

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

(New Draft of H.P. 1655, L.D. 2185)

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

Legislative Document

No. 2439

H P 1844

House of Representatives, April 6, 1984

Reported by the Majority from the Committee on Judiciary and printed under Joint Rule 2.

Original bill presented by Representative Brannigan of Portland.

Cosponsored by Representative Benoit of So. Portland, Senator Brown of Washington and Representative Livesay of Brunswick.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR

AN ACT to Amend the Laws Regarding Bail

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

Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §§813 and 814 are enacted to read:

§813. State's attorney present at proceedings

An attorney for the State shall be present at all proceedings pursuant to Maine District Court Criminal Rule 5 and Maine Rule of Criminal Procedure Rule 5 in the District Court with respect to all persons presented on a charging instrument alleging violations of crimes which constitute murder or a Class A, Class B or Class C crime.

§814. Opportunity for State to present relevant evidence

1 A Judge of the District Court or Justice of the
2 Supreme Judicial or Superior Courts or bail commis-
3 sioner, before making a determination as to whether
4 or not to admit a person accused of murder or a Class
5 A, Class B or Class C crime to bail, shall afford the
6 attorney for the State or a law enforcement officer
7 familiar with the charges to present any evidence
8 relevant to bail considerations.

9 Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §851, as amended by PL 1965, c.
10 356, §33, is further amended by adding at the end a
11 new paragraph to read:

12 Any person who offers real estate as surety for
13 the appearance before a court of a person accused of
14 murder or a Class A, Class B or Class C crime shall
15 be required to file a bail lien with the register of
16 deeds in the county where the real estate lies. If
17 the accused is to be bailed prior to his appearance
18 in a court for the first time, the person offering
19 that real estate shall file a copy of the lien att-
20 testified by the register of deeds, stating the book and
21 page number at which the lien is recorded, on the
22 next business day after which the real estate is so
23 offered. If the accused is bailed after having ap-
24 peared in court for the first time, the suspect shall
25 not be released from custody until the person so of-
26 fering his real estate has filed with the court, with
27 whom the bail is posted, a copy of the lien attested
28 by the register of deeds, stating the book and page
29 number at which the lien is recorded. If a suspect
30 is released from custody prior to his first appear-
31 ance in court upon a person offering real estate as
32 surety and that person fails to file a duly attested
33 copy of the lien required by this section within the
34 prescribed time limits, the suspect may be taken into
35 custody without the issuance of further process and
36 shall be held as though the surety had not offered
37 his real estate as surety. The person filing the
38 lien is responsible for a fee to be paid to the reg-
39 ister of deeds for receiving, recording and indexing
40 the bail lien and for discharge of the bail lien as
41 provided in Title 33, chapter 11, subchapter IV.

42 Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §942, sub-§1-A, as enacted by PL
43 1983, c. 429, §2, is amended to read:

1 1-A. Denial of release on personal recognizance
2 or unsecured bond; statement required. If the ac-
3 cused is not released on his personal recognizance or
4 on execution of an unsecured bond, the justice, judge
5 or bail commissioner admitting the accused to bail,
6 shall state in writing why release on personal recog-
7 nizance is not appropriate. If a person accused of a
8 Class A, Class B or Class C crime is released on his
9 personal recognizance or on execution of an unsecured
10 bond, the justice, judge or bail commissioner shall
11 state on the record or in writing why release on per-
12 sonal recognizance or unsecured bond was appropriate.

13 Sec. 4. 15 MRSA §942, sub-§5 is enacted to read:

14 5. Violation of a condition of release. Any
15 person charged with an offense who has been ordered
16 released pending trial who violates a condition of
17 release is guilty of a Class E crime.

18 Sec. 5. 17-A MRSA §15, sub-§1, ¶A, as amended by
19 PL 1983, c. 450, §1, is further amended to read:

20 A. Any person who he has probable cause to be-
21 lieve has committed or is committing:

- 22 (1) Murder;
- 23 (2) Any Class A, Class B or Class C crime;
- 24 (3) Assault while hunting;
- 25 (4) Any offense defined in chapter 45;
- 26 (5) Assault, if the officer reasonably be-
27 lieves that the person may cause injury to
28 others unless immediately arrested;
- 29 (5-A) Assault, criminal threatening,
30 terrorizing or reckless conduct, if the of-
31 ficer reasonably believes that the person
32 and the victim are family or household mem-
33 bers, as defined in Title 15, section 301;
- 34 (6) Theft as defined in section 357, when
35 the value of the services is \$1,000 or less,
36 if the officer reasonably believes that the

1 person will not be apprehended unless imme-
2 diately arrested;

3 (7) Forgery, if the officer reasonably be-
4 lieves that the person will not be appre-
5 hended unless immediately arrested; or

6 (8) Negotiating a worthless instrument, if
7 the officer reasonably believes that the
8 person will not be apprehended unless imme-
9 diately arrested; and or

10 (9) Violation of a condition of release in
11 violation of Title 15, section 942, subsec-
12 tion 5; and

13 Sec. 6. 33 MRSA §751, sub-§14-A is enacted to
14 read:

15 14-A. Bail liens. Receiving, recording and in-
16 dexing any bail lien or discharge thereof, the sum of
17 \$5 each; and

18 Sec. 7. Study. In order to ensure the availa-
19 bility of accurate and complete criminal history
20 record information to allow criminal justice offi-
21 cials to make informed decisions, the Department of
22 Public Safety is directed to study the systems, meth-
23 ods and purposes for reporting and disseminating
24 criminal history record information. The department
25 shall submit a report, together with any suggested
26 legislation, to the Legislature by November 1, 1984.
27 The report shall determine the needs of the State in
28 regard to receiving and disseminating criminal histo-
29 ry record information, assess the current delivery
30 system for criminal history records and make recom-
31 mendations concerning the establishment and implemen-
32 tation of a criminal history record information sys-
33 tem which will adequately meet the needs of the State
34 to provide accurate and complete criminal history
35 record information in a timely and efficient manner.
36 The department shall specifically evaluate the desir-
37 ability of establishing a computer-based information
38 system for law enforcement agencies throughout the
39 State. The department shall consult with the various
40 state agencies involved in collecting, disseminating
41 and receiving criminal history record information,

including, but not limited to, local and state law enforcement agencies, sheriffs' offices, state prosecutorial agencies and the court system.

STATEMENT OF FACT

The new draft provides for the following:

Section 1 requires an attorney for the State to be present at all arraignments and initial appearances for murder or Class A, Class B or Class C crimes. The new draft clarifies the language.

Section 1 also provides for an opportunity for an attorney for the State or a law enforcement officer familiar with the charges to present any evidence relevant to bail considerations at the time bail is set.

The new draft deletes the requirement that a criminal history record be received prior to setting bails and defers that issue to the study in section 7 dealing with the establishment of a system to get accurate criminal history record information to bail proceedings.

Section 2 originally required that when real estate is used as a surety for bail in cases involving murder or a Class A, Class B or Class C crime, it shall be recorded with the register of deeds as a bail lien. The new draft clarifies that language and, in conjunction with section 6, establishes a fee for recording and discharging the lien and designates who is responsible for payment of that lien. The new draft also provides that persons can be taken back into custody without issuance of further process if the lien is not filed in conformity with the statute.

Section 3 provides that a judge who releases a person accused of a Class A, Class B or Class C crime on personal recognizance or on execution of a secured bond shall state in writing why release was appropriate. The new draft also allows this statement to be made "on the record" in case the proceeding is recorded.

1 Section 4 provides that any person charged with
2 violation of a condition of release is guilty of a
3 Class E crime, the provision to automatically revoke
4 bail is deleted. It is not necessary as the viola-
5 tion of or condition of bail will subject the person
6 to arrest on those charges.

7 Section 5 provides that this arrest may be made
8 without a warrant. Without this provision, persons
9 who violate conditions of release, such as "no con-
10 tact with a sex victim," cannot be arrested without a
11 warrant unless the crime occurs in an officer's pres-
12 ence, an unfortunate result.

13 Section 7 directs the Department of Public Safety
14 to study the needs of the State in regard to criminal
15 history record information dissemination and report
16 to the Legislature on the establishment and implemen-
17 tation of a system designed to provide complete and
18 accurate information to law enforcement agencies.

19

6460032484