MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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	FIRST R	EGULAR SE	ESSION	
O	NE HUNDRED AN	D TWELFTH	LEGISLATURE	:
Legislative Do	ocument			No. 1
H.P. 965		House of	Representatives,	April 25, 1
	of Representative Judiciary. Sent up			
Ordered sent re	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		EDWIN H.	PERT, C
Presented by R Cosponsore Androscoggin.	epresentative Steve ed by Representati	ns of Sabattu ve Cote of A	is. uburn and Senato	r Berube o
	STAT	E OF MAIN	IE	
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AN AC	F Concerning Sexual A	Murder Ca buse of M		es of
Be it enactions:	ted by the Pe	ople of t	the State of	Maine
Sec. 1 493, §2, i	. 15 MRSA § s further ame		amended by PI read:	. 1981,
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Retardation to be placed in an appropriate institution for the mentally ill or the mentally retarded for care and treatment. Upon placement in such appropriate 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 acquitted by reason of mental disease or defect is placed under section 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 whethhe may be released or discharged without likelihood that he will cause injury to himself or to othdue 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, shall receive the testimony of at least one court 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;
- 2 (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 acquitted 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 a period of time, not to exceed 14 days at any one The petition shall contain a report from the time. institutional staff including at least one psychiathe report shall define the patient's trist, and present condition; the planned treatment program involving absence from the institution; the duration of from the institution; the amount of suabsence pervision during the absence; the expectation of sults from the program change and the estimated duration of the treatment program before further change. This petition shall be forwarded to the court no than 60 days prior to the beginning of the modified treatment program. If the court considers the individual being off the grounds as described in the treatment plan is inappropriate, it shall 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 objections and request hearing on the matter. If the court does not respond within 60 days to the proposed treatment plan and no objections and request for hearing are filed by the district attorney or Attorit may then be put into effect by the ney General, 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.

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 ceiving the petition, the court shall request and be furnished by the Commissioner of Mental Health Mental Retardation a report on the mental condition of that person, as described in the first paragraph subsection 1. A hearing shall be held on each petition, and release or discharge, if ordered, 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 discharge of that person for 6 months. Any person released under this section or his spouse or next of 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 section. If discharge is not ordered, a petition 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

1 pending the hearing, which detention shall not exceed 2 14 days. The psychiatrist responsible for the observation and treatment, if any, shall report 3 4 court prior to the hearing as to the mental condition 5 the person, indicating specifically whether the 6 person can remain in the community without likelihood 7 that he will cause injury to himself or others due to 8 mental disease or mental defect. The court shall 9 ceive the testimony of a psychiatrist who observed or 10 treated the person during the period of detention and 11 any other relevant testimony. Following hearing, the 12 court may reissue, modify or rescind the previous order of release. Any person released under 13 subsection 14 paragraph A may be admitted to a hospital under 15 any provisions of Title 34, chapter 191 while the or-16 der 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.

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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, shall appoint counsel to represent the person in conthe hearing. Fees for court-appointed nection with counsel for services rendered in connection with 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 on behalf of the person whose release or discharge is issue, if indigent, shall be paid by the State. Any such fee to be in order for payment shall 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 wheth-3 er he may be discharged without likelihood that he 4 will cause injury to himself or to others due to men-5 tal disease or defect. The report shall also contain 6 a brief statement of the reasons for the opinion. The commissioner shall forthwith file the report in 7 8 the Superior Court for the county in which the person is hospitalized. The court shall review each report 9 10 and, if it is made to appear by the report that any person may be ready for discharge, the court shall 11 set a date for and hold a hearing on the issue of the 12 13 person's readiness for discharge. At the hearing, 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, the court finds that the person may be discharged 17 18 without likelihood that he will cause injury to himself or to others due to mental disease or defect, 19 the court shall order discharge from the institution 20 21 and placement in a correctional facility where the 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 shall be held in accordance with this subsection, 26 without unnecessary delay when, at any time, it 27 28 the opinion of a staff psychiatrist that a patient found guilty, but suffering from mental disease 29 30 defect and hospitalized under section 103, may be 31 discharged without likelihood that he will cause 32 jury to himself or to others due to mental disease or 33 defect.

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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

- subsection. If discharge is not ordered, a petition shall not be filed again for the release or discharge of that person for 6 months.
- 4 Notice of any hearing under this section shall be 5 given to the district attorney and Attorney General 6 at least 7 days before the hearing date.
- 7 Whenever a hearing is to be held under this section, the court shall determine whether the person whose 8 9 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 10 11 12 the hearing. Fees for court-appointed counsel 13 services rendered in connection with any hearing held under this section, or appeal from a decision there-14 15 in, and the fees of any expert witnesses called by the district attorney, Attorney General or on behalf 16 17 of the person whose discharge is in issue, if indigent, shall be paid by the State. Any such fee to be 18 in order for payment shall be first approved by the 19 20 justice presiding at the hearing held under this sec-21 tion.
- 22 Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA §39, sub-§3 is enacted to 23 read:
- 3. This section does not apply in any prosecution for murder of a minor, felony murder of a minor or any prosecution for a violation of chapter 11 where the victim was a minor.
 - Sec. 5. 17-A MRSA §40-A is enacted to read:
- 29 §40-A. Procedure upon plea of not guilty coupled 30 with pleas of guilty but suffering from men-31 tal disease or defect

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40 41 1. When the defendant enters a plea of not guilty together with a plea of guilty, but suffering from mental disease or defect, he shall also elect whether the trial shall be in 2 stages as provided for in this section, or a unitary trial in which both the issues of guilt and of mental disease or defect are submitted simultaneously to the jury. At the defendant's election, the jury shall be informed that the 2 pleas have been made and that the trial will be in 2 stages.

2. 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. 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. 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 disease or defect. If the defendant is found guilty, the court

- shall sentence him according to law. If the defendant is found guilty, but suffering from mental disease or defect, the court shall sentence him according to law and after sentencing shall order him committed under Title 15, section 103.
- 5. This section does not apply to cases tried before the court without a jury.
- 8 Sec. 6. 17-A MRSA §202-A is enacted to read:
- §202-A. Plea negotiations in criminal proceedings
 involving murder of a minor
- 1. In any criminal proceeding for murder or felony murder where the victim was a minor, the attorney
 for the State and the attorney for the defendant or
 the defendant when acting pro se shall make any
 agreement that, in return for a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to any charge or crime, the attorney
 for the State will:
- A. Recommend unconditional dismissal of the complaint or any count of it;
- 20 B. Recommend conditional dismissal or suspension of the complaint or any count of it;
- D. Otherwise agree to a reduction in the charges being brought against the defendant; or
- 26 E. Recommend a specified sentence.

- 2. Before accepting a plea of guilty or nolo contendere in any case involving the death of a minor, the court shall determine by personally addressing the attorney for the State, the attorney for the defendant and the defendant, in open court, that the plea is a product of the defendant's free choice and not the result of any plea agreement.
 - Sec. 7. 17-A MRSA §256 is enacted to read:

- §256. Plea negotiations in criminal proceedings involving sex offenses where the victim was a minor
- 1. In any criminal proceeding for a violation of this chapter where the victim was a minor, the attorney for the State and the attorney for the defendant or the defendant when acting pro se shall make any agreement that, in return for a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to any charge or crime, the attorney for the State will:
- 11 A. Recommend unconditional dismissal of the com-12 plaint or any count of it;
- B. Recommend conditional dismissal or suspension of the complaint or any count of it;
- 15 <u>C. File an information or indictment charging a</u> 16 <u>specified crime;</u>
- D. Otherwise agree to a reduction in the charges being brought against the defendant; or
- 19 E. Recommend a specified sentence.

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- 2. Before accepting a plea of guilty or nolo contendere in any case involving a violation of this chapter where the victim was a minor, the court shall determine by personally addressing the attorney for the State, the attorney for the defendant and the defendant, in open court, that the plea is a product of the defendant's free choice and not the result of any plea agreement.
- 28 Sec. 8. 17-A MRSA §1251, as repealed and re-29 placed by PL 1983, c. 673, §3, is amended to read:
- 30 §1251. Imprisonment for murder

A person convicted of the crime of murder shall
be sentenced to imprisonment for life or for any term
of years that is not less than 25, except that a person convicted of the crime of murder where that victim was a minor shall be sentenced to imprisonment
for life. The sentence of the court shall specify
the length of the sentence to be served and shall

2	STATEMENT OF FACT
3	The purposes of this bill are to:
4 5	 Provide that, in the case of a murder of a minor, the sentence of imprisonment is life;
6 7 8	Prohibit plea bargaining in cases of murder of a minor or sex offenses where the victim is a mi- nor; and
9 10 11 12	3. Establish a plea of guilty but suffering from mental disease or defect in lieu of the insanity defense for the murder of a minor or sex offenses where the victim is a minor.
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commit the person to the Department of Corrections.