

HOUSE No. 90

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
190 PORTLAND STREET, BOSTON, MASS. 02114

October 28, 1975.

The Honorable Paul H. Guzzi
Secretary of the Commonwealth
State House
Boston, Mass. 02133

Dear Mr. Secretary: — Pursuant to the provision of G.L. c. 30, s. 33, I submit herewith, for the Department of Mental Health, recommendations for legislation together with drafts of the bills embodying the legislation recommended. The drafts of the bills have been submitted to the Counsel for the House of Representatives, as required by law.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. OKIN, M.D.,
Commissioner

PROPOSED 1976 LEGISLATION —
D.M.H. (AND REASONS THEREFOR)

1. AN ACT REMOVING THE RESTRICTIONS ON THE TRANSFER AND COMMITMENT OF FEMALE MENTAL PATIENTS TO THE BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL.

This act would remove the restrictions that exist in the General Laws on the transfer and commitment of assaultive female patients to the Bridgewater State Hospital. The need for such legislation is the lack of secure facilities within the department for such patients. The transfer and commitment shall be effected only if it is court-ordered and if the commissioner has approved.

2. AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH TO RECEIVE CRIMINAL OFFENDER RECORD INFORMATION.

This act would designate the department as a criminal justice agency for the purpose of reviewing records when accepting employment applications for persons to be employed at its facilities and would allow persons providing treatment at Departmental facilities access to any criminal records of persons receiving care at such facilities.

3. AN ACT RELATIVE TO PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH.

This act would retain the continuity established between a patient and a Departmental employee during the period when a position must be filled as a result of Civil Service laws. It would allow the employee to gradually close out the treatment in a less traumatic fashion so that the patient could adjust to change of persons to be employed in such positions.

4. AN ACT MAKING CORRECTIVE CHANGES IN THE GENERAL LAWS SUBSTITUTING THE WORDS MENTALLY ILL FOR THE WORD INSANE.

This act merely strikes out the words insane which appear throughout the General Laws and replaces it with the correct term mentally ill to make it consistent with the present Mental Health Code.

5. AN ACT RELATIVE TO MAKING A CORRECTIVE CHANGE IN THE LAW GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN ESTATES OF IN-PATIENTS OF RESIDENTS.

This act represents a corrective change in the present informal voluntary administration of estates which limit was raised to \$2,000. However, the Departmental authority for administration was inadvertently left at \$1,000. This bill merely reflects such change.

The first part of the paper discusses the general theory of the subject. It is shown that the theory is based on the principle of least action. The action is defined as the integral of the Lagrangian over time. The Lagrangian is a function of the coordinates and velocities. The equations of motion are derived from the principle of least action. It is shown that the equations of motion are equivalent to the Euler-Lagrange equations. The second part of the paper discusses the application of the theory to the case of a particle in a potential. It is shown that the action is stationary for the path of the particle. The action is a function of the coordinates and velocities. The equations of motion are derived from the principle of least action. It is shown that the equations of motion are equivalent to the Euler-Lagrange equations.

The third part of the paper discusses the application of the theory to the case of a particle in a magnetic field. It is shown that the action is stationary for the path of the particle. The action is a function of the coordinates and velocities. The equations of motion are derived from the principle of least action. It is shown that the equations of motion are equivalent to the Euler-Lagrange equations. The fourth part of the paper discusses the application of the theory to the case of a particle in a gravitational field. It is shown that the action is stationary for the path of the particle. The action is a function of the coordinates and velocities. The equations of motion are derived from the principle of least action. It is shown that the equations of motion are equivalent to the Euler-Lagrange equations.

The fifth part of the paper discusses the application of the theory to the case of a particle in a time-varying potential. It is shown that the action is stationary for the path of the particle. The action is a function of the coordinates and velocities. The equations of motion are derived from the principle of least action. It is shown that the equations of motion are equivalent to the Euler-Lagrange equations. The sixth part of the paper discusses the application of the theory to the case of a particle in a time-varying magnetic field. It is shown that the action is stationary for the path of the particle. The action is a function of the coordinates and velocities. The equations of motion are derived from the principle of least action. It is shown that the equations of motion are equivalent to the Euler-Lagrange equations.