# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1 2	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
3 4	ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH LEGISLATURE
5 6	Legislative Document No. 1331
7 8 9	H.P. 924 House of Representatives, April 16, 1985 Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Sent up for concurrence and ordered printed.
10	EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk  Presented by Representative Stevens of Sabattus Cosponsored by Senator Berube of Androscoggin and Representative Cote of Auburn.
12 13	STATE OF MAINE
14 15 16	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE
17 18	AN ACT Concerning Pleas of Insanity.
19 20	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
21 22	Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §103, as amended by PL 1981, c. 493, §2, is further amended to read:
23 24 25	§103. Commitment of persons acquitted on basis of mental disease or defect or found guilty but suffering from mental disease or defect
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	When a respondent is acquitted, by reason of mental disease or mental defect excluding responsibility, or in the case of murder or felony murder, found guilty, but suffering from mental disease or defect, the verdict and judgment shall so state. In such case the court shall order such person committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to be placed in an appropriate institution for the mentally ill or the mentally retarded for care and treatment. Upon placement in such ap-

propriate institution and in the event of transfer from one such institution to another of persons committed under this section, notice thereof shall be given by the commissioner to the committing court.

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Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §104-A, as amended by PL 1981, c. 493, §2, is further amended to read:

## §104-A. Release and discharge, hearing, payment of fees

- Release and discharge. The head of the institution in which a person aquitted by reason of mental disease or defect is placed under section 103 shall, annually, forward to the Commissioner of Mental Health and Mental Retardation a report containing the opinion of a staff psychiatrist as to the mental condition of that person, stating specifically whether he may be released or discharged without likelihood that he will cause injury to himself or to others due to mental disease or mental defect. The report shall also contain a brief statement of the reasons for the opinion. The commissioner shall forthwith file the report in the Superior Court for the county in which the person is hospitalized. The court shall review each report and, if it is made to appear by the report that any person may be ready for release or discharge, the court shall set a date for and hold a hearing on the issue of the person's readiness for release or discharge. At the hearing, the court shall receive the testimony of at least one psychiatrist who has observed or treated that person and any other relevant testimony. If, after hearing, the court finds that the person may be released or discharged without likelihood that he will cause injury to himself or to others due to mental disease or mental defect, the court shall order, as applicable:
  - A. Release from the institution, subject to conditions deemed appropriate by the court which conditions:
    - (1) May include, but are not limited to, out-patient treatment;
    - (2) Continue until terminated by the court;

(3) Are subject to annual review by the court; and

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- (4) May include supervision by the State Division of Probation and Parole for one year, which period may be extended for an additional year by the court upon review after the expiration of the first year; or
- B. Discharge from the custody of the Commissioner of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.
- Modified release treatment. Any individual aquitted by reason of mental disease or defect and hospitalized pursuant to section 103 may petition the Superior Court for the county in which that person is hospitalized for a release treatment program allowing the individual to be off institutional grounds for period of time, not to exceed 14 days at any one The petition shall contain a report time. from the staff institutional including at least one psychiatrist, and the report shall define the patient's present condition; the planned treatment program involving absence from the institution; the duration of the absence from the institution; the amount of supervision during the absence; the expectation of results from the program change and the estimated duration of the treatment program before further change. This petition shall be forwarded to the court no later than 60 days prior to the beginning of the modified treatment program. If the court considers that the individual being off the grounds as described the treatment plan is inappropriate, it shall notify the hospital that the plan is not approved and shall schedule a hearing on the matter. The clerk of courts upon receipt of the proposed treatment program shall give notice thereof by mailing a copy to the district attorney and Attorney General, who may file tions and request hearing on the matter. If the court not respond within 60 days to the proposed does treatment plan and no objections and request for hearing are filed by the district attorney or Attorney General, it may then be put into effect by the administrator of the hospital on the assumption that the court approved the treatment plan.

The term "release" as used in this section means termination of institutional inpatient residency and return to permanent residency in the community.

A report shall be forwarded and filed and hearings shall be held in accordance with the first paragraph of subsection 1 without unnecessary delay when, at any time, it is the opinion of a staff psychiatrist that a patient hospitalized under section 103 may be released or discharged without likelihood that he will cause injury to himself or to others due to mental disease or mental defect.

A person hospitalized under section 103, or his spouse or next of kin, may petition the Superior Court for the county in which that person is hospitalized for a hearing under this section. Upon receiving the petition, the court shall request and be furnished by the Commissioner of Mental Health and Mental Retardation a report on the mental condition of that person, as described in the first paragraph of subsection 1. A hearing shall be held on each tition, and release or discharge, if ordered, shall be in accordance with the first paragraph of subsection 1. If release or discharge is not ordered, a petition shall not be filed again for the release or discharge of that person for 6 months. Any person released under this section or his spouse or next kin may at any time after 6 months from the release petition the Superior Court for the county in which he was hospitalized for his discharge under this sec-If discharge is not ordered, a petition for discharge may not be filed again for 6 months.

Any person released under subsection 1, paragraph A, who fails to comply with the conditions of release ordered by the court or whose rehospitalization, due to the likelihood that he will cause injury to himself or others due to mental disease or mental defect, is considered necessary, upon the verified petition of any interested person, may be brought before any Justice of the Superior Court upon his order. In each case, hearing shall be held for the purpose of reviewing the mental condition of the person and the order for release. The court may order the person detained for observation and treatment, if appropriate, at the hospital from which he was released

pending the hearing, which detention shall not exceed 14 days. The psychiatrist responsible for the obser-vation and treatment, if any, shall report to the court prior to the hearing as to the mental condition of the person, indicating specifically whether the person can remain in the eoummunity community without likelihood that he will cause injury to himself or others due to mental disease or mental defect. court shall receive the testimony of a psychiatrist who observed or treated the person during the period of detention and any other relevant testimony. Fol-lowing hearing, the court may reissue, modify or scind the previous order of release. Any person re-leased under subsection 1, paragraph A may be admitted to a hospital under any provisions of Title 34, chapter 191 while the order for release is in effect.

Notice of any hearing under this section shall be given to the district attorney and Attorney General at least 7 days before the hearing date.

 Whenever a hearing is to be held under this section, the court shall determine whether the person whose release or discharge is in issue, is indigent. If the court finds that the person is indigent, it shall appoint counsel to represent the person in connection with the hearing. Fees for court-appointed counsel for services rendered in connection with any hearing held under this section, or appeal from a decision therein, and the fees of any expert witnesses called by the district attorney, Attorney General or on behalf of the person whose release or discharge is in issue, if indigent, shall be paid by the State. Any such fee to be in order for payment shall be first approved by the justice presiding at the hearing held under this section.

### Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §104-C is enacted to read:

### §104-C. Persons found guilty but suffering from mental disease or defect; discharge

1. Discharge. The head of the institution in which a person found guilty, but suffering from mental disease or defect is placed under section 103 shall, annually, forward to the Commissioner of Mental Health and Mental Retardation a report containing

1 the opinion of a staff psychiatrist as to the mental 2 condition of that person, stating specifically whether he may be discharged without likelihood that he 3 4 will cause injury to himself or to others due to mental disease or defect. The report shall also contain 5 a brief statement of the reasons for the opinion. 6 7 The commissioner shall forthwith file the report in the Superior Court for the county in which the person 8 is hospitalized. The court shall review each report 9 and, if it is made to appear by the report that any 10 person may be ready for discharge, the court shall 11 12 set a date for and hold a hearing on the issue of the person's readiness for discharge. At the hearing, 13 14 the court shall receive the testimony of at least one 15 psychiatrist who has observed or treated that person 16 and any other relevant testimony. If, after hearing, 17 the court finds that the person may be discharged without likelihood that he will cause injury to him-18 19 self or to others due to mental disease or defect, 20 the court shall order, discharge from the institution and placement in a correctional facility where the 21 22 remainder of the person's sentence is to be served.

The term "discharge" as used in this section means termination of institutional inpatient residency.

25 A report shall be forwarded and filed and hearings 26 shall be held in accordance with this subsection, without unnecessary delay when, at any time, it is 27 28 the opinion of a staff psychiatrist that a patient found guilty, but suffering from mental disease or 29 30 defect and hospitalized under section 103 may be discharged without likelihood that he will cause injury 31 32 to himself or to others due to mental disease or de-33 fect.

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A person found guilty, but suffering from mental disease or defect and hospitalized under section 103, or his spouse or next of kin, may petition the Superior Court for the county in which that person is hospitalized for a hearing under this section. Upon receiving the petition, the court shall request and be furnished by the Commissioner of Mental Health and Mental Retardation a report on the mental condition of that person, as described in this subsection. A hearing shall be held on each petition, and discharge, if ordered, shall be in accordance with this

- 1 subsection. If discharge is not ordered, a petition shall not be filed again for the release or discharge 2
- 3 of that person for 6 months.
- Notice of any hearing under this section shall be given to the district attorney and the Attorney Gen-4 5 6 eral at least 7 days before the hearing date.
- Whenever a hearing is to be held under this section, 7 the court shall determine whether the person whose 8 discharge is in issue, is indigent. If the court 9 10 finds that the person is indigent, it shall appoint counsel to represent the person in connection with 11 the hearing. Fees for court-appointed counsel for 12 13 services rendered in connection with any hearing held under this section, or appeal from a decision in any 14 such hearing, and the fees of any expert witnesses 15 called by the district attorney, Attorney General or 16 on behalf of the person whose discharge is in issue, 17 18 if indigent, shall be paid by the State. Any such fee to be in order for payment shall be first ap-19 20 proved by the justice presiding at the hearing held 21 under this section.
- 22 Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA §39, sub-§3 is enacted to 23 read:
- 24 3. This section shall not apply in any prosecu-25 tion for murder or felony murder.
- 26 Sec. 5. 17-A MRSA §40-A is enacted to read:
- 27 §40-A. Procedure upon plea of not guilty coupled 28 with plea of guilty but suffering from mental 29 disease or defect
- 1. Plea; trial. When the defendant enters a 30 plea of not guilty together with a plea of guilty, 31 32 but suffering from mental disease or defect, he shall 33 also elect whether the trial shall be in 2 stages as provided for in this section, or a unitary trial in 34 which both the issues of guilt and of mental disease 35 36 or defect are submitted simultaneously to the jury. 37 At the defendant's election, the jury shall be 38 formed that the 2 pleas have been made and that the 39 trial will be in 2 stages.

2. Two-stage trial. If a 2-stage trial is elected by the defendant, there shall be a separation of the issue of guilt from the issue of mental disease or defect in the following manner.

- A. The issue of guilt shall be tried first and the issue of mental disease or defect tried only if the jury returns a verdict of guilty. If the jury returns a verdict of not guilty, the proceedings shall terminate.
- B. Evidence of mental disease or defect shall not be admissible in the guilt or innocence phase of the trial for the purpose of establishing mental disease or defect. The evidence shall be admissible for that purpose only in the 2nd phase following a verdict of guilty. For the purposes of this section, "mental disease or defect" means any abnormal condition of the mind which substantially affects 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.
- 3. Mental disease or defect. The issue of mental disease or defect shall be tried before the same jury as tried the issue of guilt. Alternate jurors who were present during the first phase of the trial, but who did not participate in the deliberations and verdict of this trial may be substituted for jurors who did participate. The defendant may elect to have the issue of mental disease or defect tried by the court without a jury.
- 4. Jury; verdict. If the jury in the first phase returns a guilty verdict, the trial shall proceed to the 2nd phase. The defendant and the State may rely upon evidence admitted during the first phase or they may recall witnesses. Any evidence relevant to mental disease or defect is admissible. The order of proof shall reflect that the defendant has the burden of establishing his mental disease or defect. The jury shall return a verdict that the defendant is guilty or guilty but suffering from mental

1	disease or defect. If the defendant is found guilty,
2	the court shall sentence him according to law. If
3	the defendant is found guilty, but suffering from
4	mental disease or defect, the court shall sentence
5	him according to law and after sentencing shall order
6	him committed under Title 15, section 103.

5. Trial without jury. This section does not apply to cases tried before the court without a jury.

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#### STATEMENT OF FACT

10 The purpose of this bill is to establish the ver-11 dict of guilty, but suffering from mental disease or 12 defect in the case of murder or felony murder. person found guilty, but suffering from mental disease or defect would be sentenced and would also be 13 14 15 committed to an institution for the mentally ill or If the person's commitment is terminated 16 retarded. 17 before his sentence has run, he would be returned to 18 a correctional facility to serve out the remainder of 19 his sentence.

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