1	INSANITY DEFENSE AMENDMENTS
2	2019 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: Carol Spackman Moss
5	Senate Sponsor:
6 7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill modifies provisions relating to the criminal defense of not guilty by reason of
10	insanity.
11	Highlighted Provisions:
12	This bill:
13	 modifies the circumstances under which a defendant may plead not guilty to a
14	criminal offense by reason of insanity;
15	 modifies provisions relating to supervision, assessment, and release of a defendant
16	committed to the Department of Human Services after being found not guilty of a
17	criminal offense by reason of insanity; and
18	makes technical changes.
19	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
20	None
21	Other Special Clauses:
22	None
23	Utah Code Sections Affected:
24	AMENDS:
25	76-2-305, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 115
26	77-16a-304, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 366
27	77-16a-305, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1993, Chapter 285



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77-16a-306, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 366

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

Section 1. Section **76-2-305** is amended to read:

76-2-305. Mental illness -- Use as a defense -- Influence of alcohol or other substance voluntarily consumed -- Definition.

- (1) (a) It is a defense to a prosecution under any statute or ordinance that, at the time of the commission of the offense, the defendant, as a result of mental illness, [lacked the mental state required as an element of the offense charged.] was unable to appreciate the nature and quality or the wrongfulness of the defendant's actions.
- (b) Mental illness is not otherwise a defense, but may be evidence in mitigation of the penalty in a capital felony under Section 76-3-207 and may be evidence of special mitigation reducing the level of a criminal homicide or attempted criminal homicide offense under Section 76-5-205.5.
- (2) The defense defined in this section includes the defenses known as "insanity" and "diminished mental capacity."
- (3) A [person] defendant who asserts a defense of insanity or diminished mental capacity, and who is under the influence of voluntarily consumed, injected, or ingested alcohol, controlled substances, or volatile substances at the time of the alleged offense is not excused from criminal responsibility on the basis of mental illness if the alcohol or substance caused, triggered, or substantially contributed to the defendant's mental illness.
 - (4) As used in this section:
- (a) "Intellectual disability" means a significant subaverage general intellectual functioning, existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior, and manifested prior to age 22.
- (b) (i) "Mental illness" means a mental disease or defect that substantially impairs a person's mental, emotional, or behavioral functioning. A mental defect may be a congenital condition, the result of injury, or a residual effect of a physical or mental disease and includes, but is not limited to, intellectual disability.
- (ii) "Mental illness" does not mean an abnormality manifested primarily by repeated criminal conduct.

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59	Section 2. Section 77-16a-304 is amended to read:
60	77-16a-304. Review after commitment.
61	(1) (a) The executive director, or the executive director's designee, shall establish a
62	review team of at least three qualified staff members to review the defendant's mental condition
63	at least every six months.
64	(b) The <u>review</u> team described in [Subsection (1)(a)] this subsection shall include:
65	(i) at least one psychiatrist; and
66	(ii) if the defendant has an intellectual disability, at least one staff member who is a
67	designated intellectual disability professional.
68	(2) If the review team described in Subsection (1) finds that the defendant has
69	recovered from the defendant's mental illness, or, that the defendant still has a mental illness
70	but does not present a substantial danger to self or others, the executive director, or the
71	executive director's designee, shall:
72	(a) notify the court that committed the defendant that the defendant is a candidate for
73	discharge; and
74	(b) provide the court with a report stating the facts that form the basis for the
75	recommendation.
76	(3) (a) The court shall conduct a hearing within 10 business days after receipt of the
77	[executive director's, or the executive director's designee's,] notification described in
78	Subsection (2).
79	(b) The court clerk shall provide notice of the date and time of the hearing to:
80	(i) the prosecuting attorney;
81	(ii) the defendant's attorney; and
82	(iii) any victim of the crime for which the defendant was found not guilty by reason of
83	insanity.
84	(4) (a) The court shall order that the defendant be discharged from commitment \underline{in}
85	accordance with Section 77-16a-306 if the court finds that the defendant:
86	(i) no longer has a mental illness; or
87	(ii) has a mental illness, but no longer presents a substantial danger to self or others.
88	(b) The court shall order the [person] defendant be conditionally released in accordance
89	with Section 77-16a-305 if the court finds that the defendant:

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90 (i) has a mental illness;

- (ii) is a substantial danger to self or others; and
- (iii) can be [controlled] adequately controlled if conditionally released with treatment and supervision as a condition of release.
- (c) The court shall order that the commitment be continued if the court finds that the defendant:
 - (i) has not recovered from the defendant's mental illness;
 - (ii) is a substantial danger to self or others; and
- (iii) cannot [adequately] be adequately controlled if conditionally released [on] with treatment and supervision as a condition of release.
- (d) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(d)(ii), the court may not discharge a defendant whose mental illness is in remission as a result of medication or hospitalization if it can be determined within reasonable medical probability that without continued medication or hospitalization the defendant's mental illness will reoccur, making the defendant a substantial danger to self or others.
- (ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (4)(d)(i), the defendant described in Subsection (4)(d)(i) may be a candidate for conditional release, in accordance with Section 77-16a-305.
 - Section 3. Section 77-16a-305 is amended to read:

77-16a-305. Conditional release.

- (1) If the review team <u>described in Section 77-16a-304</u> finds that a defendant is not eligible for discharge, in accordance with Section 77-16a-304, but that [his] the defendant's mental illness and dangerousness can be <u>adequately</u> controlled with proper care, medication, supervision, and treatment if [he] the defendant is conditionally released, the review team shall prepare a report and notify the executive director, or [his] the executive director's designee, that the defendant is a candidate for conditional release.
- (2) [The] Upon receipt of the report described in Subsection (1), the executive director, or [his] the executive director's designee, shall prepare a conditional release plan[, listing] that describes the type of care, supervision, and treatment that the [individual] defendant needs, taking into account best practices for assessing the defendant's risk of violence, and [recommending] recommends a treatment provider.
 - (3) The executive director, or [his] the executive director's designee, shall provide the

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court, the defendant's attorney, and the prosecuting attorney with a copy of the report issued by the review team under Subsection (1), and the conditional release plan <u>described in Subsection</u> (2).

- (4) (a) The court shall conduct a hearing on the issue of conditional release within 30 days after [receipt of those documents] the day on which the court receives the documents described in Subsection (3).
- [(4)] (b) The court [may] shall order that [a] the defendant be conditionally released in accordance with the defendant's conditional release plan if [it] the court finds that, even though the defendant presents a substantial danger to [himself] self or others, [he] the defendant can be adequately controlled with supervision and treatment that is available and provided for in the defendant's conditional release plan.
- (5) (a) The department may provide the treatment provided for in the defendant's conditional release plan or contract with a local mental health authority or other public or private provider to provide the treatment [for a defendant who is conditionally released under this section].
- (b) A local mental health authority or other public or private provider that provides treatment to a defendant who is conditionally released under this section shall immediately notify the executive director, or the executive director's designee, upon learning the defendant is not compliant with the defendant's conditional release plan.
- (6) The department shall supervise a defendant who is conditionally released under this section in accordance with the defendant's conditional release plan.
- (7) (a) The department may temporarily revoke a defendant's conditional release and immediately place the defendant into custody of the department if the defendant is not compliant with the terms of the defendant's conditional release plan.
- (b) (i) A temporary revocation of a defendant's conditional release under Subsection (7)(a) is effective for three business days after the day on which the department issues the order, unless otherwise ordered by the court.
- (ii) A peace officer is authorized to take a defendant whose conditional release has been temporarily revoked under Subsection (7)(a) into physical custody and transport the defendant to the custody of the department.
 - (c) Upon temporary revocation of a defendant's conditional release, the executive

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director, or the executive director's designee, shall immediately provide the court, the
defendant's attorney, and the prosecuting attorney written notice of:
(i) the temporary revocation; and
(ii) the reason for the temporary revocation.
(d) Before the day on which the court conducts the hearing described in Subsection
(7)(e), the review team described in Section 77-16a-304 shall review the mental condition of
the defendant and provide a report to the court that describes whether the defendant is still a
candidate for conditional release.
(e) (i) The court shall conduct a hearing on the issue of the temporary revocation of the
defendant's conditional release within three business days after the day on which the court
receives the order for the temporary revocation of the defendant's conditional release from the
department.
(ii) The court clerk shall provide notice of the hearing on the issue of temporary
revocation of the defendant's conditional release in accordance with Subsection 77-16a-304(3).
Section 4. Section 77-16a-306 is amended to read:
77-16a-306. Continuing review Discharge.
(1) (a) [Each] An entity that provides treatment for a defendant committed to the
custody of the department as not guilty by reason of insanity under this part shall review the
status of each defendant at least once every six months.
(b) If the treatment provider described in Subsection (1)(a) or a treatment provider
providing treatment to a conditionally released defendant under Section 77-16a-305 finds that a
defendant has recovered from the defendant's mental illness, or, if the defendant has a mental
illness, no longer presents a substantial danger to self or others, $[it]$ the treatment provider shall
notify the executive director of [its] the treatment provider's findings.
(2) (a) Upon receipt of the notification under Subsection (1), the executive director
shall designate a review team, in accordance with Section 77-16a-304, to evaluate the
defendant.
(b) [If that review team] If the review team described in Subsection (2)(a) concurs with
the treatment provider's assessment, the executive director shall notify the court, the
defendant's attorney, and the prosecuting attorney that the defendant is a candidate for
discharge.

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(c) The court shall conduct a hearing, in accordance with Section 77-16a-302, within
10 business days after [receipt of that notice] the day on which the court receives the notice
described in Subsection (2)(b).

(3) The court may not discharge [an individual] a defendant whose mental illness is in remission as a result of medication or hospitalization if it can be determined within reasonable medical probability that without continued medication or hospitalization the defendant's mental illness will reoccur, making the defendant a substantial danger to self or others.