Petitioner shall only* mean the Director of the Guam Behavioral
6 Health and Wellness Center or his or her designee, in conjunction with the
7 treating psychiatrist or physician who has examined the respondent, and who
8 *shall* file the petition.

9 (l) *Respondent* means the person who is the subject of a petition or
10 certificate.

11 (m) *Severe psychiatric disorder* means a substantial impairment of a
12 person's thought processes (e.g., delusions), sensory input (e.g.,
13 hallucinations), mood balance (e.g., mania or severe depression), memory
14 (e.g., dementia), or ability to reason that substantially interferes with a
15 person's ability to meet the ordinary demands of living. Severe psychiatric
16 disorders are distinguished from:

17 (1) conditions that are primarily due to drug abuse or
18 alcoholism, although severe psychiatric disorders may co-exist with
19 these disorders;

20 (2) other known neurological disorders such as epilepsy,
21 multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, or Alzheimer's disease,
22 although such neurological disorders may also have psychotic features
23 similar to those found in severe psychiatric disorders;

24 (3) normal age-related changes in the brain;

25 (4) brain changes related to terminal medical conditions;

1 (5) personality disorders as defined by the American
2 Psychiatric Association’s “Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of
3 Mental Disorders” (APA-DSM);

4 (6) moderate, severe and profound mental retardation as
5 defined by the APA-DSM; and

6 (7) pervasive developmental disorders, including autistic
7 disorder, Rett’s disorder and Asperger’s disorder as defined by the
8 APA-DSM.

9 (n) *Treating professional, professional staff, professional person or*
10 *qualified mental health professional shall* mean a licensed professional
11 qualified by training or experience in the diagnosis of mental or related
12 illness. The following licensed professionals *shall* be so designated:

13 (1) a psychiatrist;

14 (2) a clinical psychologist;

15 (3) a certified psychiatric nurse at the Master’s level; or

16 (4) a physician.

17 (o) Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center (GBHWC) is the
18 public agency designated by the government of Guam to diagnose or treat
19 persons with mental health disorders.

20 ARTICLE 3

21 VOLUNTARY TREATMENT

22 § 82A301. **Admission to Voluntary Treatment.** A person in need
23 of psychiatric care should be admitted into treatment voluntarily whenever
24 possible.

25 § 82A302. **Discharge From Voluntary Treatment.** A voluntary
26 patient may seek discharge at any time. Unless properly invoking the
27 provisions of this Act allowing for their retention, the psychiatric treatment

1 facility must release voluntary patients who request to be discharged within
2 forty-eight (48) hours, not including Saturdays, Sundays or holidays.

3 **ARTICLE 4**

4 **PETITION FOR ASSISTED TREATMENT**

5 **§ 82A401. Criteria.**

6 (a) A person may be ordered to receive assisted outpatient
7 treatment (AOT) if the court finds that such person:

8 (1) is eighteen (18) years of age or older; and

9 (2) is suffering from mental illness; and

10 (3) is an inpatient client or a client transitioning out of
11 Mental Health Court; or

12 (4) is an outpatient client or was a former client who is being
13 treated or has been treated for mental illness at the GBHWC; and

14 (5) is unlikely to survive safely in the community without
15 supervision, based on clinical determination; and

16 (6) has a history of poor treatment compliance for mental
17 illness that has:

18 (A) been a significant factor in his or her being in a
19 hospital, prison or jail at least twice within the last thirty-six
20 (36) months for inflicting serious bodily injury upon others or
21 upon himself; or

22 (B) resulted in one or more acts, attempts or threats of
23 serious bodily injury toward self or others within the last forty-
24 eight (48) months; and

25 (7) as a result of mental illness, is unlikely to voluntarily
26 participate in outpatient treatment that would enable him or her to live
27 safely in the community; and

1 **§ 82A503. Attendance at Hearing.** The hearing *shall* be open to
2 anyone *unless* the respondent requests that it be closed, at which point only
3 parties and their counsels, witnesses, members and staff of the GBHWC, and
4 court personnel may be present. However, the court may approve a motion
5 of an individual to attend the trial upon a showing that the person has a
6 substantial interest in the proceeding.

7 **§ 82A504. Expert Testimony Required at Hearing.** For a hearing
8 on a certificate, a treating professional who has examined the respondent
9 since he or she was placed under emergency treatment/observation *shall*
10 testify.

11 For a hearing on a petition, the testimony of a treating professional
12 who has examined the respondent more recently than seven (7) calendar
13 days before the petition was filed is required. Such testimony may be
14 presented by affidavit, *unless* respondent's counsel requests of the petitioner
15 or petitioner's counsel, in writing, the presence of such a treating
16 professional at the assisted treatment hearing. A copy of this request must be
17 filed with the court and made at least seventy-two (72) hours, excluding
18 Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, prior to the hearing. If planning to present
19 the examining treating professional's testimony by affidavit, counsel for the
20 petitioner must present a copy of the affidavit either to respondent's counsel
21 or at the office of respondent's counsel at least twenty-four (24) hours,
22 excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, prior to the hearing. The
23 procedures applicable when the respondent has not been examined prior to
24 the hearing are delineated in § 82A601.

25 **§ 82A505. Evidence Admissible at Hearing.** The court may
26 review any information it finds relevant, material, and reliable, even if
27 normally excluded under rules of evidence.

1 with those of an initial order for assisted treatment made pursuant to this
2 Act. The consent order must be accompanied by the testimony, which may
3 be by affidavit, of a treating professional qualifying under § 82A201 that the
4 suggested order is clinically appropriate for the respondent. At its discretion,
5 the court may enter the consent order without a full hearing. Once entered,
6 the consent order has the same effect as an assisted treatment order issued
7 pursuant to § 82A603.

8 **§ 82A603. Assisted Treatment Order.** An order for assisted
9 treatment, for its duration, subordinates the individual's right to refuse the
10 administration of medication or other minor medical treatment to the
11 GBHWC, its designee, or any other medical provider obligated to care for
12 the person by the court in its order. The treatment setting *shall* be the least
13 restrictive possible and appropriate alternative. An initial order for assisted
14 treatment on an outpatient basis may be for up to one hundred eighty (180)
15 calendar days.

16 **§ 82A604. Services Included in Order for Assisted Outpatient**
17 **Treatment.** An initial assisted treatment order directing care on an
18 outpatient basis must include provisions for intensive case management. The
19 order may also require the patient to make use of and care providers to
20 supply any or all of the following categories of services to the individual:

- 21 (a) medication;
- 22 (b) periodic blood tests or urinalysis to determine compliance with
23 treatment;
- 24 (c) individual or group therapy;
- 25 (d) day or partial day programming activities;
- 26 (e) educational and vocational training or activities;

1 (f) alcohol or substance abuse treatment and counseling, and
2 periodic tests for the presence of alcohol or illegal drugs for persons with a
3 history of alcohol or substance abuse;

4 (g) supervision of living arrangements; and

5 (h) any other services prescribed to treat the person's mental illness
6 and to assist the person in living and functioning in the community, or to
7 attempt to prevent a relapse or deterioration.

8 Any material modifications of the provisions of the assisted treatment
9 order to which the patient does not agree must be approved by the court.

10 **§ 82A605. Effect of Assisted Treatment Determination on Other**
11 **Rights.** The determination that a person is in need of assisted treatment as
12 an outpatient is *not* a determination that the patient is legally incompetent or
13 incapacitated for any purpose other than those set out in this Act.

14 **ARTICLE 7**

15 **APPEALS**

16 **§ 82A701. Appeal or Review of Assisted Treatment Decision or**
17 **Status.** *Except* where specifically prohibited by this Act, a decision of the
18 psychiatrist or physician may be appealed to an appropriate court of record
19 within ten (10) calendar days of being entered. The hearing of an appeal is
20 *de novo* and must be held within seven (7) calendar days of the filing of the
21 appeal. The subject of the assisted treatment decision, the petitioner, and
22 family members allowed as parties pursuant to § 82A507 have the right to
23 appeal. The court of record may review any information it finds relevant,
24 material, and reliable, even if normally excluded under rules of evidence.

25 **ARTICLE 8**

26 **SAFEGUARDS**

1 **§ 82A801. Thirty (30)-Day Review for Medication Side Effects.**

2 Each patient receiving medication pursuant to an assisted treatment order
3 *shall* be examined every thirty (30) days for serious side effects by his or her
4 treating professional.

5 **§ 82A802. Recommendation for Alternative Appropriate**
6 **Treatment.** After an examination described in § 82A801 determines, in his
7 or her clinical judgment, that the patient has serious side effects from his or
8 her current medication, the treating professional *shall* suggest, if available,
9 an alternative appropriate treatment that will have fewer side effects.

10 **§ 82A803. Grievance Procedure.** There *shall* be a one-step
11 grievance procedure made available to patients on assisted outpatient
12 treatment status. Grievances concerning treatment may be made to the
13 medical director of each inpatient facility. Grievances about a patient's
14 treatment regimen may be brought by the patient or on the patient's behalf
15 by his or her legal guardian or conservator; his or her patient advocate; any
16 party at a hearing for the institution of or renewal of assisted treatment; or
17 his or her spouse, parent, adult child or, if there is no relative of such degree,
18 his or her closest living relative. The grievance of a patient whose treating
19 psychiatrist is the facility's medical director *shall* be ruled on by a medical
20 professional generally appointed for this purpose by the GBHWC or its
21 designee.

22 **§ 82A804. Appeal of Grievance.** Grievances that are disallowed
23 may be appealed to the court, which *shall* hear the appeal within fourteen
24 (14) calendar days. All rulings on appeals of grievances by the court are
25 final. If the appeal of a grievance is denied, the patient it was brought either
26 by or for is barred from appealing, and others from doing so on his or her
27 behalf, any other grievances to the court for a period of ninety (90) days.

1 This limitation of appeal *does not* otherwise alter the patient’s right to bring
2 grievances in accordance with the provisions of § 82A803.

3 **ARTICLE 9**

4 **ASSISTED OUTPATIENT TREATMENT**

5 **§ 82A901. Enforcement of Assisted Outpatient Treatment**

6 **Order.** An assisted outpatient treatment order’s requirement to maintain
7 treatment can be enforced for non-compliance. On the signature of a
8 supervising psychiatrist, the order may be enforced either at the patient’s
9 residence or at a treatment center designated by the GBHWC or its designee,
10 whichever the patient chooses. Patients who physically resist or fail to select
11 a treatment location *shall* be treated at a treatment center designated by
12 GBHWC.

13 **§ 82A902. Transfer to Inpatient Care.** The procedures used to

14 determine whether a patient under an assisted treatment order who is on
15 outpatient status should be placed in inpatient care are the same as those for
16 initial placement in assisted treatment. A patient who meets the criteria for
17 emergency treatment *shall* immediately be given care in an inpatient facility,
18 but a hearing is still necessary to confirm this transfer to inpatient status. At
19 the hearing, the court *shall* order the patient’s transfer to or continued
20 placement in inpatient care, depending on his or her status pending the
21 hearing, if such treatment setting is the least restrictive form that will meet
22 the patient’s clinical needs. A patient’s failure to comply with an order for
23 assisted treatment while in the community may be used as evidence that
24 outpatient placement is *not* an appropriate treatment setting for that
25 individual.

26 **ARTICLE 10**

27 **REVIEW OF STATUS**

1 **§ 82A1001. Request for Review of Assisted Treatment Status.** If
2 the time for appeal of his or her most recent assisted treatment order or
3 renewal has expired, a patient may request a review of his or her assisted
4 treatment status by the treating psychiatrist or qualified mental health
5 professional. The psychiatrist or qualified mental health professional *shall*
6 review the request within fourteen (14) calendar days. A patient may request
7 a review of status hearing no more than once every one hundred eighty (180)
8 days.

9 **§ 82A1002. Notice of Status Review Hearing.** Notice of the status
10 review hearing *shall* be mailed at least seven (7) calendar days in advance to
11 the patient; the patient's legal guardian or conservator, if known; the
12 patient's counsel, if known; an adult member of the patient's household, if
13 known; and anyone recognized as a party at the initial assisted treatment
14 hearing or any subsequent renewal hearings. Timely actual notice *shall*
15 fulfill the notice requirement for any given individual.

16 **ARTICLE 11**

17 **RENEWALS**

18 **§ 82A1101. Renewal of Assisted Treatment Order.** The process
19 for renewing an assisted treatment order is the same as for the application for
20 an original assisted treatment order by petition, *except* that notice of the
21 renewal hearing, as provided in § 82A504, *shall* also be sent to anyone
22 recognized as a party at the initial assisted treatment hearing or any
23 subsequent renewal hearings.

24 **§ 82A1102. Duration of Renewal Period.** The first renewal for an
25 assisted outpatient treatment period may last up to one hundred eighty (180)
26 days and subsequent renewals up to three hundred sixty (360) days

1 thereafter. A subsequent renewal for an assisted outpatient treatment period
2 may last up to three hundred sixty (360) days.

3 **ARTICLE 12**

4 **PROCEDURES FOR DISCHARGE**

5 **§ 82A1201. Discharge Prior to the Expiration of Assisted**
6 **Treatment Period.** A patient in assisted outpatient treatment may be
7 discharged on the signature of both the treating medical professional and the
8 medical director of the facility. A patient under an assisted treatment order
9 who is on outpatient status may be discharged on the signature of the
10 treating medical professional and the director of the outpatient program.

11 **§ 82A1202. Notice of Discharge.** Notice of discharge from an
12 assisted treatment order *shall* be mailed at least seventy-two (72) hours
13 before the planned discharge to the petitioner; the patient’s legal guardian or
14 conservator, if known; the patient’s counsel, if known; an adult member of
15 the patient’s household, if known; and anyone recognized as a party at the
16 initial assisted treatment hearing or any subsequent renewal hearings.

17 **§ 82A1203. Discharge Plan Requirement.** Any patient placed on
18 assisted outpatient treatment must be given a treatment plan at the time of
19 discharge from inpatient care and placement on an assisted outpatient
20 treatment program for a period anticipated being greater than seventy-two
21 (72) hours. An outpatient treatment plan may include, but is *not* limited to,
22 suggested medication; individual or group therapy; day or partial day
23 programming activities; services and training, including educational and
24 vocational activities; residential supervision; intensive case management
25 services; and living arrangements.

26 **§ 82A1204. Early Discharge Hearing.** A hearing before the court to
27 determine the appropriateness of the discharge of a patient prior to the

1 expiration of his or her assisted treatment period may be demanded as a
2 matter of right by the petitioner; the patient's legal guardian or conservator,
3 if known; an adult member of the patient's household, if known; and anyone
4 recognized as a party at the initial assisted treatment hearing or any
5 subsequent renewal hearings.

6 **ARTICLE 13**

7 **EMERGENCY TREATMENT/OBSERVATION - CERTIFICATION**

8 **§ 82A1301. Emergency Treatment Initiated by Law Enforcement**
9 **Officers.** At the request of the treating physician, or at the discretion of any
10 law enforcement officer with the power of arrest, any person generally
11 designated to do so by the government of Guam may bring to a designated
12 facility for evaluation any person on assisted outpatient treatment that the
13 officer has reasonable cause to believe has a severe psychiatric disorder and,
14 because of the disorder, is a danger to himself, herself or to others or is
15 gravely disabled. If a physician determines that someone under an AOT
16 order is non-compliant with the court order and may need involuntary
17 hospitalization, the physician may arrange for the individual to be
18 transported to a hospital and retained for an evaluation not to exceed
19 seventy-two (72) hours to determine if inpatient care and treatment are
20 necessary.

21 **§ 82A1302. Emergency Treatment Initiated by Others.** Any
22 psychiatrist, other physician, or qualified mental health professional as
23 designated pursuant to § 82101(g) of Chapter 82, who has been generally
24 designated to do so by the government of Guam or GBHWC may initiate
25 emergency treatment/observation based on a good faith belief that because
26 of a severe psychiatric disorder a person is either a danger to himself or
27 herself, a danger to others, or gravely disabled. Any such person who

1 determines the need for emergency treatment/observation but who is *not*
2 authorized to transport such individuals to a psychiatric facility may direct
3 any person enumerated in § 82A1303 to do so.

4 **§ 82A1303. Transportation to Emergency Facility.** Protesting
5 individuals may *only* be transported by law enforcement officers with the
6 power of arrest, the Guam Fire Department, or others who have been
7 designated to perform this function by the government of Guam.

8 **§ 82A1304. Evaluation.** A psychiatrist or other physician *shall*
9 evaluate an individual in emergency treatment/observation within twenty-
10 four (24) hours of the individual's placement in a designated psychiatric
11 facility.

12 **§ 82A1305. Immediate Release.** An individual *shall* be released
13 from emergency treatment/observation *unless* the psychiatrist or other
14 physician who performs the evaluation determines that the individual is
15 either a danger to himself, herself or others or is gravely disabled.

16 **§ 82A1306. Certification.** If the examining psychiatrist or other
17 physician who performs the evaluation determines, in his or her clinical
18 opinion, that the individual is a danger to himself, herself or to others or is
19 gravely disabled, he or she must file, or cause to be filed by another
20 psychiatrist or other physician who has also examined the individual, a
21 certificate with the court. The certificate *shall* be filed with the court within
22 twenty-four (24) hours of the initial examination, not including Saturdays,
23 Sundays or holidays.

24 **§ 82A1307. Requirements of Certificate.** The certificate *shall* be in
25 writing, executed under oath, and *shall* include the following information:

- 26 (a) the name and address, if known, of the respondent;

1 (b) the name and address, if known, of the respondent's spouse,
2 legal counsel, conservator or guardian, and next-of-kin;

3 (c) the name and address, if known, of anyone currently providing
4 psychiatric care to the respondent;

5 (d) the names and addresses, if known, of other persons with
6 knowledge of the respondent's mental illness who may be called as
7 witnesses at the assisted treatment hearing;

8 (e) the name and work address of the certifying psychiatrist or
9 other physician;

10 (f) the name and address of the facility in which the respondent is
11 undergoing emergency treatment/observation;

12 (g) the certifying psychiatrist or other physician's statement that he
13 or she has examined the respondent since the respondent was placed in
14 emergency treatment/observation; and

15 (h) the certifying psychiatrist or other physician's statement that, in
16 his or her clinical opinion, the respondent is a danger to himself, herself or to
17 others, or gravely disabled, and the clinical basis for this opinion.

18 **§ 82A1308. Criminal Penalty.** It *shall* be a crime to knowingly file,
19 or cause to be filed, a certificate that contains a false material statement or
20 information.

21 **§ 82A1309. Initial Responsibilities of Court After Certificate is**
22 **Filed.** After the filing of the certificate, the court *shall*:

23 (a) schedule a hearing on the certificate that will occur no more
24 than seventy-two (72) hours, not including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays,
25 after the initial examination; and

26 (b) designate counsel for the respondent no less than twenty-four
27 (24) hours prior to the hearing.

1 **§ 82A1310. Notice of Hearing on Certificate.** The court *shall* notify
2 the certifying psychiatrist or other physician, respondent, and the
3 respondent’s legal guardian or conservator, if known, of the scheduled
4 hearing on the certificate at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance. The
5 court must also attempt to notify of the pending hearing, at least twenty-four
6 (24) hours in advance, an adult member of respondent’s household, *if*
7 known, and up to five (5) individuals of the respondent’s choice. Notice may
8 be either by mail, personal delivery, telephone, or reliable electronic means.
9 Timely actual notice *shall* fulfill the notice requirement for any given
10 individual.

11 **§ 82A1311. Duration of Emergency Treatment/Observation.**
12 Absent the exercise of other applicable provisions of this Act, the period of
13 emergency treatment/observation may last no more than seventy-two (72)
14 hours after the initial examination, not including Saturdays, Sundays or
15 holidays. Anyone who is determined by the examining or a treating
16 physician not to be a danger to himself, herself, or others, or gravely
17 disabled, must be released from emergency treatment/observation. The
18 initial assisted treatment hearing *shall* take place before the end of the
19 treatment/observation period.

20 **§ 82A1312. Treatment During Emergency Treatment/**
21 **Observation.** During the emergency treatment/observation period,
22 treatment may be administered if the person is, in the clinical opinion of a
23 treating professional, a danger to himself, herself or others, or is gravely
24 disabled.

25 **ARTICLE 14**
26 **ACCOUNTABILITY**

1 “(h) If, in the judgment of the qualified health professional
2 providing the evaluation or treatment, the person can be properly treated
3 without being detained, the person *shall* be provided an evaluation, crisis
4 intervention, and referral for other services under an Assisted Outpatient
5 Treatment Order when the person:

6 (1) is a current or former client of GBHWC suffering from a
7 mental illness;

8 (2) as a result of mental illness, is unlikely to voluntarily
9 participate in outpatient treatment that would enable him or her to live
10 safely in the community;

11 (3) has a history of poor treatment compliance for mental
12 illness; and

13 (4) in view of his or her treatment and current behavior, is in
14 need of assisted outpatient treatment in order to prevent relapse or
15 deterioration which would likely result in:

16 (A) a substantial risk of physical harm to the consumer
17 as manifested by threats or attempts at suicide or serious bodily
18 harm or conduct demonstrating that the consumer is dangerous
19 to himself or herself, or

20 (B) a substantial risk of physical harm to other persons
21 as manifested by homicidal or other violent behavior by which
22 others are placed in reasonable fear of serious physical harm.”

23 **Section 3. Severability.** If any provision of this Act or its application to
24 any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary to law, such
25 invalidity *shall not* affect other provisions or applications of this Act which can be
26 given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the
27 provisions of this Act are severable.