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SENATE BILL NO. 310

Offered January 11, 2006 Prefiled January 10, 2006

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 19.2-169.6, 19.2-176 and 19.2-177.1 of the Code of Virginia, relating to mentally ill defendants.

Patron—Cuccinelli

Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice

10 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 19.2-169.6, 19.2-176 and 19.2-177.1 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted 11 12 as follows: 13

§ 19.2-169.6. Emergency treatment prior to trial.

A. Any defendant who is not subject to the provisions of § 19.2-169.2 may be hospitalized for 14 15 psychiatric treatment prior to trial if:

16 1. The After obtaining a preadmission screening report from the community services board or behavioral health authority that serves the county or city where the person resides or, if impractical, 17 where the person is located, the court with jurisdiction over the defendant's case finds clear and 18 convincing evidence that the defendant (i) is being properly detained in jail prior to trial; (ii) has mental 19 illness and is imminently dangerous to himself or others or is so seriously mentally ill as to be 20 21 substantially unable to care for himself in the opinion of a qualified mental health professional; and (iii) 22 has been provided medical and psychiatric treatment but requires treatment in a hospital rather than the 23 jail in the opinion of a qualified mental health professional; or

24 2. The person having custody over a defendant who is awaiting trial has reasonable cause to believe 25 that (i) the defendant has mental illness and is imminently dangerous to himself or others or is so 26 seriously mentally ill as to be substantially unable to care for himself and (ii) has been provided 27 medical and psychiatric treatment but requires treatment in a hospital rather than jail and the person 28 having such custody arranges for an *in-person* evaluation of the defendant by a person skilled in the 29 diagnosis and treatment of mental illness an employee or designee of the local community services board 30 as defined in § 37.2-809, provided a district court judge or a special justice, as defined in § 37.2-100 or, 31 if a judge or special justice is not available, a magistrate, upon the advice of a person skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness an employee or designee of the community services board, 32 33 subsequently issues a temporary detention order for treatment in accordance with the procedures specified in §§ 37.2-809 through 37.2-813. In no event shall the defendant have the right to make 34 35 application for voluntary admission and treatment as may be otherwise provided in § 37.2-805 or 36 37.2-814.

37 If the defendant is committed pursuant to subdivision 1 of this subsection, the attorney for the 38 defendant shall be notified that the court is considering hospitalizing the defendant for psychiatric 39 treatment and shall have the opportunity to challenge the findings of the qualified mental health 40 professional. If the defendant is detained pursuant to subdivision 2 of this subsection, the court having 41 jurisdiction over the defendant's case and the attorney for the defendant shall be given notice prior to the 42 detention pursuant to a temporary detention order or as soon thereafter as is reasonable. Upon detention pursuant to subdivision 2 of this subsection, a hearing shall be held, upon notice to the attorney for the 43 defendant, either (i) before the court having jurisdiction over the defendant's case or (ii) before a district 44 court judge or a special justice, as defined in § 37.2-100, in accordance with the provisions of 45 § 37.2-820, in which case the defendant shall be represented by counsel as specified in § 37.2-814; the 46 47 hearing shall be held within 48 hours of execution of the temporary order to allow the court that hears the case to make the findings, based upon clear and convincing evidence, that are specified in 48 49 subdivision 1 of this subsection. If the 48-hour period herein specified terminates on a Saturday, Sunday, 50 or legal holiday, the person may be detained for the same period allowed for detention pursuant to a 51 temporary detention order issued pursuant to §§ 37.2-809 through 37.2-813.

52 In any case in which the defendant is hospitalized pursuant to this section, the court having 53 jurisdiction over the defendant's case may provide by order that the admitting hospital evaluate the defendant's competency to stand trial and his mental state at the time of the offense pursuant to 54 55 §§ 19.2-169.1 and 19.2-169.5.

B. A defendant subject to this section shall be treated at a hospital designated by the Commissioner 56 57 as appropriate for treatment and evaluation of persons under criminal charge. The director of the hospital 58 shall, within 30 days of the defendant's admission, send a report to the court with jurisdiction over the

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59 defendant addressing the defendant's continued need for treatment for a mental illness and being 60 imminently dangerous to himself or others or substantially unable to care for himself and, if so ordered by the court, the defendant's competency to stand trial, pursuant to subsection D of § 19.2-169.1, and his 61 62 mental state at the time of the offense, pursuant to subsection D of § 19.2-169.5. Based on this report, 63 the court shall (i) find the defendant incompetent to stand trial pursuant to subsection E of § 19.2-169.1 64 and proceed accordingly, (ii) order that the defendant be discharged from custody pending trial, (iii) 65 order that the defendant be returned to jail pending trial, or (iv) make other appropriate disposition, including dismissal of charges and release of the defendant. 66

C. A defendant may not be hospitalized longer than 30 days under this section unless the court 67 which has criminal jurisdiction over him or a district court judge or a special justice, as defined in 68 69 § 37.2-100, holds a hearing at which the defendant shall be represented by an attorney and finds clear and convincing evidence that the defendant continues to (i) have a mental illness, (ii) be imminently 70 71 dangerous to himself or others or so seriously mentally ill as to be substantially unable to care for 72 himself, and (iii) be in need of psychiatric treatment in a hospital. Hospitalization may be extended in 73 this manner for periods of 60 days, but in no event may such hospitalization be continued beyond trial, 74 nor shall such hospitalization act to delay trial, so long as the defendant remains competent to stand 75 trial.

§ 19.2-176. Determination of insanity after conviction but before sentence: hearing.

77 A. If, after conviction and before sentence of any person, the judge presiding at the trial finds 78 reasonable ground to question such person's mental state, he may order an evaluation of such person's 79 mental state by at least one psychiatrist or clinical psychologist who is qualified by training and 80 experience to perform such evaluations. If the judge, based on the evaluation, and after obtaining a 81 preadmission screening report from the community services board or behavioral health authority that serves the county or city where the person resides or, if impractical, where the person is located and 82 83 hearing representations of the defendant's counsel, finds clear and convincing evidence that the defendant (i) is mentally ill has mental illness, and (ii) is imminently dangerous to himself or others or is so 84 85 seriously mentally ill as to be substantially unable to care for himself and (iii) has been provided 86 medical and psychiatric treatment but requires treatment in a mental hospital rather than the jail, he may order the defendant hospitalized in a facility designated by the Commissioner as appropriate for 87 88 treatment of persons convicted of crime. The time such person is confined to such hospital shall be 89 deducted from any term for which he may be sentenced to any penal institution, reformatory or 90 elsewhere.

91 B. If, after obtaining an in-person evaluation of the defendant by an employee or designee of the 92 local community services board as defined in § 37.2-809, it appears from all evidence readily available 93 that the defendant is mentally ill and (i) has mental illness, and (ii) poses an imminent danger to 94 himself or others if not immediately hospitalized or is so seriously mentally ill as to be substantially 95 unable to care for himself, and (iii) has been provided medical and psychiatric treatment but requires treatment in a mental hospital rather than the jail, a temporary order of detention may be issued in 96 97 accordance with subdivision A 2 of § 19.2-169.6 and a hearing shall be conducted in accordance with 98 subsections A and C within forty-eight 48 hours of execution of the temporary order of detention, or if 99 the forty eight 48-hour period herein specified terminates on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, such 100 person may be detained for the same period allowed for detention pursuant to an order for temporary 101 detention issued pursuant to §§ 37.2-809 through 37.2-813.

102 C. A defendant may not be hospitalized longer than thirty 30 days under this section unless the court 103 which has criminal jurisdiction over him, or a court designated by such court, holds a hearing, at which the defendant shall be represented by an attorney, and finds clear and convincing evidence that the 104 105 defendant continues to be (i) mentally ill have mental illness, (ii) be imminently dangerous to self himself or others or so seriously mentally ill as to be substantially unable to care for himself, and (iii) 106 107 be in need of psychiatric treatment in a hospital. Hospitalization may be extended in this manner for periods of 180 days, but in no event may such hospitalization be continued beyond the date upon which 108 109 his sentence would have expired had he received the maximum sentence for the crime charged. 110

§ 19.2-177.1. Determination of mental illness after sentencing; hearing.

111 A person convicted of a crime who is in the custody of a local correctional facility after sentencing may be the subject of a commitment hearing for involuntary admission in accordance with the 112 procedures provided in Chapter 8 (§ 37.2-800 et seq.) of Title 37.2. Such hearing shall be commenced 113 upon petition of the person having custody over the prisoner. If the person having custody over the 114 115 prisoner has reasonable cause to believe that (i) the prisoner has mental illness and is imminently dangerous to himself or others or is so seriously mentally ill as to be substantially unable to care for 116 117 himself and (ii) has been provided medical and psychiatric treatment but requires treatment in a hospital rather than a local correctional facility and the person having such custody arranges for an evaluation of 118 119 the prisoner by a person skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness an employee or designee of the local community services board as defined in § 37.2-809, then a district court judge or a special 120

121 justice, as defined in § 37.2-100 or, if a judge is not available, a magistrate, upon the advice of a person

skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness an employee or designee of the community
 services board, may issue a temporary detention order for treatment in accordance with the procedures
 specified in subdivision A 2 of § 19.2-169.6.

125 In all other respects, the involuntary admission procedures specified in Chapter 8 of Title 37.2 shall 126 be applicable, except:

127 1. Any involuntary admission shall be only to a facility designated for this purpose by the 128 Commissioner;

129 2. In no event shall the prisoner have the right to make application for voluntary admission and130 treatment as may be otherwise provided in § 37.2-805 or 37.2-814;

131 3. The time that such prisoner is confined to a hospital shall be deducted from any term for which
132 he may be sentenced, but in no event may such hospitalization be continued beyond the date upon
133 which his sentence would have expired;

4. Any prisoner hospitalized pursuant to this section who has not completed service of his sentenceupon discharge from the hospital shall serve the remainder of his sentence.