Florida’s Baker Act: 2013 Fact Sheet
Department of Children and Families

What is the Baker Act and What Does It Do?
- The Baker Act is Chapter 394, Part I, Florida Statutes, also known as the Florida Mental Health Act.
- The Baker Act provides legal procedures for mental health examination and treatment, including:
  - Voluntary admission
  - Involuntary examination
  - Involuntary inpatient placement (IIP)
  - Involuntary outpatient placement (IOP)
- The Baker Act regulates:
  - Crisis stabilization units (CSUs)
  - Short-term residential treatment facilities (SRTs)
- The Baker Act protects the rights of all individuals examined or treated for mental illness in Florida.

What Is Involuntary Examination and How Is It Conducted?
- An involuntary exam is a psychiatric exam conducted without a person’s consent, often called “getting Baker Acted.”
- Involuntary exams are initiated by:
  - Law enforcement officers (49%)
  - Mental health professionals and physicians (49%)
  - Circuit courts (2%)
- Criteria for involuntary exam are that the individual:
  - Appears to have a mental illness;
  - Presents a danger to self or others; and
  - Refuses voluntary exam or is unable to understand need for exam
- Involuntary exams are provided only by DCF-designated Baker Act receiving facilities:
  - Hospitals
  - Crisis stabilization units (CSUs)
- Services focus on stabilizing the immediate crisis.
- Within 72 hours of arrival, facility must release the individual or file a petition for involuntary placement.
- Average length of stay is 4.5 days.
- Release must be approved by a psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist.

Key Statistics:
Involuntary Exams

In 2011, there were:
- 150,000 involuntary exams
- 111,000 individuals examined
- 93,000 adults examined
- 18,000 children examined

Over ten years (2002-11), there were increases of:
- 50% in involuntary exams
- 46% in individuals examined
- 49% in adults examined
- 35% in children examined

![Involuntary Exams Chart]

![Outcome of Involuntary Exams Chart]
What Is Involuntary Inpatient Placement (IIP)?

- Involuntary inpatient placement (IIP) is the Baker Act’s term for civil commitment.
- IIP allows an individual to be admitted for mental health treatment (beyond stabilization of the immediate crisis) without their consent.
- IIP requires:
  - Meeting criteria very similar to those for involuntary examination.
  - A petition filed by the receiving facility within the 72 hour involuntary exam period.
  - Supporting opinions of a psychiatrist and either a second psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist.
  - A court order based on a hearing where at least one of the professionals testifies.
- An individual ordered to IIP may receive services in:
  - A state mental health treatment facility (SMHTF) (“state hospital”) (avg. length of stay = 1.7 years)
  - A short-term residential treatment facility (SRT).
  - IIP may be ordered for up to 6 months, and may be extended with additional hearings.

What Is Involuntary Outpatient Placement (IOP)?

- Involuntary outpatient placement (IOP) is a form of commitment that allows individuals to be mandated by the court to receive mental health treatment on an outpatient basis.
- Criteria for IOP are more difficult to meet than criteria for involuntary inpatient placement. For IOP, the individual must:
  - Have a history of noncompliance with treatment and be unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision.
  - Have, within the last 36 months:
    - Received at least two Baker Act involuntary exams; OR
    - Received mental health services in a forensic or correctional facility; OR
    - Engaged in serious violent behavior or attempts at self-harm
- IOP has been used infrequently and provider participation varies. It is currently available in Escambia, Santa Rosa, Leon, Volusia, Manatee, Sarasota, Seminole, and DeSoto Counties.