MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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FIRST REGULAR SESSION

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

Legislative Document

NO. 375

H.P. 290 House of Representatives, February 17, 1987 Reported by Representative PARADIS for the Secretary of State pursuant to Title 29, Section 2202.

Reference to the Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary suggested and printing ordered under Joint Rule 18.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

STATE OF MAINE

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

2	AN ACT to implement Administrative Adjudication of Traffic Infractions.
4 5	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
6 7	Sec. 1. 4 MRSA §164, sub-§12, ¶A, as repealed and replaced by PL 1969, c. 299, is amended to read:
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. Traffic offense shall mean means any violation of a statute law, ordinance or regulation relating to the operation or use of motor vehicles and any violation of a statute law, ordinance or regulation relating to the use of streets and highways by pedestrians or by the operation or use of any other vehicle, except for those offenses under the authority of the Secretary of State pursuant to Title 29, section 2202.

- Sec. 2. 4 MRSA §164, sub-§12, ¶C, as amended by
 PL 1975, c. 408, §18, is repealed.
- 3 Sec. 3. 4 MRSA §171-A, as enacted by PL 1975, c.
 4 731, §4, is amended to read:

§171-A. Civil violation complaints

6 When complaint is made to the proper officer of 7 the District Court charging a person with the commission of a traffie infraction or some other civil vio-8 9 lation, such the officer of the District Court 10 cause to be served upon the person a Uniform Traffie 11 Ticket and Complaint or other process in such form 12 and under such circumstances as the Supreme Judicial 13 Court shall by rule provide.

14 Sec. 4. 4 MRSA §173-A, as amended by PL 1985, c. 15 481, Pt. A, §5, is further amended to read:

16 §173-A. Costs taxable for the State in civil viola-17 tion proceedings

Costs taxable for the State in civil violation of traffic infraction proceedings shall be as follows: Unless the defendant shows that his failure to pay was neither intentional nor knowing nor due to a failure on his part to make a good faith effort to obtain the funds required for the payment, for failure to pay a fine, imposed for the commission of a civil violation of traffic infraction within 30 days of entry of judgment, \$25 in costs shall be taxed.

Sec. 5. 4 MRSA §176, as amended by PL 1975, c.
 430, §18, is further amended to read:

§176. Fees for entering an appeal

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No Judge of a District Court division shall may demand or receive any fees for entering an appeal or admitting to bail to prosecute it, in a criminal er traffic infraction case. The legal fees therefor may be taxed in the bill of costs, and certified and paid like other fees.

Sec. 6. 28 MRSA §1002, as amended by PL 1981, c. 253, §§1 and 2, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

3	Upon adjudication of any traffic infraction under
4	section 1001, the Secretary of State shall suspend
5	the operator's license, right to operate and right to
6	obtain a license of that person for a minimum period
7	of 20 days and may suspend the license for a period
8	not to exceed 60 days. He shall also assign demerit
9	points according to Title 29, section 2241, subsec-
10	tion 2.

§1002.

violation

Suspension of minor operator's license for

- 11 It is intended that the penalty defined in this 12 section shall be the sole and exclusive penalty for 13 the adjudication for this traffic infraction.
- 14 Sec. 7. 28 MRSA §1003, as amended by PL 1975, c. 15 731, §18, is repealed.
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 1. Adjudication. "Adjudication" shall mean means
 19 a finding by a judge of the District Court or the
 20 Secretary of State that a person has committed a
 21 traffic infraction, and shall include the entry of a
 22 plea an answer, by a person charged with the commis23 sion of a traffic infraction, admitting the infrac24 tion charged.
- Sec. 9. 29 MRSA §1, sub-§17-C, as amended by PL 1975, c. 731, §20, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 28 17-C. Traffic infraction. "Traffic infraction" 29 means any violation of any provision of this Title, or of any rules established in this Title, not ex-30 pressly defined as a crime, and otherwise not punish-31 32 able by incarceration or by a fine of more than \$250. The penalty therefor shall not be deemed for any pur-33 pose a penal or criminal punishment. There shall be 34 no right to a trial by jury for a traffic infraction. 35
- 36 Sec. 10. 29 MRSA §2184, sub-§1, ¶E, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 679, §43, is amended to read:

- 1 E. Has failed to appear or answer before 2 Secretary of State or in court pursuant to any 3 notice or order specified in section 2203 4 2301-A.
- 5 Sec. 11. 29 MRSA §2201, as enacted by PL 1985, 6 c. 800, §1, is amended to read:
- 7 §2201. Transfer of authority to adjudicate traffic 8 infractions
- 9 The authority to adjudicate the commission of traffic infractions, as defined by section 1, subsec-10 tion 17-C, is transferred from the District Court to 11 12 the Secretary of State effective January 1, 1988 13 1989.
- Sec. 12. 29 MRSA $\S 2202$, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 800, $\S 1$, is repealed and the following enacted in 14 15 16 its place:
- 17 §2202. Administrative adjudication of traffic in-18 fractions
- 1. Jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any inconsist-19 ent provisions of law, all violations of this Title 20 defined as a traffic infraction by section 1, subsec-21 22 tion 17-C, and any violation of Title 28, section 23 1001, shall be heard and determined administratively by the Secretary of State, except as provided in sub-

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read:

25 section 2. 26 2. Jurisdiction of District Court. The District 27 Court shall retain jurisdiction over any traffic in-28

fraction proceedings alleged to have been committed

- 29 prior to January 1, 1989. 30 Sec. 13. 29 MRSA §§2203 to 2206 are enacted to
- 32 §2203. Traffic citation; answer; failure to answer
- 1. Traffic citation. The Secretary of State, 33 with the advice of the Chief Judge of the District Court, is authorized to prescribe the form for a 34
- 35 traffic citation to be used by every law enforcement 36 37 agency in this State for all traffic infraction vio-

lations of this Title and Title 28, section 1001.
Section 2300, subsections 3, 4 and 5, apply to any traffic citation prescribed by the Secretary of State.

- 2. Answer. Any person who receives a traffic citation for a violation described in section 2202, subsection 1, shall answer the traffic citation by the date and in the manner specified in the citation. An answer to the traffic citation may be made as provided in paragraph A or B.
 - Any person charged with any traffic infraction as defined in this section may file a waiver of hearing in person or by mail before the Secretary of State at the Division of Motor Vehicles or at any branch of that division and enter a plea admitting the infraction charged and pay the fine established for the infraction charged. person entering a plea admitting the infraction charged shall be informed of his rights, including his right to a hearing, that his signature to a plea admitting the infraction charged will have the same effect as an adjudication of having committed the infraction, and that the record of adjudication will become part of his permanent record as maintained by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall not accept an admission by waiver without provision for payment of the fine.
 - B. If the person charged with any traffic infraction denies, either in person or by mail, part or all of the violation as charged on the traffic citation, he shall be required to appear at a hearing as provided in section 2204 and the Secretary of State shall notify that person of the hearing.
- 3. Failure to answer, appear or pay fine. If the person charged with the traffic infraction fails to answer the traffic citation, fails to appear at a hearing or fails to pay any fine as provided in this chapter, the Secretary of State shall suspend, without a preliminary hearing, the license or permit, right to operate motor vehicles in this State, right to apply for or obtain a license and may suspend any

and all motor vehicle registrations registered to that person. The suspension shall remain in effect until the person answers the traffic citation or appears at a hearing as required.

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- §2204. Schedule of fines; fine amount on traffic citation; collection of fines
- 7 1. Schedule of fines. The Secretary of State
 8 shall by rule establish a schedule of the amount of
 9 fines to be imposed for each violation of this Title
 10 defined as a traffic infraction by section 1, subsec11 tion 17-C. The order of the Secretary of State es12 tablishing the fine schedules shall be prominently
 13 posted in the place where fines are paid.
- 2. Fine amount on traffic citation. Every law enforcement office shall indicate the scheduled fine amount on each traffic citation before delivering that traffic citation to a person. The fine amount shall be determined by reference to the rule of the Secretary of State establishing fine schedules for traffic infractions pursuant to this section.
- 21 3. Collection of fines. All fines collected by
 22 the Secretary of State for traffic infractions shall
 23 be transmitted immediately to the Treasurer of State.
 24 The Treasurer of State shall credit 76% of fines collected to the General Fund and shall credit 24% to
 26 the Highway Fund.
- 27 §2205. Hearings; determinations; penalties
- 28 1. Hearings. Every hearing for the adjudication of a traffic infraction, except as provided in sec-29 tion 2202, subsection 2, shall be held before a traf-30 31 fic violation adjudicator of the Division of Motor 32 Vehicles at the nearest hearing location to where the 33 infraction is alleged to have occurred. The burden of proof shall be upon the State and no charge may be 34 35 established except by a preponderance of the evi-36 dence.
- 37 <u>2. Determinations. After due consideration of</u>
 38 the evidence and arguments offered in a contested
 39 case, the traffic violation adjudicator shall deter40 mine whether the charges have been established. When

- the charges have not been established, a decision dismissing the charges shall be entered. When a determination is made that a charge has been established or if an answer admitting the charge has been received, the appropriate decision shall be entered in the records of the Secretary of State.
- 7 3. Penalty. A decision entered after the 8 ceipt of an answer admitting a charge or a decision 9 that a charge has been established shall be civil in 10 nature. The traffic violation adjudicator may in-11 clude in such decision an imposition of any fine 12 exceeding the amount provided pursuant to section 2204 and may order the suspension or revocation of any license or vehicle registration. No decision may 13 14 15 include an imprisonment penalty.

§2206. Compensation for law enforcement

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- All law enforcement officers appearing for a hearing before the Secretary of State at times other than their regular working hours, at the request of the Secretary of State and whether or not they are called upon to give testimony, shall be compensated from the Highway Fund on an hourly basis equal to that established by the State for their range and step level.
- Sec. 14. 29 MRSA §2300, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1975, c. 731, §75, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
 - 4. When a lawful complaint. In the event that:
- 29 A. The traffic citation provided under this sec-30 tion includes information and is sworn to as required under the general laws of this State in 31 32 respect to a complaint charging commission of the 33 criminal offense alleged in the citation to 34 been committed, that citation, when filed with a 35 court having jurisdiction, shall be considered 36 lawful complaint for the purpose of the commencement of the prosecution of a criminal action under this Title; or 37 38
 - B. The traffic citation provided under this section or section 2203 includes information and is

- 1 signed by a law enforcement officer in respect to a complaint charging commission of the traffic 3 infraction alleged in the citation to have 4 committed, that citation, when filed with the 5 Secretary of State, shall be considered a lawful 6 complaint for the purpose of the commencement of 7 any traffic infraction proceeding under this 8 tle. 9 Sec. 15. 29 MRSA §2300-A is enacted to read:
 - §2300-A. Traffic infraction complaints
- 11 When a complaint is made to the Secretary of 12 State charging a person with the commission of 13 traffic infraction, the Secretary of State or his deputy shall cause a traffic citation to be served 14 15 upon the person by one of his designees or by any of-
- ficer charged with enforcing traffic infraction laws. 17 §2302, as amended by PL 1985, Sec. 16. 29 MRSA 18 c. 812, Pt. B, §7, is further amended to read:
- 19 §2302. Jurisdiction

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21 and exclusive jurisdiction 22 presecutions adjudications for traffic infractions as provided in section 2202, subsection 1. The District 23 24 Court shall have original and concurrent jurisdiction 25 with the Superior Court over all prosecutions for any other violations of this Title, except Class C or 26

The District Court Secretary of State shall

have

- 27 greater crimes, in which case, District Court 28 diction shall be subject to Title 4, section 152. 29 All fines and forfeitures collected under this Title 30 shall accrue to the General Fund, except as otherwise 31 provided in section 2204, subsection 3, and except 32 for fines and forfeitures collected under sections 244, 1611, 1654, 1656, 1701 and 1753, only \$5 or 13%, whichever is the greater, of each fine or forfeiture 33 34 35 collected through the District Court, shall accrue to
- 38 Sec. 17. 29 MRSA §2306, as amended by PL 39 c. 679, §60, is further amended to read:

the General Fund and the balance thereof shall accrue

to the General Highway Fund.

If a person adjudicated to have committed a traffic infraction, except for a violation of section 1312-C, appeals from the adjudication of the trial court, or the Secretary of State, the execution of any suspension of his license and right to operate a motor vehicle shall be stayed until disposition on appeal or withdrawal of the appeal, unless good cause is shown why he should not be allowed to retain his license or right to operate. A stay of execution of any suspension imposed pursuant to section 1312-C shall be governed by section 1312-D.

- Sec. 18. 30 MRSA §2151, sub-§2, ¶C, as amended by PL 1975, c. 430, §69, is further amended to read:
- 15 C. Setting off portions of its public ways for sidewalks and regulating their use; providing for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks by the owner, occupant or agent having charge of the abutting property; establishing crosswalks and safety zones for pedestrians; and regulating pedestrian traffic in the public ways.
 - (1) The municipal officers may by resolution establish a method by which pedestrians charged with the violation of regulations for their protection on the public ways may waive all court action by payment of specified fees within stated periods of time; and
 - (2) Any violation of any ordinance authorized by this paragraph shall be a traffic infraction civil violation.
 - Sec. 19. 30 MRSA §2151, sub-§2, ¶D, as amended by PL 1979, c. 371, §2, is further amended to read:
 - D. Providing for the installation, maintenance and policing of parking meters on any public way or public parking area; providing the fact that a vehicle is in a metered parking space when the time signal on the parking meter for such that space indicates no parking permitted without the deposit of a coin or coins shall be prima facie evidence that said the vehicle has been parked in

said that parking space longer than the lawfully permitted period; providing the fact that a vehicle is unlawfully parked shall be prima facie evidence of the unlawful parking of such that vehicle by the person in whose name such the vehicle is registered; establishing reasonable charges for metered parking.

- (1) The revenue collected from parking meters shall be used to purchase, maintain and police the meters; to construct and maintain public ways; to acquire, construct, maintain and operate public parking areas; and for no other purpose;
 - (2) Any motor vehicle registered by a handicapped person shall be exempt from any parking meter fare when said the vehicle properly displays special designating plates or placard issued in accordance with Title 29, sections 252 and 252-A, and shall be permitted to park a length of time which is not to exceed twice the time limit otherwise applicable;
- (3) Unlawful parking of a vehicle in violation of any ordinance authorized by this paragraph shall be a traffic infraction civil violation.
- Sec. 20. 30 MRSA §2151, sub-§3, ¶A, as amended by PL 1975, c. 430, §71, is further amended to read:
 - A. Regulating the operation of all vehicles in the public ways and on publicly owned property; providing the fact that a vehicle is unlawfully parked shall be prima facie evidence of the unlawful parking of such that vehicle by the person in whose name such the vehicle is registered.
 - (1) The municipal officers may by resolution establish a method by which persons charged with the violation of parking regulations may waive all court action by payment of specified fees within stated periods of time;

	1 2 3 4	(2) The municipal officers may by resolution establish specially designated parking areas for motor vehicles operated by handicapped persons: ; and
	5 6 7	(3) Any violation of any ordinance autho-rized by this paragraph shall be a traffie infraction.
,	8 9	Sec. 21. 30 MRSA $\S2151$, sub- $\S3$, \PB , as amended by PL 1975, c. 430, $\S72$, is further amended to read:
	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	B. Regulating, or establishing a licensing authority which may regulate, rates of fare, routes and standing places of vehicles for hire, except where jurisdiction rests with the Public Utilities Commission; requiring an owner or operator of a vehicle for hire to carry a liability insurance policy in amount and form satisfactory to the licensing authority as a condition precedent to the granting of a license to operate. Any violation by the owner or operator of a vehicle for hire of any ordinance authorized by this paragraph shall be a traffic infraction civil violation; Sec. 22. Allocation. The following funds are
	24 25	allocated from the Highway Fund to carry out the purposes of this Act.
	26	<u>1987-88</u> <u>1988-89</u>
	27 28	SECRETARY OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
	29 30	Division of Motor Vehicles
	31 32 33 34	Positions (1) (28) Personal Services \$16,125 \$454,298 All Other 870 307,881 Capital Expenditures 5,480 156,491
	35 36	Total \$22,475 \$918,670

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2 Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29, section 3 2202, enacted by Public Law Chapter 800 passed in the 4 Second Regular Session of the 112th Legislature, rects the Secretary of State and Administrative Of-5 6 fice of the Court to develop and to submit to the 7 First Regular Session of the 113th Legislature legislation detailing a transfer of jurisdiction to adjudicate traffic infractions from the District Court to 8 9 10 the Secretary of State. This bill is the result that Legislative directive. 11 The Secretary of State 12 and Administrative Office of the Court prepared by 13 the bill, with cooperation from representatives of 14 the District Court, law enforcement officials, 15 prosecutors and attorneys.

Under this bill's provisions, traffic offenses set forth in Title 29 and Title 28, section 1001, transportation of liquor by a minor, are retained as "traffic infractions", violations of which are to be adjudicated before the Secretary of State. These administrative adjudications will be governed by provisions of the Maine Administrative Procedures Act, Title 5, sections 8001 to 11008. Other offenses now defined as "traffic infractions" are redefined as civil violations, and the District Court retains jurisdiction over them.

Sections 1 and 2 of the bill amend and repeal certain provisions of Title 4, section 164, governing operation of the District Court's Traffic Violation Bureau, consistent with the transfer of jurisdiction

31 over traffic infractions.

32 Section 3 amends Title 4, section 171-A, to clar-33 ify the new division of authority between the Dis-34 trict Court and Secretary of State for process re-35 garding civil violations and traffic infractions.

Sections 4 and 5 delete references to traffic infractions in Title 4, sections 173-A and 176, which respectively govern costs taxable to the State and fees for entering appeals in court cases.

Section 6 repeals and replaces Title 28, section

1 1002, so that only the Secretary of State can penalize violation of the traffic infraction defined in
Title 28, section 1001, transportation of liquor by a
minor.

Section 7 repeals Title 28, section 1003, which
is the law governing appeal from the traffic infrac-

is the law governing appeal from the traffic infraction defined in Title 28, section 1001. That appeal will be governed by Title 29, section 2306, as amended by section 19 of this bill.

Sections 8 and 9 amend the definitions of "adjudication" and "traffic infraction" to make their meanings consistent with the adjudicatory authority of the Secretary of State.

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Section 10 amends the criminal operating after suspension law, Title 29, section 2184, to make clear that license suspension for failure to answer or appear in a traffic infraction case may be the basis for prosecution.

Section 11 makes the transfer of authority to adjudicate traffic infractions, from the District Court to the Secretary of State, effective January 1, 1989.

Section 12 accomplishes the transfer of jurisdiction over adjudication of traffic infractions from the District Court to the Secretary of State, except for proceedings commenced before January 1, 1989.

Section 13, which is Title 29, section 2203, tablishes that the Secretary of State shall prescribe the form for charging instruments in cases involving traffic infractions. It sets forth the procedure for admission of a traffic infraction and payment of fine in person or by mail. It requires a hearing before the Secretary of State of any traffic infraction for which the offense has been denied. It provides the penalty for failure to answer a traffic infraction complaint or to pay a fine levied traffic infraction offense. Title 29, section 2204, of the bill, grants the Secretary of State authority to establish by rule a schedule of monetary penalties for traffic infractions, requires that fine amounts be included on charging instruments and provides disposition of money collected. Title 29, section

- 2205, of the bill, provides that hearings on traffic infractions be held before officials of the Division of Motor Vehicles, places the burden of proof in those cases on the State by a preponderance of the evidence and provides for the imposition of penalties in those cases.
- 7 Section 14 repeals and replaces Title 29, section 2300, subsection 4, to provide requirements for a lawful complaint for either a traffic infraction or a criminal offense defined in Title 29. Requirement that a complaint for a traffic infraction be sworn to 12 is eliminated.
- Section 15 enacts Title 29, section 2300-A, which provides authority to the Secretary of State for process of traffic information complaints.
- Section 16 amends Title 29, section 2302, to make its grants of jurisdiction consistent with the purposes of this bill.
- Section 17 amends Title 29, section 2306, to include adjudications of traffic infractions by the Secretary of State in the law governing appeals.
- Sections 18, 19, 20 and 21 redefine traffic infractions set forth in Title 30 as civil violations. They will be prosecuted in the District Court pursuant to District Court Civil Rule 80H.
- Section 22 provides for an allocation of funds.
 The cost of the program established by the bill will
 be offset by increasing the traffic fine schedule
 24%. It is estimated that this increase will provide
 additional revenue of \$1.2 million a year.
- 31 1857020787