

(1) A disclosure is necessary for the purpose of placing the client in a facility for mental illness;

(2) A judge finds that the client, after being informed that there will be no privilege, makes communications in the course of an examination ordered by the court and the issue at trial involves the client's mental or emotional disorder;

(3) In a civil or criminal proceeding:

(i) The client introduces the client's mental condition as an element of the claim or defense; or

(ii) After the client's death, the client's mental condition is introduced by any party claiming or defending through or as a beneficiary of the client;

(4) The client, the authorized representative of the client, or the personal representative of the client makes a claim against the psychiatric-mental health nursing specialist OR THE PROFESSIONAL COUNSELOR for malpractice; or

(5) The client expressly consents to waive the privilege or, in the case of death or disability, the client's personal representative waives the privilege for the purpose of making a claim or bringing suit on a policy of insurance on life, health, or physical condition.

(e) There is no privilege in:

(1) Any administrative or judicial nondelinquent juvenile proceeding;

(2) Any guardianship and adoption proceeding initiated by a child placement agency;

(3) Any guardianship and protective services proceeding concerning a disabled person; or

(4) Any criminal or delinquency proceeding in which there is a charge of child abuse or neglect or that arises out of an investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 1995.

Approved May 25, 1995.

CHAPTER 588

(House Bill 1171)

AN ACT concerning

Ethics – Financial Disclosure – Attribution of Blind Trusts

FOR the purpose of amending the Public Ethics Law with regard to financial disclosure