

	(EMERGENCY) (New Draft of H.P. 1539, L.D.2024)
	SECOND REGULAR SESSION
	ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE
Leg	islative Document No. 22 ⁻
	. 1680 House of Representatives, March 12, 198
print	Reported by Representative Soule from the Committee on Judiciary and ted under Joint Rule 2. Original bill presented by Representative Manning of Portland.
	EDWIN H. PERT, Cle
	STATE OF MAINE
	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR
	AN ACT to Amend Calculation of Period of Imprisonment.
	Emergency preamble . Whereas, Acts of the Legisure do not become effective until 90 days after ournment unless enacted as emergencies; and
	Whereas, in the First Regular Session, the Legis ure enacted legislation concerning the sentencing convicted persons; and
par	Whereas, questions have arisen as to whether a rt must now commit convicted persons to the De- tment of Corrections rather than sentencing the a particular institution; and
	Whereas, this change may have neglected to pre- ve the option for the court to sentence to impris ent in a county jail; and

1 Whereas, this change has also created some admin-2 istrative problems in delivering prisoners; and

3 Whereas, the statutes should be clarified to rem-4 edy these impediments to the efficient use of judi-5 cial sentencing powers and the placement of unneces-6 sary burdens on the Department of Corrections; and

7 Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, 8 these facts create an emergency within the meaning of 9 the Constitution of Maine and require the following 10 legislation as immediately necessary for the preser-11 vation of the public peace, health and safety; now, 12 therefore,

13 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as 14 follows:

15 Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §1203, sub-§1, as amended by 16 PL 1983, c. 268, §1, is further amended to read:

17 The court may sentence a person to a term of 1. 18 imprisonment, not to exceed the maximum term autho-19 rized for the crime, an initial portion of which served and the remainder of which shall be 20 shall be 21 initial suspended. The imprisonment £⊖¥ ŧhe 22 unsuspended pertien of the term may be at a different 23 institution from that specified for the suspended portion. As to both the initial unsuspended portion 24 25 and the suspended portion, the sentence of the court 26 shall specify the place of imprisonment if that place is to be a county jail, otherwise the court shall 27 commit the person to the Department of Corrections. 28 The period of probation shall commence 29 on the date 30 person is released from his initial unsuspended the 31 portion of the term of imprisonment, unless the court 32 orders that it shall commence on an earlier date. If 33 the period of probation is to commence upon release 34 from the initial unsuspended portion of the term of 35 imprisonment, the court may nonetheless revoke proba-36 tion for any criminal conduct committed during that initial period of imprisonment. 37

38 Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA §1203, sub-§2-A is enacted to 39 read:

2-A. In any prosecution for a crime committed 1 prior to September 23, 1983, the court may, with the 2 3 consent of the defendant, impose sentence under sub-4 section 1. 5 Sec. 3. 17-A MRSA §1251, as repealed and replaced by PL 1983, c. 581, §3, is repealed and the 6 7 following enacted in its place: 8 §1251. Imprisonment for murder

9 A person convicted of the crime of murder shall 10 be sentenced to imprisonment for life or for any term 11 of years that is not less than 25. The sentence of 12 the court shall specify the length of the sentence to 13 be served and shall commit the person to the Depart-14 ment of Corrections.

15 Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA §1252, sub-§1, as repealed and 16 replaced by PL 1983, c. 581, §4, is amended to read:

17 1. In the case of a person convicted of a crime other than murder, the court may sentence to impris-18 19 onment for a definite term as provided for in this 20 section, unless the statute which the person is convicted of violating expressly provides that the fine 21 imprisonment penalties it authorizes may not be 22 and suspended, in which case the convicted person shall 23 24 be sentenced to imprisonment and required to pay the 25 fine authorized therein. The sentence of the court 26 shall specify the term to be served and the place of 27 imprisonment if that place is to be a county jail, otherwise the court shall commit the person to the 28 29 Department of Corrections.

30 Sec. 5. 17-A MRSA §1257, as enacted by PL 1983, 31 c. 581, §5, is repealed.

32 Sec. 6. 17-A MRSA 1258 is enacted to read:

33 §1258. Notification of commitments to the Department 34 of Corrections

35	At the time of sentencing, the sheriff shall no-	
36	tify the Commissioner of Corrections that a person	
37	has been committed to the Department of Corrections	
38	and shall inquire as to the correctional facility to	

Page 3-L.D. 2216

which the sentenced person shall be delivered by the sheriff or his deputies. The commissioner shall have complete discretion to determine the initial place of confinement. The commissioner shall immediately inform the sheriff and the court of the location of the correctional facility to which the sentenced person shall be transported.

8 Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited 9 in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when ap-10 proved.

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STATEMENT OF FACT

12 The purpose of this new draft is to preserve the 13 court's option to sentence convicted persons to coun-14 ty jails, and to remedy administrative problems in 15 determining the correctional institution to which a 16 prisoner should be delivered.

17 Section 1 amends the split sentences provision of 18 the Maine Criminal Code. This provision permits a 19 court to sentence a convicted person to a prison sen-20 tence and then suspend a portion of the sentence. As enacted last year, this provision is not consistent 21 22 with other Maine Criminal Code revisions requiring a 23 judge to commit convicted persons to the Department of 'Corrections. 24 The provision also fails to state 25 that a judge may sentence a person to imprisonment in 26 a county jail. The amendment in section 1 simply 27 clarifies the sentencing options available to a judge 28 under the split sentences provision.

Section 2 provides that a court may sentence a person under the terms of the newly enacted split 29 30 31 sentences provision, though the person's crime was committed prior to the effective date of that provi-32 33 if the court receives the convicted person's sion. 34 consent to do so. The new provision in section 2 is 35 consistent with the Revised Statutes, Title 17-A, 36 section 1, subsection 2, which provides that crimes committed prior to the effective date of the Maine Criminal Code are to be prosecuted and sentences im-37 38 39 posed under prior law, unless the defendant consents to being sentenced under the Code. 40

1 Section 3 repeals and replaces the provision con-2 cerning imprisonment for murder. Last year that sec-3 tion was revised to make it consistent with the 4 change from sentencing of convicted persons to par-5 ticular state correctional institutions, to committhese persons to the Department of Correcment of 6 7 tions for placement in an appropriate facility. The 8 revised provision failed to use the correct terminol-9 ogy, referring to sentencing to the Department of Corrections rather than commitment. Section 3 10 cor-11 rects that problem.

12 Section 4 amends a provision concerning sentenc-13 ing a person for crimes other than murder. This pro-14 vision was recently revised to implement the change 15 from sentencing to particular state correctional in-16 stitutions, to commitment to the Department of Cor-17 rections. This revision neglected to preserve the 18 court's option to sentence convicted persons to county jails. This new draft corrects that omission. 19

20 Section 5 repeals one version of Title 17-A, sec-21 tion 1257. Two sections 1257 were inadvertently en-22 acted last year. The substance of the section re-23 pealed is reenacted as Title 17-A, section 1258, in 24 section 6 of this new draft.

25 Section 6 reenacts the substance of the provision 26 repealed in section 5 with one change. The current 27 law requires the court to notify the Department of 28 Corrections when a person is sentenced to the depart-29 The Department of Corrections has had discusment. 30 sions with various Justices of the Superior Court re-31 garding this requirement. It has been determined 32 that it is more expedient for the sheriff to contact 33 the Department of Corrections as it is the sheriff's 34 responsibility to transport prisoners to the desig-35 nated institution. This new draft makes this change. 36 The remaining language is the same the current as 37 law.

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