### A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO PENAL RESPONSIBILITY.

#### BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the recommendations 2 of the Hawaii Summit on Improving the Governmental Response to 3 Community Mental Illness hosted by the State Justice Institute, 4 National Center for State Courts, Conference of Chief Justices, 5 and the Conference of State Court Administrators on November 6, 6 2019, as well as studies such as the 2016-2017 Policy Paper by the Conference of State Court Administrators' "Decriminalization 7 8 of Mental Illness: Fixing a Broken System", demonstrate that 9 jails nationwide have become the default mental health method of 10 treatment for numerous low-level defendants whose needs could be 11 far more effectively addressed by diversion into behavioral 12 health treatment. Moreover, once the issue of a mental health 13 surfaces during a judicial proceeding, the defendant more often 14 than not actually spends far more time being incarcerated 15 without being treated and being denied due process while 16 awaiting mental health evaluations. With the cost of 17 incarceration in Hawaii averaging over \$150 per day and the high



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1 rate of recidivism shown by these studies because of the lack of 2 treatment, the legislature finds that allowing the parties to 3 opt out of judicial proceedings by entering into collaborative 4 agreements at any stage of the process is more cost-effective 5 with respect to time, money, and community results.

6 The purpose of this Act is to authorize the courts to enter 7 into collaborative agreements with the parties where there is 8 reason to believe that the defendant has a physical or mental 9 disease, disorder, or defect that will or has become an issue in 10 the criminal case.

11 SECTION 2. Section 704-407.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
12 amended as follows:

13 1. By amending subsections (1) and (2) to read:

14 "(1) Whenever the defendant has filed a notice of 15 intention to rely on the defense of physical or mental disease, 16 disorder, or defect excluding penal responsibility, or there is 17 reason to believe that the physical or mental disease, disorder, 18 or defect of the defendant will or has become an issue in the 19 case, the court may order an examination as to the defendant's 20 physical or mental disease, disorder, or defect at the time of 21 the conduct alleged.



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1	Whenever there is reason to believe that the physical or
2	mental disease, disorder, or defect of the defendant will or has
3	become an issue in the case, the court may enter into a
4	collaborative agreement with the parties at any stage of the
5	proceeding to divert the case into an evaluation of the
6	defendant, treatment of the defendant (including residential or
7	rehabilitation treatment), or any other course or procedure,
8	including diversion into specialized courts. Such collaborative
9	agreements may include in-court clinical evaluations.
10	(2) [ <del>The</del> ] For those cases not diverted by a collaborative
11	agreement pursuant to subsection (1), the court shall appoint
12	three qualified examiners [ <del>in felony cases</del> ] for class A and
13	class B felonies, as well as for class C felonies involving
14	violence or attempted violence, and one qualified examiner in
15	nonfelony cases and class C felonies not involving violence or
16	attempted violence, to examine and report upon the physical or
17	mental disease, disorder, or defect of the defendant at the time
18	of the conduct. In [ <del>felony cases,</del> ] <u>cases requiring three</u>
19	examiners, the court shall appoint at least one psychiatrist and
20	at least one licensed psychologist. [ <del>The</del> ] <u>When applicable, the</u>
21	third examiner may be a psychiatrist, licensed psychologist, or



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1 qualified physician. One of the three examiners shall be a 2 psychiatrist or licensed psychologist designated by the director 3 of health from within the department of health. In nonfelony 4 [cases,] cases and class C felonies not involving violence or 5 attempted violence, the court may appoint as examiners either a 6 psychiatrist or a licensed psychologist. All examiners shall be 7 appointed from a list of certified examiners as determined by the department of health. The court, in appropriate 8 9 circumstances, may appoint an additional examiner or examiners. 10 The court may direct that one or more qualified physicians or 11 psychologists retained by the defendant be permitted to witness 12 the examination. As used in this section, the term "licensed 13 psychologist" includes psychologists exempted from licensure by 14 section 465-3(a)(3) and "qualified physician" means a physician 15 qualified by the court for the specific evaluation ordered." 16 2. By amending subsection (4) to read: 17 "(4) For defendants charged with felonies, the 18 examinations for fitness to proceed under section 704-404 and 19 penal responsibility under this section shall be conducted 20 separately unless a combined examination has been ordered by the

court upon a request by the defendant or upon a showing of good



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1 cause to combine the examinations. When the examinations are 2 separate, the examination for penal responsibility under this 3 section shall not be ordered more than [thirty] fifteen days 4 after a finding of fitness to proceed. The report of the 5 examination for fitness to proceed shall be separate from the 6 report of the examination for penal responsibility unless a 7 combined examination has been ordered. For defendants charged 8 with offenses other than felonies, a combined examination is 9 permissible when ordered by the court."

SECTION 3. This Act does not affect rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were begun before its effective date.

13 SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed14 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

15 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

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INTRODUCED BY:

JAN 1 0 2020



#### Report Title:

Penal Responsibility; Mental Health Treatment; Collaborative Agreements

### Description:

Authorizes the courts to enter into collaborative agreements to divert into residential, rehabilitative, and other treatment those defendants whose physical or mental disease, disorder, or defect is believed to have become or will become an issue in a judicial case.

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

