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H.P. 943

House of Representatives, March 17, 2005

An Act To Improve the Management and Safety of State Correctional Facilities

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

Millicent M. Mac Jarland

MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND Clerk

Presented by Representative BLANCHETTE of Bangor. Cosponsored by Senator CLUKEY of Aroostook and Representatives: CHURCHILL of Washburn, GERZOFSKY of Brunswick, GREELEY of Levant, PLUMMER of Windham.

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

Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §2162, as amended by PL 1975, c. 771, §160, 4 is further amended to read:

6 §2162. Commutation to jail

Ŗ When a person is sentenced to -- confinement -- in -- the -- State Prison and committed to the custody of the Department of 10 Corrections, the Governor may, if he-deems the Governor considers it consistent with the public interest and the welfare of the eenviet prisoner, commute said that prisoner's sentence to 12 imprisonment in any county jail, there to be supported at the 14 charge of the State at an expense not exceeding the price paid for the support of other prisoners in said that county jail. 16

Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA §757-B is enacted to read:

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- **<u>\$757-B.</u>** Trafficking of alcoholic beverages in adult correctional facilities
- 22 1. A person is guilty of trafficking of an alcoholic beverage in an adult correctional facility if:
- A. That person intentionally conveys or attempts to convey 15 an alcoholic beverage to a person confined in an adult correctional facility; or \mathbf{y}
- B. That person is confined in an adult correctional 20 facility and the person intentionally makes, obtains or possesses an alcoholic beverage.
- 2. As used in this section, "adult correctional facility" 14 means a county jail or correctional facility other than a juvenile facility under the control of the Department of 16 Corrections.
- 3.8 3. Trafficking of an alcoholic beverage in an adult correctional facility is a Class E crime.
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Sec. 3. 17-A MRSA §760 is enacted to read:

\$760. Failure to report sexual contact with or sexual assault of 44 person in custody

46 1. A member of the staff of a hospital, prison or other institution who knows that a person detained in that institution is the victim of a crime under section 253, subsection 2, 4.8 paragraph E or section 255-A, subsection 1, paragraph I or J but 50 does not report that crime to an appropriate criminal justice agency is guilty of failure to report unlawful sexual contact with or gross sexual assault of a person in custody.

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2. Failure to report unlawful sexual contact with or gross sexual assault of a person in custody is a Class E crime.

Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA §1256, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1999, c. 458, §1, is further amended to read:

10 1. Other provisions of this section notwithstanding, when a person subject to an undischarged term of imprisonment is convicted of a violation of section 752-A, 755 er, 757, 757-A or 1.2 <u>757-B</u> or of any other crime against the person of a member of the staff of the institution in which the convicted person was 14 imprisoned $\Theta \neq$; of a violation of section 806 involving government 16 property in the institution in which the convicted person was imprisoned or any other crime against government property in the 1.8 institution in which the convicted person was imprisoned; or of a violation of section 207 involving bodily injury to another person imprisoned in the institution in which the convicted 10 person was imprisoned or any other crime involving bodily injury to another person imprisoned in the institution in which the 2.2 convicted person was imprisoned, or of an attempt to commit any of the crimes mentioned in this subsection, the sentence is not 14 concurrent with the undischarged terms of imprisonment. The court may order that the undischarged terms of imprisonment be 15 tolled and service of the nonconcurrent sentence commence $^{\circ}$ B immediately and the court shall so order if any undischarged term of imprisonment is a split sentence. No portion of the 10 nonconcurrent sentence may be suspended. All sentences that the convicted person receives as a result of the crimes mentioned in 1.1 this subsection must be nonconcurrent with all other sentences.

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Sec. 5. 25 MRSA §1575, sub-§2-A, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 393, §4, is amended to read:

2-A. Person to collect biological sample. A person
 described in subsection 2, a corrections officer or other staff
 member of a county jail or Department of Corrections facility, a
 probation officer or a juvenile community corrections officer may
 collect a biological sample that is not a blood sample.

Sec. 6. 28-A MRSA §2083, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 45, Pt. A, §4, is repealed.

Sec. 7. 34-A MRSA §1216, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 205, §10, is amended to read:

6. Assessment tools. Documents in the possession of the department used to screen or assess clients, including, but not

limited to, questionnaires and test materials, are-not-publie records-for-purposes-of-Title-1,-chapter-13,-subchapter-1,--The must be kept confidential, except that the department shall release these documents on request to any other state agency if necessary to carry out the statutory functions of that agency and to any committee or study commission established by the Legislature with authority to examine issues related to mental health criminal justice.

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Sec. 8. 34-A MRSA §3032, sub-§5, ¶A, as amended by PL 1999, c. 583, §10, is further amended to read:

 A. Punishment at all correctional facilities, except
 juvenile correctional facilities, may consist of warnings, loss of privileges, restitution, <u>fines</u>, labor at any lawful
 work, confinement to a cell, segregation or a combination of these.

Sec. 9. 34-A MRSA §3032, sub-§5-B is enacted to read:

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5-B. Fines. The imposition of fines at adult correctional facilities is subject to the following conditions.

- A. When a fine is imposed at a facility, a prisoner who is subject to that fine and who is able to generate money shall pay 25% of that money to the facility where the fine was imposed. The facility shall collect that money and apply it to defray the cost of holding disciplinary hearings.
- B.A prisoner who is transferred to another facility
remains liable for any fine authorized under this chapter.The facility receiving the prisoner shall collect the fine
and transfer it to the facility where the fine was imposed.
- C. A prisoner who is discharged from a facility remains liable for any fine authorized under this chapter. If the prisoner is returned to the custody of the department, any facility in which the prisoner resides shall collect the fine and ensure that it is used to defray costs as set out in this chapter.
- 42D. A fine is not authorized if its imposition would create
an excessive financial hardship, as determined by the14department, on the dependents of the prisoner. Any payments
made for the support of the dependents that are required by46the Department of Health and Human Services may not be used
for fine payments.

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Sec. 10. 34-A MRSA §3032, sub-§6, as amended by PL 1991, c. 314, §39, is further amended to read:

6. Impartial hearing. If the punishment may affect the term of commitment, sentence or parole eligibility or may involve restitution, <u>fines</u>, labor at any lawful work or segregation, the chief administrative officer of the facility shall, before imposing punishment, provide an impartial hearing at which the client has the following rights.

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A. The client is entitled to be informed in writing of the specific nature of the alleged misconduct.

- B. The client is entitled to the right to be present at the hearing, except that the client may be prevented from attending or be removed if the client's behavior indicates that the client is in danger of self-injury or a danger to other persons or property.
- C. The client is entitled to present evidence on the client's behalf.
- D. The client is entitled to call one or more witnesses, which right may not be unreasonably withheld or restricted.
- E. The client is entitled to question any witness who testifies at the hearing, which right may not be unreasonably withheld or restricted.
- F. The client is entitled to be represented by counsel substitute as prescribed in the rules.
- G. A record must be maintained of all disciplinary complaints, hearings, proceedings and dispositions.
- H. The client is entitled to appeal the final disposition,
 before imposition of punishment, to the chief administrative
 officer of the facility.
- I. If, at any stage of the proceedings, the client is cleared of the charges in a complaint, or the complaint is withdrawn, all documentation relating to the complaint must be expunged.
- Sec. 11. 34-A MRSA §3036-A. sub-§2, ¶C. as amended by PL 2003, c. 711, Pt. A, §21 and affected by Pt. D, §2, is further amended to read:
 - C. Except-as-provided-in-paragraph-G-1,-a A prisoner may

not be transferred to supervised community confinement unless the prisoner has no more than ene-year <u>2 years</u> remaining on the term of imprisonment or, in the case of a split sentence, on the unsuspended portion, after consideration of any deductions that the prisoner has received and retained under Title 17-A, section 1253.

Sec. 12. 34-A MRSA §3036-A, sub-§2, ¶C-1, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 711, Pt. A, §22 and affected by Pt. D, §2, is repealed.

Sec. 13. 34-A MRSA §3038, as amended by PL 1991, c. 314, §43, 12 is repealed.

Sec. 14. 34-A MRSA §3039, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1991, c. 314, §45, is further amended to read:

Accounts. The chief-administrative officer commissioner 1. shall promulgate adopt rules for use of the clients' account. 13 These rules must include a provision allowing a client to remove 20 that client's money from the clients' account and place it in any type of investment outside the facility chosen by the client. The chief administrative officer shall keep a record of all money in 22 the clients' account and is responsible for safekeeping of the money while the client is in the custody of the department and 24 for the delivery of that money to the client upon the client's 16 discharge.

Sec. 15. 34-A MRSA §3069. sub-§1. as amended by PL 2003, c. 482, Pt. B, §1, is further amended to read:

1. Involuntary. When an-inmate a prisoner of a correctional er-detention facility has been determined by a competent medical authority to require inpatient treatment for mental illness, the chief administrative officer of that facility shall make application in accordance with Title 34-B, section 3863.

A. Any person with respect to whom an application and certification under Title 34-B, section 3863 are made may be admitted to either state mental health institute.

B. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, Title 34-B, chapter 3, subchapter IV <u>4</u>, Article III, <u>3</u> is applicable to the person as if the admission of the person were applied for under Title 34-B, section 3863.

C. A copy of the document by which the person is held in the facility must accompany the application for admission.

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D. If the sentence being served at the time of admission

has not expired or commitment has not been terminated in accordance with law at the time the person is ready for discharge from hospitalization, the person must be returned by the appropriate officers of the correctional er-detention facility.

E. Admission to a hospital under this section has no effect upon a sentence then being served or a commitment then in effect. The sentence continues to run and the commitment remains in force, unless terminated in accordance with law.

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Sec. 16. 34-A MRSA §9887 is enacted to read:

14 §9887. Supervision fee

1.6 The department may impose on a person accepted for supervision under this compact a supervision fee of between \$10 18 and \$50 per month, as determined by the department, for the term of supervision by the department. In determining the amount of 20 the fee, the department shall take into account the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden the payment 12 imposes. A request for transfer of supervision may not be denied solely because the person is not able to pay the fee. When a **1**.1 person fails to pay the supervision fee, the department may request the person's return to the sending state unless the failure to pay was not attributable to the person's willful ٠, refusal to pay or to a failure on the person's part to make a 121 good faith effort to obtain the funds required for the payment.

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SUMMARY

This bill proposes several changes to improve staff and 1.1 prisoner safety at correctional facilities. The bill authorizes consecutive sentences for certain crimes committed within a state 3.6 correctional facility: trafficking in alcohol and tobacco and assault against other prisoners. The bill requires correctional 1.11 staff to report sexual misconduct by other staff with a prisoner or resident. Failure to do so is a Class E crime. The bill 10 amends the DNA collection statute to expand who is authorized to collect DNA samples to any Department of Corrections or county 1 1 jail staffs who are trained to do so.

The bill also amends current law to change archaic and inappropriate references.

The bill eliminates a provision referring to special nursing rules as there are no such rules. The bill increases the eligibility of prisoners for supervised community confinement by allowing a transfer to the program when a prisoner has 2 years remaining on the incarceration portion of the sentence, instead of one year.

The bill also creates a supervision fee payment provision for probationers and parolees transferred to Maine from other states that is analogous to the supervision fee payment provision for probationers placed under the supervision of the department by Maine courts.

The bill allows the imposition of a fine as a punishment for a prisoner committing a disciplinary offense.

The bill requires the Commissioner of Corrections, instead of each facility's chief administrative officer, to adopt rules for the prisoners' account.

Finally, the bill ensures that prisoners will not have access to, and thus the ability to manipulate, documents used to screen or assess prisoners.

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