# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# 120th MAINE LEGISLATURE

### **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2001**

Legislative Document

No. 1758

S.P. 580

In Senate, March 28, 2001

An Act to Amend the Laws Pertaining to the Department of Corrections.

Submitted by the Department of Corrections pursuant to Joint Rule 204. Reference to the Committee on Criminal Justice suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator McALEVEY of York.

Cosponsored by Representatives: BLANCHETTE of Bangor, GERZOFSKY of Brunswick.

	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2	Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §101, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 324,
4	§24, is amended to read:
6	5. For purposes of this chapter, use by a law enforcement officer er, a corrections officer or a corrections supervisor of
8	chemical mace or any similar substance composed of a mixture of
10	gas and chemicals which has or is designed to have a disabling effect upon human beings is use of nondeadly force.
12	Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA $\S107$ , sub- $\S5$ , as amended by PL 1995, c. 215, $\S2$ , is repealed.
14 16	Sec. 3. 17-A MRSA §107, sub-§5-A, as amended by PL 1995, c. 215, §3, is repealed.
18	Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA §107-A is enacted to read:
20	§107-A. Physical force upon prisoners
22	1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, "prisoner" means a person confined in a correctional
24	or detention facility of the Department of Corrections, county or municipal jail, holding facility or short-term detention area
26	pursuant to an order of court or as the result of an arrest.
28	2. A corrections officer, corrections supervisor, law enforcement officer or another person responsible for the
30	custody, care or treatment of prisoners is justified in using a reasonable degree of nondeadly force against a prisoner:
32	A. When and to the extent the person reasonably believes it
34	necessary to prevent an escape from custody, apprehend an escapee from custody or enforce the rules of the facility; or
36	B. To defend the person or a 3rd person from what the
38	person reasonably believes is the imminent use of nondeadly force.
40	3. A corrections officer, corrections supervisor, law
42	enforcement officer or another person responsible for the custody, care or treatment of prisoners is justified in using
44	deadly force against a prisoner when the person reasonably believes that force is necessary to defend the person or a 3rd
46	person from what the person reasonably believes is the imminent use of deadly force.
48	4. A corrections officer, corrections supervisor or law
50	enforcement officer is justified in using deadly force against a

prisoner when the officer or supervisor reasonably believes that

any such force is necessary to prevent an escape from custody or
apprehend an escapee from custody when the officer or supervisor

reasonably believes that the prisoner has committed a crime
involving the use or threatened use of deadly force, is using a

dangerous weapon in attempting to escape from custody or prevent
apprehension, or otherwise indicates that the prisoner is likely

seriously endanger human life or to inflict serious bodily
injury unless the escape is prevented or the prisoner is
apprehended without delay, and:

- A. The officer or supervisor has made reasonable efforts to advise the prisoner that the officer or supervisor is an officer or supervisor attempting to prevent an escape or apprehend an escapee and the officer or supervisor has reasonable grounds to believe that the prisoner is aware of this advice; or
- B. The officer or supervisor reasonably believes that the prisoner otherwise knows that the officer or supervisor is an officer or supervisor attempting to prevent an escape or apprehend an escapee.
- For purposes of this paragraph, "a reasonable belief that a prisoner has committed a crime involving use or threatened use of deadly force" means a reasonable belief in facts, circumstances and the law which, if true, would constitute such an offense by that prisoner. If the facts and circumstances reasonably believed would not constitute such an offense, an erroneous but reasonable belief that the law is otherwise justifies the use of deadly force to prevent an escape or apprehend an escapee.
  - 5. A corrections officer, corrections supervisor or law enforcement officer is justified in using deadly force against a person confined in the Maine State Prison or the Maine Correctional Institution Warren when the officer or supervisor reasonably believes that deadly force is necessary to prevent an escape from custody or apprehend an escapee from custody. The officer or supervisor shall make reasonable efforts to advise the prisoner that if the attempt to escape does not stop immediately or the prisoner does not submit to apprehension immediately, deadly force will be used. This subsection does not authorize a corrections officer, corrections supervisor or law enforcement officer who is not employed by a state agency to use deadly force.
- Sec. 5. 17-A MRSA §757, sub-§2, as repealed and replaced by PL 1977, c. 510, §65, is amended to read:
- 2. As used in this section, "official custody" has the same meaning as in section 755. As used in this section, "contraband"

	has the same meaning as in section 756. In addition, as used in
2	this section, "contraband" includes tobacco and tobacco products if a person has been committed to the official custody of the
4	Department of Corrections or of a sheriff who has banned the use
	of tobacco and tobacco products by prisoners in the sheriff's
6	custody.
8	Sec. 6. 17-A MRSA §1202, sub-§1-B, as enacted by PL 1999, c. 492, §1, is amended to read:
10	
12	1-B. Notwithstanding subsection 1, the period of probation for a person convicted of a Class D or Class E crime involving domestic violence must be 2 years, except that the term of
14	probation must be terminated at the time the probationer
16	completes a certified batterers' intervention program as defined in Title 19-A, section 4014, unless there is another condition of probation that has yet to be met.
18	probacton that has yet to be met.
	Sec. 7. 19-A MRSA §4012, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1995, c.
20	694, Pt. B, §2 and affected by Pt. E, §2, is repealed.
22	Sec. 8. 22 MRSA §2883, as amended by PL 1995, c. 560, Pt. K, §82 and affected by §83, is further amended by adding at the end
24	a new paragraph to read:
26	As used in this section, "burial" includes cremation and burial of the cremated remains of the body.
28	
30	Sec. 9. 25 MRSA §2801-A, sub-§2, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 521, §§2 and 17, is amended to read:
32	A. For state agencies, the following class titles and their successor titles:
34	
36	(1) Training School Counselor I and II;
	(2) Training School Counselor Supervisor;
38	(3) Corrections Officer I, II and III;
40	(3) Corrections Officer 1, 11 and 111;
	(4) Guard;
42	(F) Course Courses I
44	(5) Guard Sergeant;
	(6) Guard Lieutenant; and
46	
48	(7) Guard Captain; and
40	(8) Correctional Trade Instructor; and
50	TOTAL STREET,

### Sec. 10. 25 MRSA §2801-B. sub-§3 is enacted to read:

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	3. Juvenile facilities. The training standards and
4	requirements of this chapter do not apply to the persons defined
	by this chapter as corrections officers who are employees of the
6	Department of Corrections employed at a juvenile facility. The
	Commissioner of Corrections shall provide adequate education and
8	training for all such corrections officers. The board shall
	advise the commissioner concerning appropriate and adequate
LO	training.
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- Sec. 11. 32 MRSA §7154, 2nd  $\P$ , as amended by PL 1979, c. 541, Pt. B, §41, is further amended to read:
- 14 It shall--be is unlawful for any a polygraph examiner conducting a polygraph examination to ask any questions 15 pertaining to sexual behavior of any type or questions that could 18 be construed as being sexually oriented, unless the examination is conducted in the course of either a criminal investigation by 20 law enforcement officials or in the course of civil litigation in which sexual behavior is at issue or is conducted for the purpose 22 of ensuring compliance with court-ordered sex offender This prohibition does not apply to polygraph treatment. examinations for applicants for positions in law enforcement 24 If the polygraph examination is conducted for the purpose of ensuring compliance with court-ordered sex offender 26 treatment, the results of the examination are not admissible into evidence in a court proceeding. 28
- Sec. 12. 34-A MRSA §1205, sub-§§1 and 2, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §6, are repealed.
- Sec. 13. 34-A MRSA \$1205, sub-\$3,  $\PA$  and B, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, \$6, are repealed.
  - Sec. 14. 34-A MRSA §1205-A is enacted to read:

#### §1205-A. Correctional Medical Services Fund

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- 40 This section establishes the Correctional Medical Services
  Fund to provide the means for the development, expansion,
  42 improvement and support of correctional medical services.
- 1. Commissioner's powers. The commissioner may receive and use, for the purpose of this section, money appropriated by the State, grants from the United States and funds from other sources.
- 2. Correctional Medical Services Fund. All funds appropriated for the purpose of this section and all grants and other funds received by the department for the purpose of this

4	funds appropriated to this special account that are unexpended at
**	the end of the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated
6	do not lapse, but must carry forward into subsequent fiscal years to be expended for the purpose of this section.
8 10	Sec. 15. 34-A MRSA §1403, sub-§2, ¶C, as amended by PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. G, §2, is further amended to read:
12	C. The commissioner shall appoint the following officials to serve at the pleasure of the commissioner:
14	(1) Associate Commissioner for Adult Services;
16	(1-A) Associate Commissioner for Juvenile Services; and
18	(2)Assistant-to-the-Commissioner;-and
20	(3) Associate Commissioner for Legislative and Program Services.
22	Sec. 16. 34-A MRSA §3003, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1997, c.
24	714, §2, is further amended by amending the first paragraph to read:
26	1. Limited disclosure. All orders of commitment, medical
28	and administrative records, applications and reports, and facts contained in them, pertaining to any a person receiving services
30	from the department, must be kept confidential and may not be disclosed by any a person, except that public records must be
32	disclosed in accordance with Title 1, section 408, criminal history record information may be disseminated in accordance with
34	Title 16, chapter 3, subchapter VIII, and documents, other than those documents pertaining to information obtained by the
36	department for the purpose of evaluating a elient's person's ability to participate in a community-based program or from
38	informants in a correctional or detention facility for the purpose of determining whether facility rules have been violated,
40	er a victim's request for notice of release, or a screening or assessment tool used by a correctional or detention facility,
42	may, and must upon request, be disclosed:
44	Sec. 17. 34-A MRSA §3031-A is enacted to read:
46	§3031-A. Transportation outside the State for medical care
48	1. Transportation. A person residing in a correctional or detention facility may be transported by the department for
50	medical care outside the State if the facility's treating

section must be credited to a special account in the department

to be known as the Correctional Medical Services Fund. State

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physician determines the cattle state.	are is necessary and unavailable within
	on, if able, shall pay the cost of
transportation and the per officers.	diem compensation of the accompanying
8 Sec. 18. 34-A MRSA §304	10-A, sub-§5 is enacted to read:
	expense. Notwithstanding subsections 1 rative officer may use the deposit in
the client's account at a	correctional or detention facility to rial of the client at public expense
pursuant to Title 22, secti	
Sec. 19. 34-A MRSA §3 314, §50, is further amende	<b>046, first ¶,</b> as amended by PL 1991, c. d to read:
At the discretion of	and under conditions prescribed by the
commissioner, a client cor	nfined in a correctional or detention meral of the client's spouse, natural
or adoptive mother, fat	her, son, daughter, grandfather or brother or sister, <u>stepmother</u> ,
stepfather, stepson,	stepdaughter, stepgrandfather or shild or stepbrother or stepsister or
	visits to any of those persons, if the
	SUMMARY
This bill does the fol	lowing:
	he authority for the Department of isoners across state lines for medical
care;	
	department to pay for cremation as an ursement for funeral expenses;
<ol> <li>It allows deathbed</li> </ol>	visits by prisoners to step-relatives;
4. It exempts correct	tions officers at juvenile facilities
	Academy's training and certification
5. It creates the Cor	rectional Medical Services Fund;
	identiality statutes to make screening
and assessment tools confid	

	7. It adds tobacco trafficking to the prison contraband law;
2	8. It repeals the temporary certification requirement for
4	batterers' intervention programs;
6	<ol> <li>It removes Assistant to the Commissioner of Corrections from positions that serve at the pleasure of the commissioner;</li> </ol>
8	10. It adds Correctional Trade Instructor to the definition
10	of corrections officer;
12	<ol> <li>It allows polygraph testing of sex offenders in court-ordered treatment;</li> </ol>
14	12. It clarifies use of force relating to corrections
16	personnel; and
18	13. It clarifies termination of probation provisions for those who complete batterers' intervention programs.