MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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(Emergency) FIRST REGULAR SESSION

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

Legislative Document

No. 1302

S.P. 422

In Senate, April 21, 1987

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN, Secretary of the Senate Presented by Senator BRANNIGAN of Cumberland. Cosponsored by Representative PARADIS of Augusta, Senator BLACK of Cumberland, Representative COTE of Auburn.

STATE OF MAINE

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

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AN ACT to Modify the State's Appeal Law to Permit Appeals of Adverse Intermediate Appellate Court Rulings by the State.

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Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

8 9 10 Whereas, the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, section 2115-A, does not presently allow the State to take an appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court, sitting as the Law Court, from the vacation of an underlying

11 12 as the Law Court, from the vacation of an underlying criminal judgment in whole or in part by the Superior Court sitting as an appellate court relative to Dis-

trict Court criminal cases appealed by an aggrieved defendant pursuant to Title 15, sections 2111 and 2114; and

- Whereas, this disability exists because, by oversight, the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, section
 2115-A, was not adjusted to accommodate the single
 trial procedure instituted in 1981 for Class D and
 Class E criminal proceedings, a procedure replacing
 the de novo trial; and
- Whereas, this disability has and will continue to result in serious prejudice to the State; and
- 9 Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, 10 these facts create an emergency within the meaning of 11 the Constitution of Maine and require the following 12 legislation as immediately necessary for the preser-13 vation of the public peace, health and safety; now, 14 therefore,
- Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
- 17 Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §2115-A, sub-§2-A is enacted to read:
- 2-A. Appeals from an adverse decision of the Su-19 20 perior Court sitting as an appellate court relative to District Court criminal cases. If an appeal to 21 22 the Superior Court by an aggrieved defendant from a 23 judgment of the District Court results in the vacat-24 ing of the underlying criminal judgment in whole or in part, an appeal may be taken by the State from the 25 26 adverse decision of the Superior Court to the 27 Court.
 - Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §2115-A, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1983, c. 105, is further amended to read:

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- 4. Time. An appeal taken pursuant to subsection l or, 2 or 2-A shall be taken within 20 days after the entry of the order or such further time as may be granted by the court pursuant to a rule of court, and an appeal taken pursuant to subsection l shall also be taken before the defendant has been placed in jeopardy. An appeal taken pursuant to this subsection shall be diligently prosecuted.
- 38 Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §2115-A, sub-§5, as enacted by 39 PL 1979, c. 343, §2, is amended to read:

	1 2 3 4 5	5. Approval of Attorney General. In any appeal taken pursuant to subsections subsection 1 or, 2 or 2-A, the written approval of the Attorney General shall be required; provided that if the attorney for the State filing the notice of appeal states in the
<u>.</u>	6 7 8	notice that the Attorney General has orally stated that the approval will be granted, the written approval may be filed at a later date.
	9 10 11	Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.
17	12	STATEMENT OF FACT
	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	When the Superior Court is utilized as an intermediate appellate court for appeals initiated by aggrieved defendants pursuant to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, sections 21ll and 21l4 (Supp. 1986-87), Maine District Court Criminal Rules 37(a), (c) and (d) and Maine Rules of Criminal Procedure 93, the State is presently without access to the Supreme Judicial Court, sitting as the Law Court, if that intermediate appellate court vacates the underlying criminal judgment in whole or in part. This disability exists because, at the time the de novo trial
	24 25 26 27	procedure for Class D and Class E criminal proceedings was abandoned in favor of the present single trial procedure, the necessity to amend section 2115-A was overlooked.