MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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	FIRST REGULAR SESSION	
	ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE	
	Legislative Document No. 58	<u> </u>
	H.P. 484 House of Representatives, February 7, 19	— 83
•	Received by the Clerk of the House on February 7, 1983. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary and ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 14.	е
	EDWIN H. PERT, Cle	rk
	Presented by Representative Nelson of Portland.	
	STATE OF MAINE	
	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE	_
	AN ACT Concerning the Plea of Innocent by Reason of Insanity.	
	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine a follows:	s
	<pre>Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §103, as amended by PL 1981, c 493, is repealed.</pre>	•
,	<pre>Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §104-A, as enacted by PL 1979 c. 663, §86, is repealed.</pre>	,
	<pre>Sec. 3. 17-A MRSA §§39 and 40, as enacted by P 1981, c. 324, §14, are repealed.</pre>	L
	Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA c. 48 is enacted to read:	
	CHAPTER 48	
	MENTAL DISEASE OR DEFECT	

§1171. Definitions

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34 35 As used in this chapter, "mental disease or defect" means any abnormal conditions of the mind which substantially affect mental or emotional processes and substantially impairs the processes and capacity of a person to control his actions. An abnormality manifested only by repeated criminal conduct or excessive use of alcohol, drugs or similar substances, in and of itself, does not constitute a mental disease or defect.

- 11 §1172. Mental condition not a defense; treatment 12 during incarceration; evidence
 - 1. Mental disease or defect not a defense. Mental disease or defect shall not be a defense to any charge of criminal conduct.
 - 2. Treatment during incarceration. If the court finds that a person convicted of a crime suffers from mental disease or defect requiring treatment, the person shall be committed to the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation for placement in appropriate facility for treatment, taking into consideration such conditions of security as the case may require. In the event that a term of imprisonment has been imposed, the defendant shall receive treatment in a facility which provides for incarceration or less restrictive confinement. If a course treatment is concluded prior to the expiration of the term of imprisonment imposed, the defendant shall remain liable for the remainder of that term of imprisonment, but shall receive credit for the time incarcerated for treatment.
 - 3. Evidence. Nothing in this section is intended to prevent the admission of expert evidence concerning any state of mind which is an element of a crime, subject to the Maine Rules of Evidence.
- 36 §1173. Examination of defendant for evidence of mental disease or defect
- 38 If there is reason to believe that the mental 39 condition of the defendant will be a significant 40 factor at sentencing and for good cause shown, the

- 3 §1174. Consideration of mental disease or defect in sentencing
- 1. Factors to be considered. Evidence of mental disease or defect shall be received, or offered, at the time of sentencing of any person convicted of a crime. In determining the sentence to be imposed in addition to other criteria provided by law, if the defendant's mental disease or defect is a significant factor, the court shall consider such factors as:
- 12 A. The extent to which the defendant is mentally $\frac{A.}{ill}$;
- B. The degree of mental disease or defect and level of functional impairment;
- 16 <u>C. The prognosis for improvement or rehabilita-</u>
 17 <u>tion;</u>
- 18 <u>D. The availability of treatment and level of</u> 19 care required;
- 20 E. Any risk of danger which the defendant may 21 create for the public, if at large, or the ab-22 sence of that risk; and
- F. The capacity of the defendant to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct and to conform his conduct to the requirements of law at the time of the crime charged.
- 2. Authorization of treatment. The court shall authorize treatment during the period of confinement or probation specified in the sentence if, after the sentencing hearing, it concludes by clear and convincing evidence that:
- A. The defendant suffers from a severe and reliably diagnosable mental disease or defect resulting in his inability to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law;

T	B. Without treatment, the immediate prognosis is
2	for major distress resulting in serious mental or
3	physical deterioration of the defendant;
4 5	C. Treatment is available for that illness or defect; and
6 7	D. The relative risks and benefits of treatment or nontreatment are such that a reasonable person
8	would consent to treatment.
9	3. Sentence. In addition to the authorization
10	of treatment, the court shall pronounce sentence as
11	provided by law.
12	STATEMENT OF FACT
13	The purpose of this bill is to eliminate the
14 15	insanity defense. Mental disease or defect would only be considered at the sentencing stage.
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