

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**Legislative Document**

**No. 1349**

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S. P. 480

In Senate, March 17, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary, sent down for concurrence and ordered printed.

CHESTER T. WINSLOW, Secretary

Presented by Senator Reid of Kennebec.

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**STATE OF MAINE**

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED  
FIFTY-FIVE

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**AN ACT Relating to Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill.**

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

**Sec. 1. R. S., c. 27, §§ 103-A - 103-F, additional.** Chapter 27 of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto 6 new sections to be numbered 103-A to 103-F, to read as follows :

‘Sec. 103-A. Hospitalization; emergency procedure. When any blood relative, husband or wife, or any municipal or state police officer, or sheriff or justice of the peace has reason to believe that a person is mentally ill and requires emergency hospitalization, he shall immediately sign a petition so stating addressed to the superintendent of the Augusta State Hospital or the superintendent of the Bangor State Hospital or to the manager of the Veterans Administration or other agency of the United States Government having facilities for the care and treatment of mentally ill persons, requesting immediate admission and acceptance of said alleged mentally ill person into his hospital for the purpose of observation and treatment. Said petition shall be immediately presented to the city or town clerk or to a member of the city council or member of the board of selectmen in the town where the alleged mentally ill person resides or is found, and upon receipt of said petition said municipal official shall promptly inquire into the facts set forth in said petition and if he is satisfied that the said person requires immediate admission to one of the said State or Federal mental hospitals, he shall so state on the said petition and join therein by affixing his signature. The petition shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a physician qualified to practice medicine in this State, stating that he has examined the said person within the previous 5 days or that the person has refused to submit to examina-

tion, and that in his opinion the said person is mentally ill and, because of his illness is likely to injure himself or others if not immediately restrained, and giving the reasons for his opinion. Following the signing of the petition and the certificate as aforesaid, the municipal official shall forthwith order the alleged mentally ill person to be taken to such State or Federal hospital as he may properly designate, at the expense of the town or city. The said person shall be accompanied by true copies of the petition and the physician's certificate together with a statement of facts satisfactory to the department in regard to the financial ability of such patient or any of his relatives legally liable for his support. Any petition or physician's certificate bearing a date more than 10 days prior to the date of arrival of the said petition at the hospital for admission shall be void and no physician's certificate shall be valid or accepted if signed by a physician employed by the hospital for the mentally ill to which the said person is admitted. No feeble-minded person shall be accepted by any state hospital for the mentally ill.

Sec. 103-B. Preliminary observation; emergency procedure. The superintendent or head of the hospital to which the alleged mentally ill person is sent or his duly appointed substitute shall receive and detain such person for observation and treatment for a period of not more than 35 days, provided that such person is accompanied by the said petition and certificate. Prior to the expiration of 25 days of the observation period the superintendent, head of the hospital or his duly appointed substitute may request in a petition addressed to the probate court situated in the county in which is located the mental hospital in which the said person is being detained, that the court decide that the said person requires hospitalization for an indefinite period. If the superintendent, head of the mental hospital or his duly appointed substitute shall find that the alleged mentally ill person is not in need of further care and treatment and should be discharged as soon as practicable, he shall so state in a certificate, a true copy of which shall be sent to the municipal official who joined in the original petition for emergency hospitalization. A true copy may also be sent to a spouse, relative or other person if it is so deemed proper and advisable. Attached to the true copy sent to the municipal official, the superintendent, head of the mental hospital or his duly appointed substitute, may send an order requiring the municipality to transport the said person from the hospital to the municipality. This order shall be enforceable by mandamus.

Sec. 103-C. Hearing in probate court following emergency detention. The petition for involuntary hospitalization in the foregoing section shall state that the alleged mentally ill person is being detained in the mental hospital for observation and treatment and that the said person has designated certain relatives or husband or wife or other person to receive notice of hearing, that in the opinion of the undersigned, the appearance of the said person at the hearing would or would not be detrimental to the mental health of the said person, and that in the opinion of the undersigned, the said person is mentally ill, and because of his illness is likely to injure himself or others if allowed to remain at liberty, or is in need of custody, care or treatment in a mental hospital and, because of his illness, lacks sufficient insight or capacity to make responsible decisions with respect to his hospitalization. The said petition shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. Upon receipt of the said petition, the judge of probate in the county in which is located the hospital in which the said person is be-

ing detained shall immediately appoint a time and place for hearing. The judge of probate shall cause to be given in hand to the person so alleged to be mentally ill, at least 48 hours prior to the time appointed for hearing, a notice stating the time and place and purpose of the said hearing, and that the person has a right to be present and to be heard at the hearing, and to be represented by counsel if he so desires. A copy of the petition and notice of the time, place and purpose of the hearing shall be sent by registered mail to both the municipal official and the person signing the petition requesting emergency detention.

Sec. 103-D. Probate court proceedings. The hearing may be conducted in as informal a manner as may be consistent with orderly procedure and in a physical setting not likely to have a harmful effect on the mental health of the proposed patient. The court shall receive all relevant and material evidence which may be offered and shall not be bound by the rules of evidence. The court shall have the authority to summon such witnesses as shall be necessary for a full understanding of the case. If the judge of probate is satisfied that the condition of the person is such that his appearance at said hearing would be harmful to his mental health, then he shall not be required to be present. An opportunity to be represented by counsel shall be afforded to every person alleged to be mentally ill and if neither he nor others provide counsel, the court shall appoint counsel. The testimony of two reputable physicians shall be required for a person to be declared to be mentally ill. If upon completion of the hearing and consideration of the evidence, the court finds that the person is mentally ill, and because of his illness is likely to injure himself or others if allowed to remain at liberty, or is in need of custody, care or treatment in a mental hospital and, because of his illness, lacks sufficient capacity or insight to make responsible decisions with respect to his hospitalization, it shall order his hospitalization for an indeterminate period.

Sec. 103-E. Jurisdiction of probate courts and municipal officers; standard procedure. The probate court in the county where a person resides or may be found, or the municipal officers of the municipality where a person resides or may be found, or a committee of not less than 3 thereof, shall have jurisdiction to order a person to be hospitalized for an indeterminate period where it shall be found that the person is mentally ill, and because of his illness is likely to injure himself or others if allowed to remain at liberty, or is in need of custody, care or treatment in a mental hospital and, because of his illness, lacks sufficient insight or capacity to make responsible decisions with respect to his hospitalization. Proceedings may be commenced by the filing of a petition for hearing by a blood relative, husband or wife, municipal or state police officer, sheriff, justice of the peace, superintendent, head of a mental hospital or his duly appointed substitute, with the probate court or municipal officers, stating that a person is mentally ill and requesting care and treatment for an indeterminate period. The petition shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a reputable physician stating that he has examined the person within the previous 5 days or that the person has refused to submit to examination and that in his opinion the person is mentally ill and requires care and treatment in a mental hospital. Upon receipt of the petition and certificate, which shall not have been dated more than 10 days prior to receipt, the probate court or the municipal officers shall immediately appoint a time and place for hearing, and shall cause to be

given in hand to the person alleged to be mentally ill at least 48 hours prior to the time appointed for hearing a notice stating the time and place and purpose of the hearing and that the person has a right to be present and to be heard at the hearing, and to be represented by counsel, if he so desires. A true copy of this notice shall be sent by registered mail to the person signing the petition.

Sec. 103-F. Procedure before probate court or municipal officers. The hearing before the probate court or the municipal officers shall be as in the case of hearings before the probate court following emergency detention as provided in sections 103-C and 103-D. If the person alleged to be mentally ill refuses to submit to examination by 2 physicians, then the court or the municipal officers shall so order him. After hearing and upon consideration of the evidence, the order of hospitalization shall issue as provided in section 103-D. If the person is found to be mentally ill, then the probate court or the municipal officials shall order him to be taken to the mental hospital at the expense of the municipality in which he resided or was found. He shall be accompanied by a true copy of the order of the probate court or municipal officers together with a statement of facts satisfactory to the Department in regard to the financial ability of such patient or any of his relatives legally liable for his support, and a brief report of any facts regarding the behavior of the person which would be of value to the hospital in treating him.'

Sec. 2. R. S., c. 27, §§ 104 - 113, repealed. Sections 104 to 113, inclusive, of chapter 27 of the revised statutes are hereby repealed.