CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING AND
REMEMBERING THE FORGOTTEN PATIENTS OF THE
UTAH STATE HOSPITAL
2017 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Edward H. Redd
Senate Sponsor:

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General Description:

This concurrent resolution of the Legislature and the Governor supports efforts by the staff of the Utah State Hospital and individuals and private entities to build and maintain markers and monuments at the grave sites of former Utah State Hospital patients and support ongoing use of evidence-based best practices and interventions to treat Utahns suffering from mental illness and other complex diseases of the brain.

Highlighted Provisions:

This resolution:

- expresses support for current efforts by staff of the Utah State Hospital to partner with individuals and private entities to build and maintain appropriate markers and monuments at the grave sites of former patients of the Utah State Hospital as a tangible effort to appropriately recognize and remember their courageous and often lonely struggle with mental illness during an earlier era when effective treatments and hope for recovery were very limited and long-term institutionalization was often the only viable intervention; and
- honors the lives of these once-forgotten individuals who suffered immensely from mental illness by continuing to support ongoing use of evidence-based best practices and interventions to effectively treat citizens of Utah who are currently



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28	suffering from mental illness and other complex diseases of the brain.
29	Special Clauses:
30	None
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32	Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein:
33	WHEREAS, the Utah State Hospital in Provo, Utah, began as the Territorial Insane
34	Asylum and admitted its first patients in 1885;
35	WHEREAS, the Utah State Hospital patient census climbed from 69 in 1886 to 314 in
36	1900, 1,310 in 1946, and to its peak of 1,500 patients in 1955;
37	WHEREAS, during the 133 years of its existence, staff and providers at the Utah State
38	Hospital have embraced and used resources and best practices available to do the best they
39	could to address the needs of persons with severe mental illness and other complex disorders of
40	the brain;
41	WHEREAS, during the 19th and early 20th centuries the science guiding the evaluation
42	and treatment of mental disorders was in its infancy and there was a substantial lack of
43	effective interventions to treat severe mental illness and other brain disorders;
44	WHEREAS, in the 19th and early 20th centuries the pervasive public perception was
45	that a person diagnosed with a mental illness would never recover;
46	WHEREAS, due to the severe hardships and challenges inherent in caring for a person
47	with uncontrolled severe mental illness, many families across the United States were
48	encouraged to essentially give up the care of their family members with mental illness and
49	place them in large private or state-run hospitals where most of them remained until they died;
50	WHEREAS, during the 19th and early 20th centuries, transportation needed to make
51	face-to-face visits was limited and arduous, and because of this, opportunities for personal
52	contact by family members and friends with patients at the Utah State Hospital were very
53	limited and this sometimes resulted in weakening of the emotional bonds that tie people and
54	families together;
55	WHEREAS, as a result of these insidious and deleterious effects on outside
56	relationships, some long-term institutionalized patients at the Utah State Hospital gradually lost

outside support and contact with family and friends and sometimes died while still residing at

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the Utah State Hospital;

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WHEREAS, during the 19th and early 20th centuries 474 such patients at the Utah State Hospital died mostly alone and forgotten and were given paupers' burials in unmarked graves located at the west end of the Prove City Cemetery;

WHEREAS, the names of these individuals and the locations of most of the graves are currently known, but the graves remain unmarked and unknown to the general public;

WHEREAS, the understanding of mental illness and the ability to effectively treat people with severe mental illness and other complex brain disorders such as epilepsy has progressed immensely during the past 75 years;

WHEREAS, public perception of mental illness has matured to the point where most of the general public see mental illnesses as brain disorders that can be successfully treated;

WHEREAS, with the advancement of science and the availability of effective treatments in the mental health arena, the Utah State Hospital is no longer a place for long-term custodial care of people with mental illness;

WHEREAS, the Utah State Hospital is now an institution dedicated to intensive treatment of individuals with severe mental illness with the goal of healing and integration back into the communities from whence they were referred; and

WHEREAS, had they been able to access and receive treatments and interventions currently available in the 21st century, including improved quality of life and integration back into their respective communities and families, many of the early patients at the Utah State Hospital who were institutionalized until death and largely forgotten by society would have experienced very different outcomes:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, representing the citizens of Utah, expresses support for current efforts by staff of the Utah State Hospital to partner with individuals and private entities to build and maintain appropriate markers and monuments at the grave sites of these incredible people as a tangible effort to appropriately recognize and remember their courageous and often lonely struggles with mental illness during an earlier era when effective treatments and hope for recovery were very limited and long-term institutionalization was often the only viable intervention.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature and the Governor honor the lives of these once-forgotten individuals who suffered immensely from mental illness by continuing to

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support ongoing use of evidence-based best practices and interventions to effectively treat citizens of Utah who are currently suffering from mental illness and other complex diseases of the brain.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Utah State Hospital and the Utah Department of Human Services.

Legislative Review Note Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

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