

INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT AMENDMENTS

2013 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Todd Weiler

House Sponsor: V. Lowry Snow

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies Title 62A, Chapter 15, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Act, by amending procedures for involuntary commitment.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ requires an applicant for an involuntary commitment order to consult with the appropriate local mental health authority before the court may issue a judicial order;
- ▶ states that notice of involuntary commitment proceedings shall be sent to the local mental health authority or its designee; and
- ▶ makes technical changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

62A-15-631, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 248

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **62A-15-631** is amended to read:



28 **62A-15-631. Involuntary commitment under court order -- Examination --**
29 **Hearing -- Power of court -- Findings required -- Costs.**

30 (1) Proceedings for involuntary commitment of an individual who is 18 years of age or
31 older may be commenced by filing a written application with the district court of the county in
32 which the proposed patient resides or is found, by a responsible person who has reason to know
33 of the condition or circumstances of the proposed patient which lead to the belief that the
34 individual has a mental illness and should be involuntarily committed. That application shall
35 be accompanied by:

36 (a) a certificate of a licensed physician or a designated examiner stating that within a
37 seven-day period immediately preceding the certification the physician or designated examiner
38 has examined the individual, and that the physician or designated examiner is of the opinion
39 that the individual is mentally ill and should be involuntarily committed; or

40 (b) a written statement by the applicant that:

41 (i) the individual has been requested to, but has refused to, submit to an examination of
42 mental condition by a licensed physician or designated examiner;

43 (ii) is sworn to under oath; and

44 (iii) states the facts upon which the application is based.

45 (2) Before issuing a judicial order, the court [~~may~~] shall require the applicant to consult
46 with the appropriate local mental health authority, [~~or~~] and may direct a mental health
47 professional from that local mental health authority to interview the applicant and the proposed
48 patient to determine the existing facts and report them to the court.

49 (3) If the court finds from the application, from any other statements under oath, or
50 from any reports from a mental health professional that there is a reasonable basis to believe
51 that the proposed patient has a mental illness [~~which~~] that poses a substantial danger, as
52 defined in Section 62A-15-602, to self or others requiring involuntary commitment pending
53 examination and hearing; or, if the proposed patient has refused to submit to an interview with
54 a mental health professional as directed by the court or to go to a treatment facility voluntarily,
55 the court may issue an order, directed to a mental health officer or peace officer, to
56 immediately place the proposed patient in the custody of a local mental health authority or in a
57 temporary emergency facility as provided in Section 62A-15-634 to be detained for the purpose
58 of examination. Within 24 hours of the issuance of the order for examination, a local mental

59 health authority or its designee shall report to the court, orally or in writing, whether the patient
60 is, in the opinion of the examiners, mentally ill, whether the patient has agreed to become a
61 voluntary patient under Section 62A-15-625, and whether treatment programs are available and
62 acceptable without court proceedings. Based on that information, the court may, without
63 taking any further action, terminate the proceedings and dismiss the application. In any event,
64 if the examiner reports orally, the examiner shall immediately send the report in writing to the
65 clerk of the court.

66 (4) Notice of commencement of proceedings for involuntary commitment, setting forth
67 the allegations of the application and any reported facts, together with a copy of any official
68 order of detention, shall be provided by the court to a proposed patient before, or upon,
69 placement in the custody of a local mental health authority or, with respect to any individual
70 presently in the custody of a local mental health authority whose status is being changed from
71 voluntary to involuntary, upon the filing of an application for that purpose with the court. A
72 copy of that order of detention shall be maintained at the place of detention.

73 (5) Notice of commencement of those proceedings shall be provided by the court as
74 soon as practicable to the applicant, any legal guardian, any immediate adult family members,
75 legal counsel for the parties involved, the local mental health authority or its designee, and any
76 other persons whom the proposed patient or the court shall designate. That notice shall advise
77 those persons that a hearing may be held within the time provided by law. If the patient has
78 refused to permit release of information necessary for provisions of notice under this
79 subsection, the extent of notice shall be determined by the court.

80 (6) Proceedings for commitment of an individual under the age of 18 years to the
81 division may be commenced by filing a written application with the juvenile court in
82 accordance with the provisions of Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under Age 18 to Division of
83 Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

84 (7) The district court may, in its discretion, transfer the case to any other district court
85 within this state, provided that the transfer will not be adverse to the interest of the proposed
86 patient.

87 (8) (a) Within 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, of the
88 issuance of a judicial order, or after commitment of a proposed patient to a local mental health
89 authority under court order for detention or examination, the court shall appoint two designated

90 examiners to examine the proposed patient. If requested by the proposed patient's counsel, the
91 court shall appoint, as one of the examiners, a reasonably available qualified person designated
92 by counsel. The examinations, to be conducted separately, shall be held at the home of the
93 proposed patient, a hospital or other medical facility, or at any other suitable place that is not
94 likely to have a harmful effect on the patient's health.

95 (b) The examiner shall inform the patient if not represented by an attorney that, if
96 desired, the patient does not have to say anything, the nature and reasons for the examination,
97 that it was ordered by the court, that any information volunteered could form part of the basis
98 for [~~his or her~~] the patient's involuntary commitment, and that findings resulting from the
99 examination will be made available to the court.

100 (c) A time shall be set for a hearing to be held within 10 calendar days of the
101 appointment of the designated examiners, unless those examiners or a local mental health
102 authority or its designee informs the court prior to that hearing date that the patient is not
103 mentally ill, that the patient has agreed to become a voluntary patient under Section
104 62A-15-625, or that treatment programs are available and acceptable without court
105 proceedings, in which event the court may, without taking any further action, terminate the
106 proceedings and dismiss the application.

107 (9) (a) Before the hearing, an opportunity to be represented by counsel shall be
108 afforded to every proposed patient, and if neither the patient nor others provide counsel, the
109 court shall appoint counsel and allow counsel sufficient time to consult with the patient before
110 the hearing. In the case of an indigent patient, the payment of reasonable attorney fees for
111 counsel, as determined by the court, shall be made by the county in which the patient resides or
112 was found.

113 (b) The proposed patient, the applicant, and all other persons to whom notice is
114 required to be given shall be afforded an opportunity to appear at the hearing, to testify, and to
115 present and cross-examine witnesses. The court may, in its discretion, receive the testimony of
116 any other person. The court may allow a waiver of the patient's right to appear only for good
117 cause shown, and that cause shall be made a matter of court record.

118 (c) The court is authorized to exclude all persons not necessary for the conduct of the
119 proceedings and may, upon motion of counsel, require the testimony of each examiner to be
120 given out of the presence of any other examiners.

121 (d) The hearing shall be conducted in as informal a manner as may be consistent with
122 orderly procedure, and in a physical setting that is not likely to have a harmful effect on the
123 mental health of the proposed patient.

124 (e) The court shall consider all relevant historical and material information [~~which~~] that
125 is offered, subject to the rules of evidence, including reliable hearsay under Rule 1102, Utah
126 Rules of Evidence.

127 (f) (i) A local mental health authority or its designee, or the physician in charge of the
128 patient's care shall, at the time of the hearing, provide the court with the following information:

129 (A) the detention order;

130 (B) admission notes;

131 (C) the diagnosis;

132 (D) any doctors' orders;

133 (E) progress notes;

134 (F) nursing notes; and

135 (G) medication records pertaining to the current commitment.

136 (ii) That information shall also be supplied to the patient's counsel at the time of the
137 hearing, and at any time prior to the hearing upon request.

138 (10) The court shall order commitment of an individual who is 18 years of age or older
139 to a local mental health authority if, upon completion of the hearing and consideration of the
140 information presented in accordance with Subsection (9)(e), the court finds by clear and
141 convincing evidence that:

142 (a) the proposed patient has a mental illness;

143 (b) because of the proposed patient's mental illness the proposed patient poses a
144 substantial danger, as defined in Section 62A-15-602, to self or others, which may include the
145 inability to provide the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, and shelter, if allowed to
146 remain at liberty;

147 (c) the patient lacks the ability to engage in a rational decision-making process
148 regarding the acceptance of mental treatment as demonstrated by evidence of inability to weigh
149 the possible risks of accepting or rejecting treatment;

150 (d) there is no appropriate less-restrictive alternative to a court order of commitment;

151 and

152 (e) the local mental health authority can provide the individual with treatment that is
153 adequate and appropriate to the individual's conditions and needs. In the absence of the
154 required findings of the court after the hearing, the court shall forthwith dismiss the
155 proceedings.

156 (11) (a) The order of commitment shall designate the period for which the individual
157 shall be treated. When the individual is not under an order of commitment at the time of the
158 hearing, that period may not exceed six months without benefit of a review hearing. Upon
159 such a review hearing, to be commenced prior to the expiration of the previous order, an order
160 for commitment may be for an indeterminate period, if the court finds by clear and convincing
161 evidence that the required conditions in Subsection (10) will last for an indeterminate period.

162 (b) The court shall maintain a current list of all patients under its order of commitment.
163 That list shall be reviewed to determine those patients who have been under an order of
164 commitment for the designated period. At least two weeks prior to the expiration of the
165 designated period of any order of commitment still in effect, the court that entered the original
166 order shall inform the appropriate local mental health authority or its designee. The local
167 mental health authority or its designee shall immediately reexamine the reasons upon which the
168 order of commitment was based. If the local mental health authority or its designee determines
169 that the conditions justifying that commitment no longer exist, it shall discharge the patient
170 from involuntary commitment and immediately report that to the court. Otherwise, the court
171 shall immediately appoint two designated examiners and proceed under Subsections (8)
172 through (10).

173 (c) The local mental health authority or its designee responsible for the care of a patient
174 under an order of commitment for an indeterminate period, shall at six-month intervals
175 reexamine the reasons upon which the order of indeterminate commitment was based. If the
176 local mental health authority or its designee determines that the conditions justifying that
177 commitment no longer exist, that local mental health authority or its designee shall discharge
178 the patient from its custody and immediately report the discharge to the court. If the local
179 mental health authority or its designee determines that the conditions justifying that
180 commitment continue to exist, the local mental health authority or its designee shall send a
181 written report of those findings to the court. The patient and ~~his~~ the patient's counsel of
182 record shall be notified in writing that the involuntary commitment will be continued, the

183 reasons for that decision, and that the patient has the right to a review hearing by making a
184 request to the court. Upon receiving the request, the court shall immediately appoint two
185 designated examiners and proceed under Subsections (8) through (10).

186 (12) In the event that the designated examiners are unable, because a proposed patient
187 refuses to submit to an examination, to complete that examination on the first attempt, the
188 court shall fix a reasonable compensation to be paid to those designated examiners for their
189 services.

190 (13) Any person committed as a result of an original hearing or a person's legally
191 designated representative who is aggrieved by the findings, conclusions, and order of the court
192 entered in the original hearing has the right to a new hearing upon a petition filed with the court
193 within 30 days of the entry of the court order. The petition must allege error or mistake in the
194 findings, in which case the court shall appoint three impartial designated examiners previously
195 unrelated to the case to conduct an additional examination of the patient. The new hearing
196 shall, in all other respects, be conducted in the manner otherwise permitted.

197 (14) Costs of all proceedings under this section shall be paid by the county in which the
198 proposed patient resides or is found.

Legislative Review Note
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Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel