MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY

at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library

http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied (searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

1	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
ONE HUNI	DRED AND TWELFTH LEGISLATURE
Legislative Document	No. 1361
S.P. 500	In Senate, April 19, 1985
Referred to the and ordered printed.	Committee on Judiciary. Sent down for concurrence
	JOY J. O'BRIEN, Secretary of the Senate
	Pray of Penobscot. nator Carpenter of Aroostook, Representative Nelson entative Carroll of Gray.
	STATE OF MAINE
	N THE YEAR OF OUR LORD EN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE
AN ACT to	Amend Judicial Certification Procedures.
Be it enacted by follows:	the People of the State of Maine as
Sec. 1. 34-1 enacted by PL 198	8 MRSA §5475, sub-§4, ¶¶B and C, as 33, c. 459, §7, are amended to read:
	ded services are available at the fa- in the application; and
the care pr	no less restrictive alternative to rovided by the facility, consistent interest of the client: or
Sec. 2. 34-E to read:	B MRSA §5475, sub-§4, ¶D is enacted
ternative to	not available a less restrictive although the care provided by the facility, ith the best interest of the client.

Sec. 3. 34-B MRSA §5475, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

1

2

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24 25

- 6. Period of certification. If the court finds that the petitioner has proved eligibility in accordance with subsection 4, paragraph C, the court shall order the certification to remain in effect for a period of not more than 2 years from the day the certification order was issued.
- If the court finds that the petitioner has proved eligibility in accordance with subsection 4, paragraph D, the court shall order the certification to remain in effect only until an opening exists in a facility providing a less restrictive alternative, consistent with the best interest of the client, at which time the client shall be placed in that alternative setting or for not more than 6 months from the day the certification order was issued, whichever first occurs. If the client is not placed in such an alternative setting by the time this certification expires, no subsequent petition may be filed unless it contains a written report of the Commissioner of Mental Health and Mental Retardation detailing the actions taken by the department to develop an alternative setting for that client.

5

On January 3, 1985, the Maine Supreme Judicial Court ruled, in the cases of 10 mentally retarded adult client-residents of the Pineland Center, that, even though there was evidence in 8 of the cases that the clients' needs could be met in a community based group home, since no openings existed at the time of the hearing, the court could certify them for continued admission to the Pineland Center for up to 2 years.

Sections 1 and 2 of the bill correct the omission which caused the recent case to go to the Supreme Judicial Court by making it clear that the nonavailability of the less restrictive alternative is a factor which may be considered by the court.

Section 3 addresses the duration of the court's order when the reason for certifying admission to the Pineland Center is the nonavailability of the less restrictive alternative. The section provides that the court's order is effective until an opening occurs in a less restrictive setting, at which time the client is to be placed in that setting. In the event no opening in a less restrictive setting occurs within 6 months, the client's case will be reevaluated by the court and the Commissioner of Mental Health and Mental Retardation will be required to state in the subsequent petition the steps taken by the department to develop a less restrictive alternative setting for that mentally retarded person.

30 0991040485