MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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121st MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2003

Legislative Document

No. 1237

H.P. 911

House of Representatives, March 6, 2003

An Act To Promote Justice for Those Not Guilty of Crimes Due to Mental Disease or Defect

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

Millicent M. Macfarland MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND Clerk

Presented by Representative FAIRCLOTH of Bangor.
Cosponsored by Senator STRIMLING of Cumberland and
Representatives: BUNKER of Kossuth Township, CANAVAN of Waterville, LAVERRIERE-BOUCHER of Biddeford, MILLS of Cornville, NORBERT of Portland.

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

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Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §104-A, as corrected by RR 1995, c. 2, \S 28 to 30 and as amended by PL 2001, c. 354, \S 3, is further amended to read:

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§104-A. Release and discharge, hearing, payment of fees

- 10 Release and discharge. The term "release," as used in this section, means termination of institutional 12 residency and return to permanent residency in the community. The head of the institution in which a person is placed, under 14 section 103, shall, annually, forward to the Commissioner of Behavioral and Developmental Services a report containing the 16 opinion of a staff psychiatrist as to the mental conditions of that person, stating specifically whether the person may be 18 released or discharged without likelihood that the person will cause injury to that person or to others due to mental disease or 20 mental defect. The report must also contain a brief statement of the reasons for the opinion. The commissioner shall immediately file the report in the Superior Court for the county in which the 22 person is hospitalized. The court shall review each report and, if it is made to appear by the report that any person may be 24 ready for release or discharge, the court shall set a date for 26 and hold a hearing on the issue of the person's readiness for release or discharge. The court shall give notice of the hearing and mail a copy of the report to the Atterney-General, -effices-ef 28 the-district-atterney prosecutorial office that prosecuted the criminal charges for which the person was aequitted found not 30 criminally responsible by reason of insanity mental disease or mental defect and the offices of the district attorneys in whose 32 district the release petition was filed or in whose district 34 release may occur. At the hearing, the court shall receive the testimony of at least one psychiatrist who has treated the person and a member of the State Forensic Service who has examined the 36 person, the testimony of any independent psychiatrist or licensed 38 clinical psychologist who is employed by the presecuter prosecutor or the petitioner and has examined the person and any 40 other relevant testimony. If, after hearing, the court finds that the person may be released or discharged without likelihood 42 that the person will cause injury to that person or to others due to mental disease or mental defect, the court shall order, as 44 applicable:
 - A. Release from the institution, provided that:
 - (1) The order for release may include conditions determined appropriate by the court, including, but not limited to, out-patient treatment and supervision by

the Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services, Division of Mental Health that monitors and ensures prescribed medications are taken; and

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(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

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- B. Discharge from the custody of the Commissioner of 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 A₇-subparagraph-(1), must continue until terminated by the court. Each person released under this section shall must remain in the custody of the commissioner. The Commissioner of Behavioral and Developmental Services shall inform the public safety-efficer law enforcement agency of the municipality or the sheriff's office of the county into which the person is released of the release.
- 2. Modified release treatment. Any An individual 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 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 program involving absence from the institution; the duration of the absence from the institution; the amount of supervision during the absence; the expectation of results from the program change; and the estimated duration of the treatment program before further change. This petition must be forwarded to the court no later than 60 days prior to the beginning of the If the court considers that the modified treatment program. individual individual's being off the grounds, as described in the treatment plan, is inappropriate, it shall notify 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 of the receipt of this program by mailing a copy to the effice--of-the--district atterney prosecutorial office that prosecuted the criminal charges of which the person was aequitted found not criminally responsible by reason of insanity mental disease or mental defect, the offices of the district attorneys in whose district the release petition was filed or in whose district release may occur and the Attorney General who may file objections and

request a hearing on the matter. Representatives of the Atterney General-and-the prosecutorial office that prosecuted the person may appear at any hearing on the matter. At the hearing, the court shall receive the testimony of at least one psychiatrist who has treated the person and of a member of the State Forensic Service who has examined the person, the testimony of any independent psychiatrist or licensed clinical psychologist who is employed by the presecutor or petitioner and has examined the person and any other relevant testimony. 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 Attorney General, it may then be put into effect by the administrator of the hospital on the assumption that the court approved the treatment plan. The Commissioner of Behavioral and Developmental Services shall inform the public safety-officer law enforcement agency of the municipality or the sheriff's office of the county in which the person will spend any unsupervised time under the release treatment program of--that program.

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3. Other provisions concerning initial release or discharge. A report must be forwarded and filed and hearings must be held in accordance with 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 the patient will cause injury to that patient or to others due to mental disease or mental defect.

A person hospitalized under section 103, or the person's spouse or next of kin, may petition the Superior Court for the county in which that person is hospitalized for a hearing under subsection Upon receiving the petition, the court shall request and must be furnished by the Commissioner of Behavioral and Developmental Services a report on the mental condition of that person, as described in subsection 1. A hearing must be held on each petition, and release or discharge, if ordered, must be in accordance with subsection 1. If release or discharge is not ordered, a petition may not be filed again for the release or discharge of that person for 6 months. Amy A person released under subsection 1 or the person's spouse or next of kin may at any time after 6 months from the release petition the Superior Court for the county in which that person was hospitalized for that person's discharge under subsection 1. If discharge is not ordered, a petition for discharge may not be filed again for 6 months.

48 3-A. Petitioner's burden of proof. In a hearing pursuant to subsection 1, 2 or 3, the petitioner's burden of proof is as follows.

A. If the person hospitalized was found not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or mental defect for murder or a Class A offense, the petitioner must demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the modified release treatment program, release on conditions or discharge may be granted without likelihood that the person will cause injury to that person or to others due to mental disease or mental defect.

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B. If the person hospitalized was found not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or mental defect for a Class B, C, D or E offense, the petitioner must demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the modified release treatment program, release on conditions or discharge may be granted without likelihood that the person will cause injury to that person or to others due to mental disease or mental defect.

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4. Return to institution upon commissioner's order. The commissioner may order any a person released under subsection 1, paragraph A, who fails to comply with the conditions of release ordered by the court, as evidenced by the affidavit of any interested person, to return to the institution from which he the person was released. A hearing shall must be held for the purpose of reviewing the order for release within 7 days of the person's return if the person will be detained for 7 or more days. At the hearing, the court shall receive testimony of the psychiatrist who observed or treated the person upon the person's return to the institution, and any member of the State Forensic Service who has examined the person upon the person's return, and any other relevant testimony. Following hearing, the court may reissue or modify the previous order of release.

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Reinstitutionalization due to likelihood of causing Any A person released under subsection 1, paragraph Ar whose reinstitutionalization, due to the likelihood that he the person will cause injury to himself that person 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 a Justice of the Superior Court upon his the justice's order. A hearing shall must 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 institution from which he the person was released pending the hearing, which detention shall may not exceed 14 days. The psychiatrist responsible for the observation or treatment of the person shall report to the court prior to the hearing as to the mental condition of the person, indicating specifically whether the person can remain in the

community without likelihood that he the person will cause injury to himself that person or others due to mental disease or mental defect. The court shall receive the testimony of the psychiatrist who observed or treated the person during the period of detention, and any member of the State Forensic Service who has examined the person during the period of detention, and any other relevant testimony. Following the hearing, the court may reissue, modify or rescind the previous order of release.

6. Involuntary hospitalization; notice; appointed counsel. Any \underline{A} person released under subsection 1, paragraph A, may be admitted to a hospital under any provision of Title 34-B, chapter 3, subchapter \underline{IV} 4, Article 3, while the order for release is in effect.

Notice of any hearing under subsection 1, 2, 3 or 5 shall must be given to the offices of the district-atterney-which prosecutorial office that prosecuted the criminal charges against the person for which the person was aequitted found not criminally responsible by reason of insanity mental disease or mental defect, the offices of the district attorneys in whose district the release petition was filed or in whose district release may occur and the Attorney General at least 7 days before the hearing date. Notice of any a hearing under subsection 4 shall must be given to the office of the district attorney and the Attorney General as soon as possible before the hearing date.

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, it the court shall appoint counsel to represent the person in connection with the hearing. Fees for court-appointed counsel for services rendered in connection with any a hearing held under this section, or appeal from a decision in any a hearing, and the fees of any expert witnesses called by the district attorney, or the Attorney General or on behalf of the person whose release or 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 first approved by the justice presiding at the hearing held under this section.

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SUMMARY

This bill specifies that proper use of prescribed medications may be a condition of release for a person found not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or mental defeat. This bill lessens the burden of proof for a petitioner seeking the release or discharge of a person hospitalized after having been found not criminally responsible by reason of mental

disease or mental defect for committing a Class B, C, D or E crime. For discharge or release, a petitioner must demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the modified release 4 treatment program, release on conditions or discharge may be granted without likelihood that the person will cause injury to that person or to others due to mental disease or mental defect. The petitioner's burden of proof in a case for release or discharge where a person was found not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for murder or a Class A crime 10 remains proof by clear and convincing evidence. (Taylor v. Commissioner of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, 481 A.2d 12 139 (1984)) The bill also makes technical changes to the statutes.