

House of Representatives State of Utah

UTAH STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX • 350 STATE CAPITOL P.O. BOX 145030 • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84114-5030 • (801) 538-1029

February 27, 2012

Madam Speaker:

The Judiciary Committee reports a favorable recommendation on **H.B. 346**, AMENDMENTS REGARDING COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL, by Representative L. Christensen, with the following amendments:

- 1. Page 1, Lines 15 through 19:
 - 15 trial to { include } provide for the court's consideration { all available and the totality of the circumstances ,
 - 16 including { testimony of witnesses who have been in contact with the defendant } testimony of lay witnesses { ; and
 - 17 provides that a defendant who is not restored to competency to stand trial after
 - 18 forensic treatment shall be temporarily detained and undergo civil commitment
 - 19 proceedings \.
- 2. Page 1, Line 27 through Page 2, Line 28:
 - 27 { 77-15-6, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 212
 - 28 77-15-6.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 212
- 3. Page 5, Lines 130 through 133:
 - 130 (11) { (a) The court, in } In determining the defendant's competency to stand trial, the court shall
 - 131 <u>consider the totality of the circumstances, which</u> {<u>includes</u>} <u>may include</u> _ {<u>the</u> <u>information presented under</u>
 - 132 <u>Subsection (11)(b)</u>} <u>the testimony of lay witnesses,</u> in addition to the expert testimony, studies, and reports provided under this







- 133 <u>section.</u>
- 4. Page 5, Lines 134 through 141:
 - 134 {<u>(b) The information to be considered by the court shall include all available</u>
 and
 - 135 <u>relevant evidence, witnesses, and testimony to ensure that there is no manipulation of the</u>
 - 136 <u>process or a wrongful or artificial attempt or motivation on the part of the defendant</u> to avoid
 - 137 <u>being found competent to stand trial.</u>
 - 138 (c) All witnesses and evidence regarding the defendant's personal contact with
 - 139 <u>individuals which may relate to the competency of the defendant to stand trial shall</u>
 <u>be</u>
 - 140 <u>considered by the court and applied to its determination of the defendant's</u> <u>competency under</u>
 - 141 <u>this section.</u>}
- 5. Page 6, Line 182 through Page 12, Line 360:
 - 182 Section 2. Section 77-15-6 is amended to read:
 - 183 77-15-6. Commitment on finding of incompetency to stand trial -- Subsequent
 - 184 hearings -- Notice to prosecuting attorneys.
 - 185 (1) Except as provided in Subsection (5), if after hearing[,] the person is found to be
 - incompetent to stand trial, the court shall order the defendant committed to the custody of the
 - 187 executive director of the Department of Human Services or his designee for the purpose of
 - 188 treatment intended to restore the defendant to competency. The court may recommend but not
 - order placement of the defendant. The court may, however, order that the defendant be placed
 - 190 in a secure setting rather than a nonsecure setting. The director or his designee shall designate







191	the specific placement of the defendant during the period of evaluation and treatment
	to restore
192	competency.
193	(2) The examiner or examiners designated by the executive director to assess the
194	defendant's progress toward competency may not be involved in the routine
	treatment of the
195	defendant. The examiner or examiners shall provide a full report to the court and
	prosecuting
196	and defense attorneys within 90 days of arrival of the defendant at the treating
	facility. If any
197	examiner is unable to complete the assessment within 90 days, that examiner shall
	provide to
198	the court and counsel a summary progress report which informs the court that
	additional time is
199	necessary to complete the assessment, in which case the examiner shall have up to an
200	additional 90 days to provide the full report. The full report shall assess:
201	(a) the facility's or program's capacity to provide appropriate treatment for the
202	defendant;
203	(b) the nature of treatments provided to the defendant;
204	(c) what progress toward competency restoration has been made with respect to
	the
205	factors identified by the court in its initial order;
206	(d) the defendant's current level of mental disorder or mental retardation and
	need for
207	treatment, if any; and
208	(e) the likelihood of restoration of competency and the amount of time estimated
	to
209	achieve it.
210	(3) The court on its own motion or upon motion by either party or by the
	executive
211	director may appoint additional mental health examiners to examine the defendant
	and advise
212	the court on his current mental status and progress toward competency restoration.



213



(4) Upon receipt of the full report, the court shall hold a hearing to determine



	the control of the co
214	defendant's current status. At the hearing, the burden of proving that the defendant
	is
215	competent is on the proponent of competency. Following the hearing, the court shall
	determine
216	by a preponderance of evidence whether the defendant is:
217	(a) competent to stand trial;
218	(b) incompetent to stand trial with a substantial probability that the defendant
	may
219	become competent in the foreseeable future; or
220	(c) incompetent to stand trial without a substantial probability that the
	defendant may
221	become competent in the foreseeable future.
222	(5) (a) If the court enters a finding pursuant to Subsection (4)(a), the court shall
223	proceed with the trial or such other procedures as may be necessary to adjudicate the
	charges.
224	(b) If the court enters a finding pursuant to Subsection (4)(b), the court may
	order that
225	the defendant remain committed to the custody of the executive director of the
	Department of
226	Human Services or his designee for the purpose of treatment intended to restore the
	defendant
227	to competency.
228	(c) If the court enters a finding pursuant to Subsection (4)(c), the court shall
	order [the
229	defendant released from the custody of the director unless the prosecutor informs the
	court]
230	that commitment proceedings pursuant to Title 62A, Chapter 5, Services [to] for
	People with
231	Disabilities, or Title 62A, Chapter 15, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Act, will
	be
232	initiated. These commitment proceedings must be initiated within seven days after
	the court's



233



order entering the finding in Subsection (4)(c), unless the court enlarges the time for



	good
234	cause shown. The defendant may be ordered to remain in the custody of the director
	until
235	commitment proceedings have been concluded. If the defendant is committed, the
	court which
236	entered the order pursuant to Subsection (4)(c), shall be notified by the director at
	least 10 days
237	prior to any release of the committed person.
238	(6) If the defendant is recommitted to the department pursuant to Subsection
	(5)(b), the
239	court shall hold a hearing one year following the recommitment.
240	(7) At the hearing held pursuant to Subsection (6), except for defendants
	charged with
241	the crimes listed in Subsection (8), a defendant who has not been restored to
	competency shall
242	be [ordered released or] temporarily detained pending civil commitment proceedings
	under the
243	same terms as provided in Subsection (5)(c).
244	(8) If the defendant has been charged with aggravated murder, murder,
	attempted
245	murder, manslaughter, or a first degree felony and the court determines that the
	defendant is
246	making reasonable progress towards restoration of competency at the time of the
	hearing held
247	pursuant to Subsection (6), the court may order the defendant recommitted for a
	period not to
248	exceed 18 months for the purpose of treatment to restore the defendant to competency
	with a
249	mandatory review hearing at the end of the 18-month period.
250	(9) Except for defendants charged with aggravated murder or murder, a
	defendant who
251	has not been restored to competency at the time of the hearing held pursuant to
	Subsection (8)
252	shall be [ordered released or] temporarily detained pending civil commitment







	proceedings
253	under the same terms as provided in Subsection (5)(c).
254	(10) If the defendant has been charged with aggravated murder or murder and
	the court
255	determines that he is making reasonable progress towards restoration of competency
	at the time
256	of the mandatory review hearing held pursuant to Subsection (8), the court may
	order the
257	defendant recommitted for a period not to exceed 36 months for the purpose of
	treatment to
258	restore him to competency.
259	(11) If the defendant is recommitted to the department pursuant to Subsection
	(10), the
260	court shall hold a hearing no later than at 18-month intervals following the
	recommitment for
261	the purpose of determining the defendant's competency status.
262	(12) A defendant who has not been restored to competency at the expiration of
	the
263	additional 36-month commitment period ordered pursuant to Subsection (10) shall be
	[ordered
264	released or] temporarily detained pending civil commitment proceedings under the
	same terms
265	as provided in Subsection (5)(c).
266	(13) In no event may the maximum period of detention under this section exceed
	the
267	maximum period of incarceration which the defendant could receive if he were
	convicted of
268	the charged offense. This Subsection (13) does not preclude pursuing involuntary
	civil
269	commitment nor does it place any time limit on civil commitments.
270	(14) Neither release from a pretrial incompetency commitment under the
	provisions of
271	this section nor civil commitment requires dismissal of criminal charges. The court
	may retain







- 272 jurisdiction over the criminal case and may order periodic reviews to assess the defendant's
- 273 competency to stand trial.
- 274 (15) A defendant who is civilly committed pursuant to Title 62A, Chapter 5, Services
- 275 [to] for People with Disabilities, or Title 62A, Chapter 15, Substance Abuse and Mental Health
- 276 Act, may still be adjudicated competent to stand trial under this chapter.
- 277 (16) (a) The remedy for a violation of the time periods specified in this section, other
- than those specified in Subsection (5)(c), (7), (9), (12), or (13), shall be a motion to compel the
- 279 hearing, or mandamus, but not release from detention or dismissal of the criminal charges.
- 280 (b) The remedy for a violation of the time periods specified in Subsection (5)(c), (7);
- 281 (9), (12), or (13) shall not be dismissal of the criminal charges.
- 282 (17) In cases in which the treatment of the defendant is precluded by court order for a
- 283 period of time, that time period may not be considered in computing time limitations under this
- 284 section.
- 285 (18) At any time that the defendant becomes competent to stand trial, the clinical
- 286 director of the hospital or other facility or the executive director of the Department of Human
- 287 Services shall certify that fact to the court. The court shall conduct a hearing within 15
- 288 working days of the receipt of the clinical director's or executive director's report, unless the
- 289 court enlarges the time for good cause.
- 290 (19) The court may order a hearing or rehearing at any time on its own motion or upon
- 291 recommendations of the clinical director of the hospital or other facility or the







	executive
292	director of the Department of Human Services.
293	(20) Notice of a hearing on competency to stand trial shall be given to the
	prosecuting
294	attorney. If the hearing is held in the county where the defendant is confined, notice
	shall also
295	be given to the prosecuting attorney for that county.
296	Section 3. Section 77-15-6.5 is amended to read:
297	77-15-6.5. Petition for involuntary medication of incompetent defendant.
298	— (1) As used in this section:
299	(a) "Executive director" means the executive director of the Department of
	Human
300	Services or the executive director's designee.
301	(b) "Final order" means a court order that determines the rights of the parties
	and
302	concerning which appellate remedies have been exhausted or the time for appeal has
	expired.
303	(2) (a) At any time after a defendant has been found incompetent to proceed and
	has
304	been committed to the Department of Human Services under Section 77-15-6 for
	treatment to
305	restore competency, the executive director shall notify the court, prosecuting
	attorney, and
306	attorney for the defendant if the executive director has determined that the defendant
	is not
307	responding to treatment and is unlikely to be restored to competency without the
	involuntary
308	administration of antipsychotic medication.
309	(b) The executive director shall provide the notification under Subsection (2)(a)
	only if
310	there is no basis for involuntarily medicating the defendant for reasons other than to
	restore the
311	defendant's competency.
312	(3) In the notice under Subsection (2)(a), the executive director shall state







	whether the
313	executive director believes:
314	(a) medication is necessary to render the defendant competent;
315	(b) medication is substantially likely to render the defendant competent;
316	(c) medication is substantially unlikely to produce side effects which would
317	significantly interfere with the defendant's ability to assist in his defense;
318	(d) no less intrusive means are available, and whether any of those means have
	been
319	attempted to render the defendant competent; and
320	(e) medication is medically appropriate and is in the defendant's best medical
	interest
321	in light of his medical condition.
322	(4) (a) Upon receipt of the notice under Subsection (2)(a), the court shall conduct
	a
323	hearing within 30 days, unless the court extends the time for good cause, to determine
	whether
324	the court should convene a hearing regarding the involuntary medication of the
	defendant.
325	(b) The prosecuting attorney shall represent the state at any hearing under this
	section.
326	(c) The court shall consider whether the following factors apply in determining
327	whether the defendant should be involuntarily medicated:
328	(i) important state interests are at stake in restoring the defendant's
	competency;
329	(ii) involuntary medication will significantly further the important state
	interests, in
330	that the medication proposed:
331	(A) is substantially likely to render the defendant competent to stand trial; and
332	(B) is substantially unlikely to produce side effects which would significantly
	interfere
333	with the defendant's ability to assist the defense counsel in conducting his defense;
334	(iii) involuntary medication is necessary to further important state interests,
	because
335	any alternate less intrusive treatments are unlikely to achieve substantially the same







	results; and
336	(iv) the administration of the proposed medication is medically appropriate, as it
	is in
337	the defendant's best medical interest in light of his medical condition.
338	(5) In determining whether the proposed treatment is medically appropriate and
	is in
339	the defendant's best medical interest, the potential penalty the defendant may be
	subject to, if
340	the defendant is convicted of any charged offense, is not a relevant consideration.
341	(6) (a) If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the involuntary
342	administration of antipsychotic medication is appropriate, it shall make findings
	addressing
343	each of the factors in Subsection (4)(c) and shall issue an order authorizing the
	Department of
344	Human Services to involuntarily administer antipsychotic medication to the
	defendant in order
345	to restore his competency, subject to the periodic reviews and other procedures
	provided in
346	Section 77-15-6.
347	(b) When issuing an order under Subsection (6)(a), the court shall consider
	ordering
348	less intrusive means for administering the drugs, such as a court order to the
	defendant
349	enforceable by the contempt power, before ordering more intrusive methods of
	involuntary
350	medication.
351	(7) The provisions in Section 77-15-6 establishing time limitations for treatment
	of
352	incompetent defendants before they must [be either released or civilly committed]
	<u>undergo</u>
353	civil commitment proceedings are tolled from the time the executive director gives
	notice to
354	the court and the parties under Subsection (2) until:
355	(a) the court has issued a final order for the involuntary medication of the







H.B. 346 Judiciary Committee Report February 27, 2012 - Page 11

defendant; and the defendant has been medicated under that order; or (b) the court has issued a final order that the defendant will not be involuntarily medicated. (8) This section applies only when the prosecution seeks an order of involuntary medication solely for the purpose of rendering a defendant competent to proceed.

Respectfully,

Kay L. McIff Committee Chair

Voting: 10-0-3

3 HB0346.HC1.WPD 2/27/12 9:17 am jdhowe/JDH SCA/NWB

Bill Number



