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In Senate, March 4, 2003

An Act To Amend the Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity Verdict

Reference to the Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety suggested and ordered printed.

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JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator WOODCOCK of Franklin.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §103, as corrected by RR 1995, c. 2, §27 and amended by PL 2001, c. 354, §3, is further amended to read:

6 §103. Commitment of persons found guilty but insame

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8 When a respondent is found not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or mental defect the verdict and 10 judgment must so state that the person is guilty but insane. In that case the court shall order the person committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Behavioral and Developmental 12 Services to be placed in an appropriate institution for the 14 mentally ill or the mentally retarded for care and treatment. Upon placement in the appropriate institution and in the event of 16 transfer from one institution to another of persons committed under this section, notice of the placement or transfer must be 18 given by the commissioner to the committing court.

20 Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §104-A, sub-§1, as corrected by RR 1995, c. 2, §28 and amended by PL 2001, c. 354, §3, is further amended to read:

Release and discharge. The term "release," as used in 24 1. section, means termination of institutional in-patient this residency and return to permanent residency in the community. 26 The head of the institution in which a person is placed, under section 103, shall, annually, forward to the Commissioner of 28 Behavioral and Developmental Services a report containing the opinion of a staff psychiatrist as to the mental conditions of 30 that person, stating specifically whether the person may be 32 released or discharged without likelihood that the person will cause injury to that person or to others due to mental disease or mental defect. The report must also contain a brief statement of 34 the reasons for the opinion. The commissioner shall immediately 36 file the report in the Superior Court for the county in which the person is hospitalized. The court shall review each report and, 38 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 40 release or discharge. The court shall give notice of the hearing 42 and mail a copy of the report to the Attorney General, offices of the district attorney that prosecuted the criminal charges for which the person was aeguitted-by-reason of -insanity found to be 44 guilty but insane and the offices of the district attorneys in whose district the release petition was filed or in whose 46 district release may occur. At the hearing, the court shall receive the testimony of at least one psychiatrist who has 48 treated the person and a member of the State Forensic Service who 50 examined the person, the testimony of any independent has

psychiatrist or licensed clinical psychologist who is employed by
the presecuter prosecutor and has examined the person and any other relevant testimony. If, after hearing, the court finds
that the person may be released or discharged without likelihood that the person will cause injury to that person or to others due
to mental disease or mental defect, the court shall order, as applicable:

A. Release from the institution, provided that:

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(1) The order for release may include conditions
 12 determined appropriate by the court, including, but not limited to, out-patient treatment and supervision by
 14 the Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services, Division of Mental Health; and

(2) The order for release includes the condition that
 the person must be returned to the institution immediately upon the order of the commissioner whenever
 the person fails to comply with other conditions of release ordered by the court; or

B. Discharge from the custody of the Commissioner of
 24 Behavioral and Developmental Services.

Release from the institution is subject to annual review by the court and, except for return as ordered by the commissioner under
paragraph A, subparagraph (1), must continue until terminated by the court. Each person released under this section shall remain
in the custody of the commissioner. The Commissioner of Behavioral and Developmental Services shall inform the public
safety officer of the municipality or the sheriff's office of the county into which the person is released of the release.

Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §104-A, sub-§2, as corrected by RR 1995, c. 2, 36 §29 and amended by PL 2001, c. 354, §3, is further amended to read:

2. Modified release treatment. Any individual hospitalized 40 pursuant to section 103 may petition the Superior Court for the county in which that person is hospitalized for a release 42 treatment program allowing the individual to be off institutional grounds for a period of time, not to exceed 14 days at any one 44 time. The petition must contain a report from the institutional staff, including at least one psychiatrist, and the report must define the patient's present condition; the planned treatment 46 program involving absence from the institution; the duration of the absence from the institution; the amount of supervision 48 during the absence; the expectation of results from the program 50 change: and the estimated duration of the treatment program

before further change. This petition must be forwarded to the 2 court no later than 60 days prior to the beginning of the modified treatment program. If the court considers that the 4 individual being off the grounds, as described in the treatment plan, is inappropriate, it shall notify the hospital that the 6 plan is not approved and shall schedule a hearing on the matter. The clerk of courts upon receipt of the proposed treatment 8 program shall give notice of the receipt of this program by mailing a copy to the office of the district attorney that 10 prosecuted the criminal charges of which the person was acquitted by-reason-of-insanity found to be guilty but insane, the offices 12 of the district attorneys in whose district the release petition was filed or in whose district release may occur and the Attorney 14 General who may file objections and request a hearing on the Representatives of the Attorney General and the office matter. 16 that prosecuted the person may appear at any hearing on the matter. At the hearing, the court shall receive the testimony of 18 a member of the State Forensic Service who has examined the person, any independent psychiatrist or licensed clinical 20 psychologist who is employed by the presecutor prosecutor and has examined the person and any other relevant testimony. If the 22 court does not respond within 60 days to the proposed treatment plan and no objections and request for hearing are filed by the 24 district attorney or Attorney General, it may then be put into effect by the administrator of the hospital on the assumption 26 that the court approved the treatment plan. The Commissioner of Behavioral and Developmental Services shall inform the public 28 safety officer of the municipality or the sheriff's office of the county in which the person will spend any unsupervised time under 30 the release treatment program of that program.

- 32 Sec. 4. 15 MRSA §104-A, sub-§6, as amended by PL 1985. c. 706. §4, is further amended to read:
- 6. Involuntary hospitalization; notice; appointed counsel.
 36 Any person released under subsection 1, paragraph A, may be admitted to a hospital under any provision of Title 34-B, chapter
 38 3, subchapter IV 4, Article 3, while the order for release is in effect.
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Notice of any hearing under subsection 1, 2, 3 or 5 shall must be given to the offices of the district attorney which that 42 prosecuted the criminal charges against the person for which the 44 person was acquitted-by-reason-of--insanity found guilty but insane, the offices of the district attorneys in whose district the release petition was filed or in whose district release may 46 occur and Attorney General at least 7 days before the hearing 48 date. Notice of any hearing under subsection 4 shall must be given to the office of the district attorney and Attorney General as soon as possible before the hearing date. 50

Whenever a hearing is to be held under this section, the court 2 shall determine whether the person whose release or discharge is in issue is indigent. If the court finds that the person is 4 indigent, it shall appoint counsel to represent the person in 6 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 in any hearing, and the 8 fees of any expert witnesses called by the district attorney, Attorney General or on behalf of the person whose release or 10 discharge is in issue, if indigent, shall must be paid by the State. Any such fee to be in order for payment shall must be 12 first approved by the justice presiding at the hearing held under this section. 14

- Sec. 5. 15 MRSA §393, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2001, c. 549, 16 $\S2$, is further amended to read:
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Possession prohibited. A person may not own, possess or 1. have under that person's control a firearm, unless that person 20 has obtained a permit under this section, if that person:

- A-1. Has been convicted of committing or found net eriminally-responsible-by-reason of mental disease -or-defect guilty but insane of committing:
- (1)A crime in this State that is punishable by 28 imprisonment for a term of one year or more;
- 30 (2) A crime under the laws of the United States that is punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one 32 year;
- 34 (3) A crime under the laws of any other state that, in accordance with the laws of that jurisdiction, is 36 punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year. This subparagraph does not include a crime under the laws of another state that is classified by the 38 laws of that state as a misdemeanor and is punishable 40 by a term of imprisonment of 2 years or less;
- 42 (4) A crime under the laws of any other state that, in accordance with the laws of that jurisdiction, does not 44 within subparagraph (3) but is come elementally substantially similar to a crime in this State that is 46 punishable by a term of imprisonment for one year or more; or
- (5) A crime under the laws of the United States, this 50 State or any other state or the Passamaquoddy Tribe or

Penobscot Nation in a proceeding in which the2 prosecuting authority was required to plead and prove that the person committed the crime with the use of: 4 A firearm against a person; or (a) 6 (b) Any other dangerous weapon; 8 C. Has been adjudicated in this State or under the laws of 10 the United States or any other state to have engaged in conduct as a juvenile that, if committed by an adult, would have been a disqualifying conviction: 12 14 (1) Under paragraph A-1, subparagraphs (1) to (4) and \cdots bodily injury to another person was threatened or 16 resulted; or (3) Under paragraph A-1, subparagraph (5); or 18 D. Is subject to an order of a court of the United States 20 or a state, territory, commonwealth or tribe that restrains 22 that person from harassing, stalking or threatening an intimate partner, as defined in 18 United States Code, Section 921(a), of that person or a child of the intimate 24 partner of that person, or from engaging in other conduct that would place the intimate partner in reasonable fear of 26 bodily injury to the intimate partner or the child, except that this paragraph applies only to a court order that was 28 issued after a hearing for which that person received actual 30 notice and at which that person had the opportunity to participate and that: 32 (1) Includes a finding that the person represents a 34 credible threat to the physical safety of an intimate partner or a child; or 36 By its terms, explicitly prohibits the use, (2) 38 attempted use or threatened use of physical force against an intimate partner or a child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury. 40 42 For the purposes of this subsection, a person is deemed to have been convicted upon the acceptance of a plea of quilty or nolo contendere or a verdict or finding of guilty, or of 44 the equivalent in a juvenile case, by a court of competent jurisdiction. 46 For the purposes of this subsection, a person is deemed to have 48 been found not-criminally-responsible by reason of mental-disease 50 er-defect guilty but insame upon the acceptance of a plea of not

criminally responsible by reason of insanity or a verdict or finding of net-criminally-responsible by reason of mental-disease er-defect guilty but insane, or of the equivalent in a juvenile case, by a court of competent jurisdiction.

6 Sec. 6. 15 MRSA §393. sub-§7, as repealed and replaced by PL 2001, c. 549, §4, is amended to read:

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- Definitions. As used in this section, unless the
 context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the
 following meanings.
- A. "Firearm" has the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section
 14 2, subsection 12-A.
- 16 Β. "Not-criminally-responsible -by-reason-of-montal-disease er-defect" "Guilty but insane" has the same meaning as used 18 in Title 17-A, section 39 and includes the former finding in this State of "not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or defect" under Title 17-A, section 39 as 20 well as the former finding under former provisions of section 103 of "not guilty by reason of mental disease or 22 defect excluding responsibility" as well as any comparable finding under the laws of the United States or any other 24 state.
- C. "State" means the State of Maine and "state" means any
 other state of the United States and includes the District
 of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the
 possessions of the United States.
- 32 D. "Use of a dangerous weapon" has the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 9, paragraph A.
- Sec. 7. 17-A MRSA §39. sub-§1, as amended by PL 1985, c. 796. 36 §5, is further amended to read:

38 1. A defendant is net-oriminally-responsible quilty but insame if, at the time of the criminal conduct, as a result of
40 mental disease or defect, he the defendant lacked substantial capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his the defendant's
42 conduct. The defendant shall-have has the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that he the defendant lacks
44 criminal responsibility as described in this subsection.

- 46 Sec. 8. 17-A MRSA §40. sub-§4. as amended by PL 1985, c. 796, §6, is further amended to read:
- 4. If the jury in the first phase returns a guilty verdict.
 50 the trial shall must proceed to the 2nd phase. The defendant and

the State may rely upon evidence admitted during the first phase 2 or they may recall witnesses. Any evidence relevant to insanity is admissible. The order of proof shall must reflect that the defendant has the burden of establishing his the defendant's lack 4 of criminal responsibility. The jury shall return a verdict that the defendant is criminally responsible or not--criminally 6 responsible--by--reason-of-mental-disease-or--defect guilty but If the defendant is found criminally responsible, the 8 insane. court shall sentence him the defendant according to law. 10 12 **SUMMARY**

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This bill changes the verdict of "not criminally responsible by reason of insanity" to "guilty but insane."