2018 -- H 7725 SUBSTITUTE A

LC004964/SUB A/2

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OF RHODE ISLAND STATE

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2018

AN ACT

RELATING TO HEALTH AND SAFETY -- EMERGENCY COMMITMENT FOR DRUG INTOXICATION

Introduced By: Representatives Casey, Morin, Canario, Hull, and Jacquard

Date Introduced: February 28, 2018

Referred To: House Judiciary

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Chapter 23-10.1 of the General Laws entitled "Emergency Commitment for 2 Drug Intoxication" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections: 3 23-10.1-7. Substance abuse disorder. As used in §§ 23-10.1-7 through 23-10.1-8, the term "substance abuse disorder" means 4 5 the chronic or habitual consumption or ingestion of drugs and intoxicating substance by a person 6 to the extent that: 7 (1) Substantially injures the person's health or substantially interferes with the person's 8 social or economic functioning; or (2) The person has lost the power of self-control over the use of such drugs and 9 10 intoxicating substance. 23-10.1-8. Seventy-two (72) hour hold for substance abuse disorder. 11 12 (a) A physician who concentrates in diagnosing and/or treating persons with substance abuse disorders and who while treating a person (hereinafter, the "respondent) for substance 13 14 abuse, has reason to believe that the respondent is suffering from a substance abuse disorder and

presents a danger or threat of danger to themself, family, or others, if not treated for substance

abuse disorder, may issue a seventy-two (72) hour hold on the respondent for in-patient treatment

at a facility designed to provide in-patient treatment to persons with substance abuse disorders.

An order issued under this section shall be in writing and shall include the factual basis for the

1	finding that the respondent requires a seventy-two (72) hour hold pursuant to this section. To
2	issue an order for a seventy-two hour (72) hold, the physician must find that a respondent:
3	(1) Suffers from a substance abuse disorder;
4	(2) Presents an imminent danger or threat of danger to themself, family, or others as a
5	result of substance abuse, or there exists a substantial likelihood of such a threat in the near
6	future; and
7	(3) Can reasonably benefit from treatment.
8	(b) A family member of the respondent, or a first responder to the respondent, including a
9	member of the police, fire, or rescue unit (hereinafter a "first responder") who assisted in bringing
10	the respondent to the physician or the facility where the physician is treating the respondent, may
11	request the physician to issue such a hold, but no hold may be implemented without an express
12	written order from a physician as set forth in subsection (a) of this section.
13	23-10.1-9. Hearing to extend seventy-two (72) hour hold.
14	(a) The physician issuing the order, a family member of the respondent, or a first
15	responder who is familiar with the respondent may petition the district court for the district
16	wherein the seventy-two (72) hour hold is being enforced for an extension of the hold of the
17	respondent. The petition shall state the petitioner's belief, including the factual basis therefor, that
18	the respondent is suffering from an alcohol and/or other drug abuse disorder and presents a
19	danger or threat of danger to themself, family, or others if the respondent does not continue to be
20	treated for the substance abuse disorder. These matters shall be given priority status on the district
21	court's calendar and shall be heard no later than seventy-two (72) hours after the commencement
22	of the hold on the respondent.
23	(b) A respondent subject to a seventy-two (72) hour hold pursuant to § 23-10.1-8 shall be
24	informed both verbally and in writing if a petition has been filed to extend the hold. The
25	respondent shall be entitled to legal counsel.
26	(c) The burden of proof on whether to extend a seventy-two (72) hour hold shall be on
27	the petitioning party. The standard of determining whether or not to impose the hold shall be clear
28	and convincing evidence. No extension shall be granted without medical testimony from a
29	treating physician as to the elements set forth in § 23-10.1-8(a).
30	(d) The court may order the hold and treatment of the respondent to continue for a period
31	of up to thirty (30) days, and may, upon a motion and after hearing thereon, extend the time of
32	commitment for a period of up to another thirty (30) days. No involuntary commitment for
33	substance abuse disorder shall be extended more than two (2) times.
34	(e) The provisions of 8 23-10 1-5 shall not apply to a seventy-two (72) hour hold issued

1	pursuant to §§ 23-10.1-7 through 23-10.1-10.
2	(f) If, at any time after the petition is filed, the court finds that there is no probable cause
3	to continue treatment or if the petitioner withdraws the petition, then the proceedings against the
4	respondent shall be dismissed.
5	23-10.1-10. Seventy-two (72) hour holds to be in addition to other remedies.
6	The authorization of and proceedings for a seventy-two (72) hour hold pursuant to §§ 23-
7	10.1-8 through 23-10.110 shall not preclude the concurrent or subsequent filing of other actions
8	for involuntary commitment of substance abusers, including, but not limited to, actions brought
9	pursuant to §§ 23-10.1-4.1 and 40.1-5-7.
10	23-10.1-11. Rules and regulations.
11	The department of health shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement the
12	provisions of §§ 23-10.1-7 through 23-10.1-10.
13	SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on January 1, 2019.
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EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

AN ACT

RELATING TO HEALTH AND SAFETY -- EMERGENCY COMMITMENT FOR DRUG INTOXICATION

This act would authorize a seventy-two (72) hour hold to be ordered by a physician in certain instances of substance abuse disorders. The hold could be continued beyond the seventy-two (72) hour period if ordered by a district court judge.

This act would take effect on January 1, 2019.

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