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Legislative Document

No. 544

S.P. 201

In Senate, February 14, 1995

An Act to Reduce the Amount of Good Time and Meritorious Good Time Available to Persons Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment.

Reported by Senator MILLS of Somerset for the Criminal Law Advisory Commission pursuant to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17-A, section 1354, subsection 2. Reference to the Committee on Criminal Justice suggested and ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 20.

May M. Gres

MAY M. ROSS Secretary of the Senate

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows: 2 Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §1252-B, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 808, §2, is repealed and the following enacted in its place: 4 6 <u>\$1252-B. Imposition of sentence; court consideration of good time</u> 8 1. If a court imposes a sentencing alternative pursuant to section 1152 that includes a term of imprisonment, in setting the 10 appropriate length of that term, as well as any unsuspended portion of that term, if any, the court shall consider the 12 potential impact of deductions for good time along with all other appropriate factors. 14 2. For persons who commit crimes on or after October 1, 16 1995, section 1253, subsections 8, 9 and 10 substantially reduce the statutory deductions for good time and meritorious good time 18 to ensure that the term of imprisonment imposed closely approximates what will in fact be served and to abandon 20 administrative awards that have seriously imperiled the State's statutory scheme relative to authorized terms of imprisonment for 22 murder under section 1251 and for crimes other than murder under section 1252, subsection 2. At the same time that it reduces 24 these statutory deductions, however, the Legislature intends that sentencing courts, to the extent that they, pursuant to subsection 1, have imposed longer terms of imprisonment in an 26 effort to compensate for the impact of substantial good time and 28 meritorious good time deductions, must make pursuant to this section the necessary adjustments in their sentencing decisions in view of the substantially reduced deductions. Application of 30 this subsection resulting in reductions in good time and 32 meritorious good time must be reflected in the imposition of shorter terms of imprisonment by courts. 34 Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA §1253, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 36 456, \$8, is amended to read: Any portion of the time deducted from the sentence of 38 б. any person pursuant to subsection 3 er, 3-B or 8 may be withdrawn 40 by the supervising officer of the institution for the infraction of any rule of the institution, for any misconduct or for the violation of any law of the State. The withdrawal of deductions 42 may be made at the discretion of the institution head, in accordance with policies and guidelines established by the 44 Department of Corrections, who may restore any portion thereof if 46 the person's later conduct and outstanding effort warrant that restoration. 48 Sec. 3. 17-A MRSA §1253, sub-§6-A, as amended by PL 1989, c. 50 104, Pt. C, §§8 and 10, is further amended to read:

When a judgment of conviction involving a term of 2 6-A. imprisonment is vacated or a sentence involving a term of imprisonment is revised or reviewed and a new sentence involving 4 a term of imprisonment is thereafter imposed upon the person for the same offense, day-for-day credit shall must be accorded on 6 the new sentence both for each day the person served in execution of the initial sentence and for all previously earned deductions 8 specified in subsections 4 and, 5, 8 and 9 and Title 30-A, section 1606. Prior to the day-for-day credit being given on the 10 new sentence, the new sentence shall must, after first having deductions specified in subsection 2 12 been reduced by any previously or subsequently received, have applied to it the controlling deduction specified in either subsection 3 or 3-B, if 14applicable. 16Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA §1253, sub-§7, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 456, §8, is repealed and the following enacted in its place: 18 7. Notwithstanding the fact that subsections 3, 3-B, 4 and 20 6 directly address only persons who are committed to the custody 22 of the Department of Corrections, they apply also to persons who

are committed to the custody of a sheriff. Subsections 5 and 8 24 do not apply to persons who are committed to the custody of a sheriff.
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Sec. 5. 17-A MRSA §1253, sub-§§8 to 10 are enacted to read:

8. Any person who commits a crime on or after October 1, 1995 and is subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment in 30 the custody of the Department of Corrections for that crime is eligible to receive an as-earned, good time deduction of up to 2 32 days per month, calculated from the date of commencement of that 34 term as determined under subsection 1, for observing all the rules of the Department of Corrections and the institution. 36 Subsections 3 and 3-B do not apply to any person subject to this subsection. For the purpose of calculating the deduction under 38 this subsection, a month is a calendar month. Partial months are to be calculated as follows: 40

42	Days of partial month	Maximum good time authorized
	<u>l to 15 days</u>	up to 1
44	<u>16 to 31 days</u>	up to 2

46	9. Any person who commits a crime on or after October 1,
	1995 and is subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment in
48	the custody of the Department of Corrections for that crime is
	eligible to receive an as-earned meritorious good time deduction
50	of up to 2 days per month if that person is assigned or is

	participating in work, education or other responsibilities within
2	the institution or program that are determined to be of
4	sufficient importance to warrant that deduction by the
4	institution head in accordance with policy and guidelines established by the Department of Corrections. Subsections 4 and
6	5 do not apply to any person subject to this subsection. For the
	purpose of calculating the deduction under this subsection, a
8	month is a calendar month. Partial months are to be calculated
10	<u>as follows:</u>
10	Days of partial month Maximum meritorious good time
12	authorized
1.4	
14	<u>1 to 15 days up to 1</u> <u>16 to 31 days up to 2</u>
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	10. Subsections 3, 3-B and 4 do not apply to any person who
18	commits a crime on or after October 1, 1995 and is subsequently
20	sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the custody of a sheriff.
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24	STATEMENT OF FACT
27	This bill, in critical part, reduces the amount of good time
26	and meritorious good time currently available under the Maine
	Criminal Code. The changes apply only to persons committing
28	crimes on or after October 1, 1995 to avoid creating an ex post facto law.
30	Lacco law.
	As to good time, the bill makes 2 changes. First, it
32	requires that good time be calculated on an as-earned basis
34	rather than on an up-front basis. Second, it reduces the maximum number of days available to be earned each month to 2 days.
51	number of days available to be earned each month to 2 days.
36	As to meritorious good time, the bill makes 2 changes.
38	First, it reduces the maximum number of days available to be
30	earned each month by a person imprisoned and in the custody of the Department of Corrections to 2 days. Second, it eliminates
40	the availability of meritorious good time entirely for persons
	imprisoned and in the custody of a sheriff. As to the latter
42	category of prisoners, however, the authorized deduction under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 30-A, section 1606 remains
44	available.
46	This bill repeals and replaces Title 17-A, section 1252-B to
48	make clear that the currently authorized statutory deductions for good time and meritorious good time cause significant harm to the
40	Maine Criminal Code's sentencing scheme respecting terms of
50	imprisonment. When, as under current law, the actual length of
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sentences served by inmates is grossly less than what the court
imposes at sentencing, about 50% less in many cases, such disparity is both impolitic as a matter of public policy and
seriously inimical to the terms of imprisonment established for murder under Title 17-A, section 1251 and for all classes of
crimes under Title 17-A, section 1252, subsection 2 because these statutorily authorized amounts contemplate a close approximation
between the amount of imprisonment imposed and the amount actually served.

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Separate from the need to significantly reduce these 12 deductions so as to reinstate "truth in sentencing" and so as to eliminate any impetus for legislatively increasing the current 14 ceiling limits for Class A, B, C, D and E crimes as well as the mandatory minimum for murder, is the accompanying need for 16 sentencing courts who have been imposing longer terms of imprisonment to compensate for the administrative deductions, as 18 required by Title 17-A, section 1252-B, to now, in view of the substantial reductions in these statutory deductions, necessarily 20 adjust terms of imprisonment to be imposed downward. This aspect, as the changes to section 1252-B seek to make clear, is 22 absolutely critical to carry out the considered legislative judgment because failure of courts to do so will significantly 24 lengthen the actual periods of incarceration to be served, placing an additional unwanted and unneeded strain on Maine's 26 scarce state and county available bed space.

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