MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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122nd MAINE LEGISLATURE

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No. 1516

H.P. 1061

House of Representatives, March 30, 2005

An Act To Eliminate the 3-step Sentencing Procedure Relating to the Imposition of Sentencing Alternatives That Include Imprisonment

Reported by Representative BLANCHETTE of Bangor 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 and Public Safety suggested and ordered printed under Joint Rule 218.

Millicent M. MacFarland
MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND
Clerk

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as fol	uuw:	UHUY
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Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §253, sub-§6, as amended by PL 2001, c. 383, §20 and affected by §156, is repealed.

Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA §1251, 2nd ¶, as enacted by PL 1999, c. 536, §1, is amended to read:

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In setting the length of imprisonment, if the victim is a child who had not in fact attained the age of 6 years at the time the crime was committed, a court shall assign special weight to this objective fact in-determining-the-basic-sentence-in-the first-step-ef-the-sentencing-process and to any subjective victim impact in exercising its sentencing discretion. The-court-shall assign-special-weight-to-any-subjective-victim-impact-in determining-the-final-sentence-in-the-2nd-and-final-step-in-the sentencing-process. Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to restrict a court in setting the length of imprisonment from considering the age of the victim in other circumstances when relevant.

Sec. 3. 17-A MRSA §1252, sub-§5-B, as enacted by PL 1999, c. 536, §2, is amended to read:

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In using a sentencing alternative involving a term of imprisonment for a person convicted of the attempted murder, manslaughter, elevated aggravated assault or aggravated assault of a child who had not in fact attained the age of 6 years at the time the crime was committed, a court shall assign special weight this objective fact in--determining--the--basic--term--ef imprisonment-as-the-first-step-in-the-sentencing-process and to any subjective victim impact in exercising its sentencing discretion. The -- court -- shall -- assign -- special -- weight -- to -- any subjective - - viotim - impact - - in - determining - the - maximum - period - of inearceration-in-the-2nd-step-in-the-sentencing-process---The court -- may -- not -- suspend -- that -- portion -- of -- the -- maximum -- term -- of imprisenment-based-en-objective-er-subjective-vietim-impact-in arriving-at-the-final-contence-as-the-3rd-step-in-the-senteneing precess. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to restrict a court in setting a sentence from considering the age of the victim in other circumstances when relevant.

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Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA §1252-C, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 69, §1, is repealed.

Sec. 5. 17-A MRSA §1252-D is enacted to read:

§1252-D. Sentencing procedure relating to imposition of imprisonment

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The procedure for imposition of a sentence that includes a term of imprisonment relative to murder or a Class A, B or C crime must be as set forth in the Maine Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 32(a) (3) and as determined by the Law Court in cases involving appellate review of sentences.

SUMMARY

The bill removes from the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17-A the statutory requirement that courts engage in a specific 3-step process for determining sentences of imprisonment with respect to murder and Class A, B and C crimes. The 3-step process was enacted by the Legislature in 1995 and is based, almost verbatim, upon the so-called Hewey analysis first set forth by the Maine Law Court in the 1993 case of State v. Hewey, 622 A.2d 1151 (Me. 1993).

Specifically, the bill repeals and replaces Title 17-A, section 1252-C, which required trial courts to follow the 3-step Hewey analysis when imposing sentences of imprisonment for murder and Class A, B and C offenses. The new section provides that when imposing such sentences, trial courts must adhere to the procedure set forth in the Maine Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 32(a)(3), which requires that reasons for a sentence be set forth on the record, and to the case law developed by the Law Court in the exercise of its appellate review of sentence function.

The bill also repeals Title 17-A, section 253, subsection 6, which set forth specific lengths of incarceration to be assigned in the 2nd step of the Hewey sentencing process for gross sexual assault offenders who had prior convictions for gross sexual assault and required that such incarceration not be suspended in the 3rd step of the process. In practice, sentences for gross sexual assault offenders who have prior convictions for gross sexual assault are so long that the minimum lengths of incarceration under Title 17-A, section 253, subsection 6 rarely came into play. Moreover, recently enacted Title 17-A, section 1252, subsections 4-B and 4-C call for enhanced penalties for gross sexual assault offenders who have prior Class B or Class C convictions for gross sexual assault or for unlawful sexual contact.

In addition, the bill removes a requirement in Title 17-A, section 1251 that in murders involving children under the age of 6, the age of the victim be given special weight in the first step of the Hewey sentencing process and replaces that requirement with an instruction to trial courts to give special weight to the victim's age in exercising their sentencing

discretion. The new language is similar to language that already appears elsewhere in the Maine Criminal Code with regard to other aggravating factors.

Finally, the bill amends, in similar fashion, Title 17-A, section 1252, subsection 5-B, giving special consideration in the 3-step process to the age of the victim with respect to sentences for attempted murder, manslaughter, elevated aggravated assault and aggravated assault committed against a child under 6 years of age.