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23 Section 1: Purpose

24 The objectives of this Act are to:

25 Acknowledge that schizophrenia and analogous psychotic disorders
26 frequently onset after attaining the age of majority (18 years),
27 potentially resulting in diminished capacity for self-recognition of
28 the condition.

29 Confer upon qualifying parents—or, in delineated instances, appointed
30 caseworkers—a circumscribed temporary medical power of attorney to
31 facilitate psychiatric assessment and treatment for young adults aged
32 18–25 exhibiting psychosis, residing unsheltered, and posing an
33 imminent danger to themselves, subject to judicial oversight.

34 Institute rigorous protections to avert misuse of such authority,
35 ensuring alignment with constitutional and statutory guarantees of
36 bodily autonomy and due process.

37

38 Section 2: Definitions

39 Young Adult: An individual aged 18 to 25 years inclusive.

40 Psychosis: A diagnosable mental condition involving detachment from
41 reality, as determined by a licensed physician or psychiatrist
42 pursuant to established diagnostic criteria (e.g., DSM-5 or successor
43 standards), suggestive of schizophrenia or related disorders.

44 Unsheltered: A state of lacking fixed, regular, and adequate
45 nighttime residence, encompassing street living, vehicular
46 habitation, or transient encampments, as defined under applicable
47 federal homelessness statutes (e.g., 42 U.S.C. § 11302).

48 Temporary Medical Power of Attorney: A revocable, time-limited
49 delegation of authority to a parent or caseworker, restricted solely
50 to consenting to psychiatric evaluations and treatments recommended
51 by licensed medical professionals; this does not authorize non-
52 physicians to prescribe, mandate, or administer medications.

53 Caseworker: A duly appointed social worker or outreach specialist
54 employed or contracted by a state or local agency to support
55 unsheltered persons.

56

57 Section 3: Eligibility and Procedures

58 3.1 Parental Authority

59 Eligibility Criteria:

60 The individual must be a young adult (18–25 years).

61 The young adult must be unsheltered and manifesting symptoms of
62 psychosis, as attested by a parent and corroborated by a licensed
63 physician or psychiatrist.

64 The young adult must demonstrate impaired insight into their
65 condition, precluding voluntary treatment-seeking, as evidenced by
66 medical documentation.

67

68 Application Procedure:

69 A parent shall file a petition with the appropriate court of
70 jurisdiction, supported by an affidavit from a licensed physician or
71 psychiatrist who has conducted an evaluation (in-person or based on
72 verifiable observations).

73 The affidavit must affirm that the young adult is probable to be in a
74 psychotic state, constitutes a grave and imminent danger to self due
75 to unsheltered circumstances, and necessitates psychiatric
76 intervention.

77 The court shall adjudicate the petition within 72 hours; upon
78 approval, it may issue a temporary medical power of attorney for a
79 maximum initial term of 90 days.

80

81 Scope of Authority:

82 The power authorizes consent to psychiatric evaluations, inpatient or
83 outpatient care, and medication management solely as prescribed by a
84 licensed physician or psychiatrist.

85 No non-medical personnel, including the holder of the power of
86 attorney, may mandate medication; all pharmacological decisions
87 remain the exclusive purview of qualified healthcare providers.

88 This authority is confined to psychiatric matters and excludes non-
89 related medical or personal decisions.

90

91 3.2 Caseworker Authority

92 Eligibility Criteria:

93 The individual must be a young adult (18–25 years).

94 The young adult must be documented as (a) unsheltered and (b)
95 experiencing homelessness attributable to psychotic symptoms.

96 This applies where parents are unavailable (e.g., deceased,
97 estranged) or where the young adult's homelessness stems from
98 verified parental neglect or abuse.

99

100 Application Procedure:

101 A caseworker shall petition a presiding judge, furnishing evidence of
102 unsheltered status (e.g., shelter logs, police reports) and
103 psychosis-linked homelessness (e.g., affidavits from law enforcement,
104 agencies, or community witnesses).

105 In the absence of consent for formal evaluation, such affidavits may
106 suffice as preliminary evidence.

107 The judge shall review within 72 hours; if criteria are satisfied,
108 authorization for a 72-hour observational hold for psychiatric
109 assessment may be granted, potentially extending to a 90-day
110 temporary medical power of attorney upon confirmation of psychosis.

111

112 Scope of Authority:

113 During the initial hold, the caseworker may consent to evaluation and
114 preliminary treatment as directed by medical professionals.

115 Upon psychosis confirmation, the power extends to consenting to
116 recommended inpatient/outpatient services and medications, with
117 mandates limited to licensed physicians or psychiatrists.

118

119 Documentation and Recurrence:

120 Caseworkers may reinitiate procedures for persistent conditions,
121 maintaining records to substantiate petitions for extended
122 guardianship.

123 HIPAA-compliant input from acquaintances or community members may
124 inform caseworker assessments.

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128 3.3 Integrated Provisions

129 Parents and caseworkers may reference prior intervention records
130 (e.g., holds) to petition for prolonged guardianship, contingent upon
131 judicial determination of ongoing incapacity, in accordance with due
132 process standards.

133

134 Section 4: Safeguards Against Misuse

135 Judicial Supervision:

136 All petitions require judicial approval, verifying evidence of
137 psychosis and intervention necessity.

138 The young adult shall receive appointment of an independent legal
139 advocate or guardian ad litem to safeguard their interests.

140

141 Mandatory Independent Evaluation:

142 Within 14 days of activation, an unaffiliated licensed psychiatrist
143 must conduct a comprehensive assessment; non-confirmation of
144 psychosis or treatment need results in immediate revocation.

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149 Temporal Limitations:

150 The power lapses after 90 days unless judicially renewed with fresh
151 evidence; renewals are capped at two (total 270 days) absent consent
152 or incompetence adjudication.

153

154 Appellate Rights:

155 The young adult, via their advocate, may appeal at any juncture,
156 prompting expedited judicial review.

157

158 Sanctions for Abuse:

159 Misuse, including fabrication or coercion, incurs revocation and
160 potential civil or criminal liability.

161

162 Familial Background Scrutiny:

163 Courts shall evaluate histories of abuse or estrangement, denying
164 parental authority where contraindicated and favoring caseworker
165 intervention.

166

167 Section 5: Implementation

168 Funding Allocation: States shall appropriate resources for advocates,
169 evaluations, training, and awareness initiatives.

170 Training Mandates: Relevant professionals (physicians, psychiatrists,
171 law enforcement, caseworkers) shall undergo education on psychosis
172 recognition and Act compliance.

173 Accountability Reporting: Annual state reports on petition metrics
174 (filings, approvals, revocations) shall promote transparency.

175

176 Section 6: Effective Date

177 This Act shall become operative upon enactment, with a grace period
178 for infrastructural preparation as determined by implementing
179 agencies.