## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1	L.D. 2395
2	(Filing No. H- 669)
3 4 5 6	STATE OF MAINE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 113TH LEGISLATURE SECOND REGULAR SESSION
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7 8	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H.P. 1746, L.D. 2395, Bill, "AN ACT to Strengthen the Drunk Driving Laws."
9 10 11	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting in its place the following:
12 13	'Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §152, as amended by PL 1979, c. 663, §87, is further amended to read:
14	§152. Fresh pursuit defined
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	The term "fresh pursuit" as used in this chapter includes fresh pursuit as defined by the common law, and the pursuit of a person who has committed a crime punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment equal to or exceeding one year or, who is reasonably suspected of having committed such a crime or who is reasonably suspected of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs. It shall include the pursuit of a person
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	suspected of having committed a supposed crime punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment equal to or exceeding one year, though no such crime has actually been committed, if there is reasonable ground for believing that such a crime has been committed. Fresh pursuit as used herein in this chapter shall not necessarily imply instant pursuit, but pursuit without unreasonable delay.

Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §154, as amended by PL 1979, c.

- 1 663, §88, is further amended to read:
- 2 §154. Arrest; exception

3 Any member of a duly organized state, county or municipal police unit of another state of the United States, who enters this State in fresh pursuit and continues within this State in such fresh pursuit of a 5 6 person in order to arrest him on the ground that he is 7 believed to have committed, in such other state, a crime punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment 8 9 equal to or exceeding one year or to have operated a 10 motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs in such other state, shall have the same authority to arrest and hold such person in custody as has any member of any duly 11 12 13 14 15 organized state, county or municipal police unit of this State to arrest and hold in custody a person on 16 17 the ground that he is believed to have committed such 18 a crime or operated a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs in this State. This section shall not be construed so as to 19 20 make unlawful any arrest in this State which would otherwise be lawful. 21 22

Sec. 3. 16 MRSA §357, as amended by PL 1973, c. 788, §66, is further amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:

Notwithstanding this section, the result of a laboratory or any other test kept by a hospital or other medical facility, which reflects blood-alcohol concentration, shall not be excluded as evidence in a 26 27 28 29 30 criminal or civil proceeding by reason of any claim of confidentiality or privilege and may be admitted 31 provided that the result is relevant and reliable evidence if the proceeding is one in which the operator of a motor vehicle or watercraft is alleged to have operated under the influence of intoxicating 32 33 34 35 36 liquor or drugs.

37 Sec. 4. 29 MRSA §540-A, as amended by PL 1985, 38 c. 539, §6, is repealed and the following enacted in 39 its place:

40 §540-A. Coded licenses

- 7 Prior convictions. The Secretary of State shall provide that the license of a person who has been convicted of operating under the influence of 8 9 intoxicating liquor, drugs or with an excessive blood-alcohol level within 6 years prior to the date 10 11 12 the license is issued, reissued or returned after a period of suspension, shall bear a coded notation 13 indicating that fact. For purposes of this subsection, a conviction of operating under the influence of intoxicating liquor, drugs or with an excessive blood-alcohol level has the same meaning as specified in section 2241-J, subsection 12. 14 15 16 17 18
- 1-A. Definition. For the purposes of this section, "operating or attempting to operate a motor vehicle with an excessive blood-alcohol level" means operating or attempting to operate a motor vehicle while having  $\theta = 10\%$  0.08% or more by weight of alcohol in the blood.
- 28 Sec. 6. 29 MRSA \$1311-A, sub-\$3, ¶A, as 29 repealed and replaced by PL 1983, c. 850, \$1, is 30 amended to read:
- 31 A. A law enforcement officer who arrests or, summons or conducts an investigation which results 32 33 in criminal charges against any person for 34 operating or attempting to operate a motor vehicle 35 with an excessive blood-alcohol level shall immediately forward to the Secretary of State a report, under oath of all information relevant to 36 37 the enforcement action, including information which adequately identifies the person arrested 38 39 40 or, summonsed or charged, a statement of the

- officer's grounds for belief that the person committed the offense of operating or attempting to operate a motor vehicle with an excessive blood-alcohol level, and a certificate under section 1312, subsection 8, of the results of any blood-alcohol tests by a self-contained breath-alcohol testing apparatus which were conducted.
- 9 Sec. 7. 29 MRSA \$1311-A, sub-\$5-A, as repealed 10 and replaced by PL 1983, c. 850, \$1, is amended to 11 read:
- 5-A. Work-restricted license. Upon receipt by the Secretary of State of a petition for a work-restricted license by any person whose license or 12 13 14 15 right to operate a motor vehicle has been suspended pursuant to this section, the Secretary of State may 16 stay the suspension during a statutory suspension period and issue a work-restricted license. The issuance of such a license shall be conditioned upon a showing by the petitioner by clear and convincing evidence that such a license is necessary to operate a 17 18 19 20 21 22 motor vehicle between the residence and a place of 23 employment or to operate a motor vehicle in the scope of employment, or both, as determined by the Secretary of State and, that no alternative means of transportation is available; and that the petitioner has not, within 6 years, been suspended: 24 25 26 27
- A. For failing to comply with the duty to submit to and complete a chemical test to determine blood-alcohol level;
- 31 B. Pursuant to this section; or
- 32 C. For a conviction of operating under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with an excessive blood-alcohol level or the corresponding juvenile offense.
- 36 Sec. 8. 29 MRSA §1311-A, sub-§8, ¶B, as 37 repealed and replaced by PL 1983, c. 850, §1, is 38 amended to read:
- 39 B. The scope of the hearing shall include

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H.P. 1746, L.D. 2395 whether, by a preponderance of the evidence: There was probable cause to believe that 2 3 the person was operating or attempting to operate a motor vehicle while having 0-10% 0.08% or more by weight of alcohol in his 5 blood; 6 7 (2) The person operated or attempted 8 operate a motor vehicle; and 9 time the person (3) Αt the had 10 0.08% or more by weight of alcohol in his blood. 11 MRSA 12 Sec. 9. 29 §1311-A, sub-§8, ¶D, as 13 repealed and replaced by PL 1983, c. 850, §1, is 14 amended to read: If it is determined after hearing that there 15 was not the requisite probable cause 16 for blood-alcohol test administration or that the person did not operate or attempt to operate a 17 18 motor vehicle while having $\theta = 10\%$ 0.08% or more by weight of alcohol in his blood, the suspension 19 20 21 shall be removed immediately and the Secretary of 22 State shall delete any record of the suspension. 23 Sec. 10. 29 MRSA \$1312, sub-\$1, as amended by PL 1983, c. 501, §1, is further amended to read: 24 25 Before any Prerequisites to tests. 26 specified is given, the law enforcement officer shall inform the person as to whom there is probable cause 27 28 that, if he fails to comply with the duty to submit to 29 and complete a test to determine the level of 30 blood-alcohol at the direction of the law enforcement officer, his license or permit to operate, his right to operate or his right to apply for or obtain a license will be suspended for 180 days or, in the 31 32 33 34 case of a 2nd or subsequent failure to submit to and 35 complete that test within a 6-year period, one year and the period of suspension shall be a minimum of 6 36

months and may be as long as 3 years. The officer should also inform the person that the failure to

comply with the duty to submit to a blood-alcohol test

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- shall be admissible in evidence against him at any 2 trial for operating under the influence of
- intoxicating liquor. 3
- 4 No test results may be excluded as evidence in any 5 proceeding before any administrative officer or court
- 6 of this State as a result of the failure of the law
- 7 enforcement officer to comply with this prerequisite.
- The only effects of the failure of the officer to 8
- comply with this prerequisite shall be as provided in subsections 2 and 8. 9
- 10
- 11 Sec. 11. 29 MRSA §1312, sub-§2, as amended by 12 PL 1983, c. 501, §2, is further amended to read:
- Hearing. If a person as to whom there is 13 probable cause fails to comply with the duty to submit to a test to determine his blood-alcohol level by 14 15 analysis of his blood or breath upon the request of a 16 law enforcement officer, no test may be given. The 17 18 Secretary of State, upon the receipt of a written 19 statement under oath from a law enforcement officer, 20 stating that the officer had probable cause to believe 21 that a person was operating or attempting to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and that the person failed to comply with the duty to submit to a test to determine 22 23 24 25 the blood-alcohol level by anaytsis analysis of his blood or breath, shall immediately notify the person, 26 in writing, as provided in section 2241, that his 27 28 license or permit, his right to operate and his right to apply for or obtain a license have been suspended. 29 The suspension shall be for a period of 180 days the first time the person fails to comply with the duty to 30 31 submit to the test and one year for each subsequent 32 33 failure to comply with the duty to submit to the test within a 6-year period. The written statement shall 34 be sent to the Secretary of State within 72 hours of 35 the failure to comply with the duty to submit to the 36 blood-alcohol test, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. If the statement is not sent within this time period, the Secretary of State shall nevertheless impose the suspension for failing to comply with the 37 38 39 40 41 duty to submit to a test, unless the delay has prejudiced the person's ability to prepare or 42 participate in the hearing described in this 43

- 1 subsection.
- If such person desires to have a hearing, he shall
- notify the Secretary of State within 10 days, in 3
- writing, of such desire. Any suspension shall remain
- in effect pending the outcome of such hearing, if
  - requested.
- The scope of such a hearing shall cover whether there was probable cause to believe that the individual was either attempting to operate or was operating under the influence of intoxicating liquor and whether he 7
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- 10 11
- failed to comply with the duty to submit to one of the
- 12
- blood-alcohol tests upon the request of a law enforcement officer. Any suspension in effect shall be removed if, after hearing, it is determined that the person who failed to submit to the test would not 13 14
- 15
- 16 have failed to submit but for the failure of the law
- enforcement officer to give either or both of 17
- 18 warnings required by subsection 1.
- If it is determined, after hearing, that there was not probable cause to believe that such person was either 19
- 20
- attempting to operate or was operating under the influence of intoxicating liquor or that the person 21
- 22
- did not fail to comply with the duty to submit to a blood-alcohol test, any suspension in effect shall be 23
- 24
- 25 removed immediately.
- 26 it is determined, after a hearing, that
- suspension in effect should be removed, the Secretary 27
- of State shall delete any record of the suspension and any record of his revocation of consent from that 28
- 29
- 30 person's driving record.
- 31 For the purposes of this section, a prior refusal or
- 32 revocation of consent to submit to a chemical test
- shall be a prior refusal or revocation of consent if it occurred within a 6-year period of the date of the 33
- 34
- most recent refusal or revocation of consent. 35
- 36 Sec. 12. 29 MRSA \$1312, sub-\$5, ¶B, as repealed 37 and replaced by PL 1971, c. 547, is amended to read:
- 38 If there was, at the time alleged, in excess of 0.05%, but less than  $\theta=\pm\theta$  0.08% by weight 39

- of alcohol in the defendant's blood, it is relevant evidence, but it is not to be given prima facie effect in indicating whether or not the defendant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor within the meaning of this section, but such fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether or not the defendant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.
- 13 C. For purposes of evidence in proceedings other than those arising under section 1312-B or 1312-C, it shall be presumed that a person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor when he has a blood-alcohol level of  $\theta \cdot 10\%$  or more by weight.
- 19 Sec. 14. 29 MRSA \$1312, sub-\$6, as amended by 20 PL 1985, c. 412, \$2, is further amended to read:
- 21 6. Administration of tests. Persons conducting 22 analysis of blood or breath for the purpose of 23 determining the blood-alcohol level shall be certified 24 for this purpose by the Department of Human Services 25 under certification standards to be set by that 26 department.
- Only a duly licensed physician, registered physician's assistant, registered nurse or a person certified by the Department of Human Services under certification standards to be set by that department, acting at the request of a law enforcement officer, may draw a specimen of blood for the purpose of determining the blood-alcohol level of a person who is complying with 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 the duty to submit to a blood-alcohol test. This limitation shall not apply to the taking of breath 35 specimens. When a person draws a specimen of blood at the request of a law enforcement officer, that person may issue a certificate which states that the person is in fact a duly licensed or certified person as 36 37 38 39 40 required by this paragraph and that the person

1	followed the proper procedure for drawing a specimen
2	of blood for the purpose of determining the
3	blood-alcohol level. That certificate, when duly
4	signed and sworn to by the person, shall be admissible
5	in evidence in any court of the State. It is prima
6	facie evidence that the person was duly licensed or
7	certified and that the person followed the proper
8	procedure for drawing a specimen of blood for the
9	purpose of determining the blood-alcohol level,
. 10	unless, with 10-days' written notice to the
11	prosecution, the defendant requests that the person
12	testify as to licensure or certification, or the
13	procedure for drawing the specimen of blood.

A law enforcement officer may take a sample specimen of the breath of any person whom he has probable cause 14 15 16 to believe has operated or attempted to operate a 17 vehicle while under the influence motor 18 intoxicating liquor and who is complying with the duty 19 to submit to a blood-alcohol test, the sample specimen 20 to be submitted to the Department of Human Services or a person certified by the Department of Human Services 21 for the purpose of conducting chemical tests of the sample specimen to determine the blood-alcohol level 22 23 thereof. 24

Only such equipment as is approved by the Department of Human Services shall be used by a law enforcement 27 officer to take a sample specimen of the defendant's breath for submission to the Department of Human 28 Services or a person certified by the Department of Human Services for the purpose of conducting tests of 29 30 31 sample specimen to determine the blood-alcohol 32 level thereof. Approved equipment shall have a stamp 33 approval affixed by the Department of 34 Services. Evidence that the equipment was in a sealed 35 carton bearing the stamp of approval shall be accepted 36 in court as prima facie evidence that the equipment was approved by the Department of Human Services for 37 use by the law enforcement officer to take the sample specimen of the defendant's breath. 38

40 As an alternative to the method of breath testing 41 described in this subsection, a law enforcement officer may test the breath of any person whom there 42

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43 is probable cause to believe has operated or attempted

to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence 2 of intoxicating liquor by use of a self-contained, breath-alcohol testing apparatus to determine blood-alcohol level, provided the testing apparatus is 5 reasonably available. The procedures for the operation and testing of self-contained breath-alcohol testing apparatuses shall be as provided by regulation promulgated by the Department of Human Services. The result of any such test shall be accepted as prima 6 7 8 9 facie evidence of the blood-alcohol level in any 10 11 court.

12 Approved self-contained, breath-alcohol testing apparatus shall have a stamp of approval affixed by the Department of Human Services after periodic 13 14 15 testing. That stamp of approval shall be valid for a limited period of no more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  one year. Testimony or other evidence that the equipment was 16 17 bearing the stamp of approval shall be accepted in 18 court as prima facie evidence that the equipment was approved by the Department of Human Services for use by the law enforcement officer to collect and analyze 19 20 21 22 a sample specimen of the defendant's breath.

Failure to comply with any provisions of this subsection or with any regulations promulgated in this subsection shall not, by itself, result in the exclusion of evidence of blood-alcohol level, unless the evidence is determined to be not sufficiently reliable.

29 is the intent of the Legislature that savings 30 realized through the use of self-contained breath-alcohol testing equipment shall be used for 31 programs in the area of highway safety, with priority 32 to be given to programs involving alcohol education 33 34 and rehabilitation. It is also the intent of the Legislature that local law enforcement departments may 35 be equipped, according to local needs, breath-testing equipment, as described in 36 37 in 38 section, as provided by the Department of Public Safety and approved by the Department of Human 39 40 Services. Testimony or other evidence that any 41 materials used in operating or checking the operation of the equipment were bearing a statement of the 42 43 manufacturer or of the Department of Human Services

- shall be accepted in court as prima facie evidence that the materials were of a composition and quality as stated.
- person certified by the Maine Criminal Justice Academy, under certification standards to be set by 5 6 as qualified to operate academy, 7 self-contained, breath-alcohol testing apparatuses may apparatuses for the purpose operate those 9 collecting and analyzing a sample specimen οf 10 defendants' breath.
- 11 Sec. 15. 29 MRSA §1312, sub-§8, as amended by 12 PL 1981, c. 679, §§24 and 25, is further amended to 13 read:
- 14 8. Evidence. The percentage by weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood at the time alleged, as shown by the chemical analysis of his blood or breath, or by results of a self-contained, breath-alcohol testing apparatus authorized by subsection 6, shall be admissible in evidence.
- 20 When a person, certified under subsection 6, conducts 21 a chemical analysis of blood or breath for the purpose 22 of determining blood-alcohol level, he may issue a certificate stating the results of the analysis. That certificate, when duly signed and sworn to by the certified person, shall be admissible in evidence in 23 24 25 26 any court of the State. It shall be prima facie 27 evidence that the person taking a specimen of blood 28 was a person authorized by subsection 6, that the equipment, chemicals and other materials used in the 29 taking of the blood specimen or a breath sample were 30 of a quality appropriate for the purpose of producing reliable test results, that any equipment, chemicals or materials required by subsection 6 to be approved 31 32 33 34 the Department of Human Services were in fact 35 that the sample tested by the person approved, 36 certified under subsection 6 was in fact the same 37 taken from the defendant sample and that percentage by weight of alcohol in the blood of the 38 defendant was, at the time the blood or breath sample was taken, as stated in the certificate, unless with 39 40 41 days written notice to the prosecution, the 42 defendant requests that a qualified witness testify as

- to any of the matters as to which the certificate 1 constitutes prima facie evidence. The notice shall 2
- 3 specify those matters concerning which the defendant
- 4 requests testimony.
- 5 A person certified under subsection 6, as qualified to operate a self-contained, breath-alcohol testing 6 apparatus for the purpose of determining blood-alcohol 7 level, may issue a certificate stating the results of 8
- the analysis. That certificate, when duly signed and 9
- sworn to by the certified person, shall be admissible in evidence in any court of the State. It shall be 10 11
- 12 prima facie evidence that the percentage by weight of
- alcohol in the blood of the defendant was, at the time 13
- the breath sample was taken, as stated in the certificate, unless, with  $10\text{-days}^\prime$  written notice to 14
- 15
- 16 the prosecution, the defendant requests that
- operator or other qualified witness testify as to the 17
- 18 results of the analysis.
- 19 Transfer of sample specimens to and from a laboratory
- 20 for purposes of analysis may be by certified or
- registered mail, and when so made shall be deemed to 21
- 22 comply with all requirements regarding the continuity
- 23 of custody of physical evidence.
- 24 The failure of a person to comply with the duty 25
- required by this section to submit to a blood-alcohol test shall be admissable admissible in evidence on 26
- the issue of whether that person was under the 27
- 28 influence of intoxicating liquor. If the
- 29 enforcement officer having probable cause to believe
- 30 that the person operated or attempted to operate a
- motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating 31
- 32 liquor fails to give either of the warnings required
- under subsection 1, the failure of the person to comply with the duty to submit to a blood-alcohol test 33
- 34
- shall not be admissible, except where a test was required pursuant to subsection 11, paragraph D. If a 35 36
- failure to submit to a blood-alcohol test is not 37
- 38 admitted into evidence, the court may inform the jury
- 39 of the fact that no test result is available.
- 40 If a test result is not available for a reason other
- than failing to comply with the duty to submit to a 41
- blood-alcohol test, the unavailability and the reason 42

- 1 shall be admissable admissible in evidence.
- 2 29 MRSA \$1312, sub-\$11, ¶A, as amended Sec. 16. 3 by PL 1981, c. 679, §27, is further amended to read:
- 4 After a person has been charged with operating 5 or attempting to operate a motor vehicle under the 6 influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with a blood-alcohol level of  $\theta$ - $1\theta$ % 0.08% or more, the investigating or arresting officer shall 7 8 investigate to determine whether the charged 9 person has any prior convictions under former 10 11 section 1312, subsection 10, former section 1312-B 12 or section 1312-B or an adjudication section 1312-6 and has any previous suspensions of license or privilege to operate for failure to 13 14 15 comply with the duty to submit to and complete a 16 test to determine the level of blood-alcohol. As 17 part of his investigation, the officer shall make 18 the necessary inquiries of the Secretary of State.
- 19 Sec. 17. 29 MRSA §1312, sub-§11, ¶D is enacted 20 to read:
- 21 D. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, each operator of a motor vehicle involved 22 in a motor vehicle accident which results in the death of any person shall submit to and complete a 23 24 test to determine that person's blood-alcohol level by analysis of such blood or breath. A law 25 26 27 enforcement officer may determine which type 28 test shall be administered and shall report any failure of a person to submit to or complete a 29 test at the officer's request to the Secretary of 30 31 State by written statement under oath.
- The Secretary of State shall suspend, for a period of one year, the license or permit to operate, right to operate a motor vehicle and right to 32 33 34 35 apply for or obtain a license, pursuant to section 36 2241, subsection 1, paragraph N, of any person who fails to submit to or complete a test. The scope 37 of any hearing the Secretary of State holds pursuant to section 2241 shall include whether there was probable cause to believe that the 38 39 40 41 person was the operator of a motor vehicle

- involved in a motor vehicle fatality and whether that person failed to submit to or complete a test to determine the blood-alcohol level.
- 4 Sec. 18. 29 MRSA \$1312-B, sub-\$1, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 468, §10, is amended to read:
- 6 B. While having  $\theta \tau \pm \theta \%$  or more by weight of alcohol in his blood.
- 8 Sec. 19. 29 MRSA §1312-B, sub-§2, as amended by 9 PL 1987, c. 536, §§5 and ll, is further amended to read:
- 11 2. Penalties. The offense defined in subsection
  12 l is a Class D crime, provided that in. In the
  13 determination of an appropriate sentence, refusal to
  14 submit to a chemical test shall in every case be an
  15 aggravating factor. In the following cases the
  16 following minimum penalties shall apply.
  - A. Except as provided in paragraph B, in the case of a person having no previous convictions of a violation of former section 1312, subsection 10, former section 1312-B or this section and having no previous suspension of license or privilege to operate for failure to comply with the duty to submit to and complete a test to determine the level of blood-alcohol under section 1312 within a 6-year period, the fine shall not be less than \$300 and the court shall suspend the defendant's license or permit to operate, right to operate a motor vehicle and right to apply for and obtain a license for a period of 90 days, which penalties may not be suspended.
  - B. In the case of a person having no previous convictions of a violation of former section 1312, subsection 10, former section 1312-B, or this section and having no previous suspension of license or privilege to operate for failure to comply with the duty to submit to and complete a test to determine the level of blood-alcohol under section 1312 within a 6-year period, the fine shall not be less than \$300, the sentence shall include a period of incarceration of not less than

- 1 48 hours and the court shall suspend the 2 defendant's license or permit to operate, right to 3 operate a motor vehicle and right to apply for and 4 obtain a license for a period of 90 days, which 5 penalties may not be suspended, when the person:
- 6 (1) Was tested as having a blood-alcohol level of 0.15% or more;
  - (2) Was driving in excess of the speed limit by 30 miles an hour or more during the operation which resulted in the prosecution for operating under the influence or with a blood-alcohol level of  $\theta\tau \pm \theta\%$  0.08% or more;  $\theta\tau$
  - (3) Eluded or attempted to elude an officer, as defined in section 2501-A, subsection 3, during the operation which resulted in prosecution for operating under the influence or with a blood-alcohol level of  $\theta\tau\theta\theta\theta$  0.08% or more $\tau$ ; or
    - (4) Failed to submit to a chemical test for the determination of that person's bloodalcohol level, at the request of a law enforcement officer on the occasion which resulted in the conviction.
  - C. In the case of a person having one previous conviction of a violation of former section 1312, subsection 10, former section 1312-B or this section, or having at least one previous suspension for failure to comply with the duty to submit to and complete a test to determine the level of blood-alcohol under section 1312 within a 6-year period, the fine shall not be less than \$500, the sentence shall include a period of incarceration of not less than 7 days and the court shall suspend the defendant's license or permit to operate, right to operate a motor vehicle and right to apply for and obtain a license for a period of one year, which penalties may not be suspended.
    - D. In the case of a person having 2 or more

previous convictions of violations of former section 1312, subsection 10, former section 1312-B or this section, within a 6-year period, the fine shall not be less than \$750, the sentence shall include a period of incarceration of not less than 30 days and the court shall suspend the defendant's license or permit to operate, right to operate a motor vehicle and right to apply for and obtain a license for a period of 2 years, which penalties may not be suspended.

D-1. In addition to the penalties provided under paragraphs 6 and B<sub>7</sub> the court shall order the defendant to participate in the alcohol and other drug education, evaluation and treatment program for multiple offenders administered by the Department of Human Services, as defined in Title 227 chapter 1602. The court may waive the multiple offender intervention program under Title 227 section 72037 subsection 37 paragraph A<sub>7</sub> if the court finds that the defendant has completed a residential treatment program, or its equivalent, subsequent-to-the-date-of-the-offense.

- E. The penalties provided under paragraphs A, B, C and D shall not be suspended by the court. The court shall give notice of the suspension and take physical custody of the operator's license as provided in section 2241-H. The Secretary of State may impose an additional period of suspension as provided in section 1312-D, subsection 1-A, or may extend any period of suspension until satisfaction of any conditions imposed pursuant to section 1312-D, subsection 3.
- F. For purposes of this section, a prior conviction has occurred within the 6-year period provided if the date of docket entry by the clerk of a judgment of conviction or adjudication is 6 years or less from the date of the new conduct which is penalized or for which the penalty is or may be enhanced.
- 40 G. For the purposes of this section, a previous
  41 suspension of license of privilege for failure to
  42 comply with the duty to submit to and complete a

- test to determine the level of blood alcohol under section 1312 has occurred within the 6-year period if the date of the suspension is 6 years or less from the date of the new conduct which is penalized or for which the penalty is or may be enhanced.
- 7 Sec. 20. 29 MRSA §1312-B, sub-§2-A is enacted 8 to read:
- 9 Aggravated punishment category. 10 State pleads and proves that, while operating a motor vehicle in violation of this section, the actor in fact caused serious bodily injury as defined in Title 11 12 17-A, section 2, subsection 23, to another person or in fact caused the death of another person, the sentencing class for the offense in subsection 1 is a Class C crime. The minimum penalties specified in 13 14 15 16 subsection 2 shall apply, but the minimum period of 17 suspension shall be 18 months unless a longer minimum 18 period otherwise applies. 19
- 20 Sec. 21. 29 MRSA \$1312-B, sub-\$3, as enacted by 21 PL 1981, c. 679, §31, is amended to read:
- 3. Sentencing procedure. In Notwithstanding the provisions of Title 15, section 757, in determining the appropriate sentence, the court shall consider the record of convictions for criminal traffic offenses and, adjudications of traffic infractions and suspensions of license or privilege to operate for failure to comply with the duty to submit to and complete a test to determine the level of blood alcohol of the defendant. The court may rely upon 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 alcohol of the defendant. The court may rely upon 31 oral representations based on records maintained by the courts, by the State Bureau of Identification or 32 33 Secretary of State, including telecommunications of records maintained by the 34 Secretary of State. If the defendant disputes the accuracy of any representation concerning a conviction 35 36 37 or adjudication, the court shall grant a continuance for the purposes of determining the accuracy of the 38 39 record.
- 40 Sec. 22. 29 MRSA §1312-D, sub-§11 is enacted to 41 read:

- 11. Conditional license. Any license or permit to operate a motor vehicle issued by the Secretary of State to any person adjudicated or convicted of operating under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with an excessive blood-alcohol level, in addition to any other condition or restriction which the Secretary of State may by law impose, shall within 6 years of the date of the conviction be a conditional license, issued on the condition that the person not operate a motor vehicle after having consumed intoxicating liquor. The provisions of section 2241-1 intoxicating liquor. The provisions of section 2241-J shall apply.
- 15 §1312-G. Forfeiture of motor vehicles in certain 16 operating-under-the-influence cases
- 1. Seizure. Any person operating or attempting to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with 0.08% or more by weight of alcohol in the blood and who was previously convicted or adjudicated of such offense and is still under suspension or revocation as a result of that previous conviction or adjudication is subject to the seizure of that motor vehicle by any law enforcement officer authorized to enforce the motor vehicle laws of this State. Any officer making such a seizure shall, within 7 days of the seizure and at the direction of the attorney for the State, return the vehicle or file with the court a complaint against the vehicle. No complaint may be filed against a vehicle unless the operator of the vehicle on the occasion of its seizure had an ownership interest in that vehicle. The complaint shall describe the vehicle, recite the name of the owner and the date and place of its seizure, shall summarize the violation of law which is alleged to have occurred and shall pray for a decree of forfeiture of the vehicle. The complaint shall be heard and the seized vehicle complaint shall be heard and the seized vehicle disposed of according to subsection 5.
  - 2. Immediate hearing on hardship claim. Any owner aggrieved by the seizure of the motor vehicle by a law

- enforcement officer under subsection 1 may petition the District Court of the district in which the vehicle was seized for the release of that vehicle on 2 the grounds that retention of the vehicle constitutes hardship. An owner who claims hardship shall provide 5 the court, to the extent possible in writing and is 6
- every case under oath, with the facts which constitute 7
- hardship. 8

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- 9 The court shall permit, but shall not require, the law enforcement officer to be present and the attorney for 10 11 the State to be heard. The only issue at the hardship 12 hearing is whether such hardship exists. The hardship 13 standards of subsection 4, paragraph F, apply.
  - 3. Election options. Unless a vehicle has already been returned to an owner, at the arraignment the owner-operator shall specify whether the owner-operator surrenders the seized vehicle to the State; will seek to sell the vehicle; or, waiving any claim for damage other than intentional damage by an agent of the law enforcement agency seizing or storing the vehicle, asks that the State impound the vehicle until the owner-operator's right to operate in this State has been restored. Unless the owner-operator has surrendered the vehicle to the State, the owner-operator may change the election at any time by notifying the Chief of the Maine State Police, in writing, of the new election. Any vehicle impounded writing, or the new election. Any vehicle impounded at the request of the owner-operator shall be deemed abandoned if not claimed by an owner within 30 days after the owner-operator's right to operate in this State is restored. If the owner-operator surrenders the vehicle to the State or asks that the State impound the vehicle, the State shall pay the costs of towing and storage. If the owner-operator seeks to sell the vehicle, the owner-operator is responsible. sell the vehicle, the owner-operator is responsible for paying the towing and storage costs, and the vehicle will be released only upon proof of sale. Under any election, the court shall also suspend the owner-operator's right to register a motor vehicle in this State until the operator's license is restored.
- 41 4. Preliminary order or process. The court may 42 issue, at the request of the attorney for the State,

1	ex parte, any preliminary order or process necessary
2	to seize or secure the motor vehicle for which
3	forfeiture is or will be sought and to provide for its
4	custody. That order may include an order to a
5	financial institution or to any fiduciary or bailee to
6	require that entity to impound a motor vehicle in its
7	possession or control and not to release it except
8	upon further order of the court. Process for seizure
9	of the property shall issue only upon a showing of
10	probable cause. The application for process and the
11	issuance, execution and return of process shall be
12	subject to applicable Maine law. A complaint against
13	the vehicle shall thereafter be filed. Any motor
14	vehicle subject to forfeiture under this section may
15	be seized upon process, except that seizure without
16	process may be made when:

- 17 A. The seizure is incident to an arrest with 18 probable cause for a violation of section 1312-B; 19 or
- B. The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the State in a forfeiture proceeding under this section or any other provision of law.
- 5. Forfeiture of motor vehicles seized under this provision. Unless the vehicle has been returned to an owner or the owner-operator has made an election under subsection 3, whenever a complaint has been filed, the following procedure shall apply.
- The judge shall fix a time for the hearing of 29 30 the complaint and shall issue notice of complaint to the operator, any other owner 31 32 listed on the vehicle registration, all persons or entities who have title to the vehicle and to any 33 lienholders registered with the Secretary of State, citing them to appear at the time and place 35 set for hearing and show cause why the seized motor vehicle should not be declared forfeited, by 36 37 causing a true and attested copy of the complaint 38 39 and notice to be sent to them at least 10 days 40 before the day on which the complaint is Copies shall be served on common 41 returnable. 42 carriers.

1	B. Default proceedings shall be held in the same									
2	manner as default proceedings in any other civil									
3	manner as default proceedings in any other civil actions, except that service of motions and									
4	affidavits related to default proceedings need not									
5	be served upon any person who has not answered or									
6	otherwise defended in the action.									
U	otherwise derended in the action.									
7	O TE and manner amount and alaims the debials									
7	C. If any person appears and claims the vehicle									
8	or any interest in the vehicle, as having a right									
9	to possession of the vehicle at the time when it									
10	was seized, that person shall file with the court									
11	a claim in writing stating:									
12	(1) The right so claimed;									
13	(2) The foundation of the claim;									
14	(3) The vehicle so claimed by vehicle									
15	identification number, license plate or other									
16	specific description; and									
10	bedillo describeron, and									
17	(4) If such a claim is made, the facts which									
18	constitute hardship.									
10	constitute naruship.									
19	If any paraon so makes slaim, that naveau shall be									
	If any person so makes claim, that person shall be									
20	admitted as a party to the process.									
	D mhana mball be no disassess abbas bhan sadar									
21	D. There shall be no discovery other than under									
22	the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 36,									
23	except by order of the court upon a showing of substantial need. Any order permitting discovery shall set forth in detail the areas in which									
24	substantial need. Any order permitting discovery									
25	shall set forth in detail the areas in which									
26	substantial need has been shown and the extent to									
27	which discovery may take place.									
28	E. All forfeiture proceedings are civil and in									
29	the nature of proceedings in rem. At the hearing,									
30	the court shall proceed to determine the truth of									
31	the allegations in the claim and complaint and									
32 /	the allegations in the claim and complaint and hear any pertinent evidence offered by the State									
33	or claimant. If the attorney for the State proves									
34	by a preponderance of the evidence the operative									
35	facts specified in subsection 1, the court shall									
36	declare the vehicle forfeited to the State unless									
37	the glaimant proved by a proponderance of the									
۱ د	the claimant proves by a preponderance of the									

#### to H.P. 1746, L.D. 2395 COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

1	evidence the operative facts specified in
2	paragraph C and undue hardship as specified in
3	paragraph F. In every case in which the court may
4	order forfeiture, the court shall nevertheless
5	permit the owner or owners of the vehicle the same
6	election as is permitted the owner-operator under
7	subsection 3.

- the F. If claimant demonstrates preponderance of the evidence that the hardship to persons other than the operator caused by loss of use of the motor vehicle significantly outweighs the deterrent value to that operator and in general of such forfeiture and significantly outweighs any risk to the public of the operator's continued access to the vehicle the court may continued access to the vehicle, the court may order the vehicle returned to the claimant outright or on any terms deemed appropriate. The value of the seized motor vehicle is not a factor in the determination of hardship. Ownership of another motor vehicle by the operator or claimant or a member of the family or household of either shall be evidence of the absence of hardship.
- G. If the vehicle is forfeited to the State under paragraph B or E, the vehicle shall be subject to bona fide security interests on file with the Secretary of State or the corresponding officer in the State of registration or title on the date the vehicle was seized. If the vehicle is ordered returned to the claimant, the court shall provide the claimant a written order commanding the officer to release the vehicle to the claimant within 48 hours after demand. In either case, any costs of towing and storage up to the date the forfeiture is declared or the vehicle ordered released shall be borne by the State.
  - H. At the direction of the attorney for the State, forfeited vehicles shall be subject to public sale or released to the lienholder with a right of possession. The proceeds of sale shall be used to defray the expenses of towing, storage and sale; any surplus may be retained by the prosecutorial district in a special account to defray the expenses of other forfeitures. Any

- amount over \$5,000 in the special account of any prosecutorial district shall be returned to the General Fund.
- 4 I. The Attorney General shall provide or approve forms for all cases arising under this section.
- Applicability. For purposes of this section, 6 suspension or revocation is as a result of 7 conviction or adjudication of operating under 8 9 influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or with an excessive blood-alcohol level if, on the date that 10 person operated or attempted to operate the vehicle 11 person operated or attempted to operate the vehicle subject to forfeiture, the period of suspension imposed by the court or the Secretary of State upon such conviction or adjudication, including the full term of any revocation as habitual offender if the 3rd 12 13 14 15 or subsequent conviction or adjudication was for that 16 offense, had not expired, even if the operator was 17 also under suspension or revocation for additional reasons. If the individual is under suspension solely because of failure to file proof of insurance or to pay the reinstatement fee, the vehicle is not subject 18 19 20 21 22 to forfeiture.
- 7. Rules. The Chief of the Maine State Police shall adopt rules governing the transportation, storage and release of vehicles seized under this section.
- 27 §1312-H. Motor Vehicle Forfeiture Account
- 28 <u>l. Establishment. Notwithstanding any other</u>
  29 provision of law, there is established the Motor
  30 Vehicle Forfeiture Account in each prosecutorial
  31 district in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 to be
  32 administered by the district attorney and to be used
  33 solely for the purpose of paying expenses of
  34 forfeiture proceedings, seizure, storage, maintenance
  35 of custody, advertising and notice on motor vehicles
  36 forfeited pursuant to section 1312-G.
- 2. Funding. The Motor Vehicle Forfeiture Account in each prosecutorial district shall be funded by the proceeds of the sale of motor vehicles forfeited pursuant to section 1312-G. Whenever a motor vehicle

1	is forfeited and the proceeds of the public auction
2	are recovered by the State, the district attorney
3	shall determine whether the proceeds or a portion of
4	the proceeds shall be deposited in the Motor Vehicle
5	Forfeiture Account for the district attorney's
6	prosecutorial district, but in no event may the
7	account exceed \$5,000. Any proceeds of a motor
8	vehicle forfeiture not deposited in the Motor Vehicle
9	Forfeiture Account shall be deposited in the General
10	Fund. Any unexpended balance in the Motor Vehicle
11	Forfeiture Account of a prosecutorial district
12	established by this section shall not lapse, but shall
13	be carried forward into the next year.

- 3. Review by district attorney. The district attorney shall regularly review the Motor Vehicle Forfeiture Account and the expenses of the prosecutorial district in connection with the forfeiture of motor vehicles and shall determine whether any funds in the account shall be transferred to the General Fund.
- 4. Audit. Every district attorney shall have an annual audit made by the Department of Audit or by a certified public accountant selected by the district attorney of the Motor Vehicle Forfeiture Account for the district attorney's prosecutorial district, covering the last complete fiscal year.
- If the auditor finds, in the course of the audit, evidence of improper transactions, incompetency in keeping accounts or handling funds, failure to comply with this section or any other improper practice of financial administration, the auditor shall report the same to the Attorney General immediately.
- 33 Sec. 24. 29 MRSA §1313-B is enacted to read:
- 34 §1313-B. Causing death; suspension after administrative determination
- 1. Suspension. If the Secretary of State is satisfied that a person, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or while having 0.08% or more by weight of alcohol in that person's blood or having refused to submit to a chemical test if for

- such a refusal the person may be penalized under section 1312, operated a motor vehicle in such a manner as to cause the death of any person, the Secretary of State shall immediately suspend that operator's license, permit or right to operate. The period of suspension shall be 3 years, consecutive to any suspension imposed by the Secretary of State for refusal to take a chemical test.
- 9 2. Notice of suspension; regular or certified mail. The notice of suspension may be sent by regular or certified mail to the person at the last known address on record at the Division of Motor Vehicles, or to the address provided in the report of the law enforcement officer if that address differs from the address of record. The notice of suspension may be served in hand.
- 3. Notice of suspension; reason and statutory grounds for suspension. The notice of suspension 17 18 shall clearly specify the reason and statutory grounds for the suspension, the effective date of the suspension, the right of the person to request a hearing, the procedure for requesting a hearing and the date by which that request for hearing shall be 20 21 22 23 made. The notice of suspension shall also clearly 24 25 state that a copy of the report of the law enforcement officer which formed the basis of the decision to suspend and a copy of any blood-alcohol test certificate submitted will be provided to the person upon request to the Secretary of State. 26 27 28 29
- 4. Request for hearing. The person suspended may, within 10 days, make a written request for a hearing. The suspension shall not be stayed pending the hearing.
- 5. Hearing; issues. The only issues at the hearing are whether, by a preponderance of the evidence, the person suspended operated a motor vehicle, whether his operation caused the death of another person, and whether on that occasion the operator was under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, had an excessive blood-alcohol level or may be penalized for his refusal to submit to a chemical test to determine his blood-alcohol level.

- The provisions of section 1311-A, subsection 8,
  paragraph C apply.
- 6. Secretary of State; determination. The determination of these facts by the Secretary of State is independent of the determination of the same or similar facts in the adjudication of any criminal or civil charges arising out of the same occurrence. The disposition of those criminal or civil charges shall not affect the fact or length of suspension under this section. section. Statements made by the licensee at the hearing before the Secretary of State shall not be introduced by the State in its case in chief in any prosecution for a violation of section 1312-B; Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph F; or of a Class B violation of Title 17-A, section 203, arising out of the same occurrence.
  - 7. Suspension. If a person whose license, permit or right to operate was suspended pursuant to subsection 1 is subsequently convicted of an offense and section 1313 applies, the length of any period of suspension actually served under this section shall apply to the period of revocation imposed pursuant to section 1313. If a court of record in a civil tort proceeding affirmatively determines that that person was not at fault, the Secretary of State shall terminate any suspension imposed under this section upon receipt of a certified copy of the civil judgment entered by the court.
  - Sec. 25. 29 MRSA §2184, sub-§1, as repealed and replaced by PL 1981, c. 679, §43, is amended to read:
  - 1. Offense; penalty. No person may operate a motor vehicle on any public highway of way in this State at a time when his license or permit to operate, his right to operate or his right to apply for or obtain a license or permit has been suspended or revoked, except for a revocation as an habitual offender under chapter 18-A or former chapter 18, when that person:
    - A. Has received written notice of a suspension or revocation pursuant to section 1312-D, subsection 1, or section 2241-H or other written notice from

- 1 the Secretary of State;
- B. Has been orally informed of the suspension or
- revocation by a law enforcement officer who is aware of the information as a result of records
- 5 maintained by the Secretary of State, including
- 6 those obtainable by telecommunications;
- 7 C. Has actual knowledge of his suspension or 8 revocation;
- 9 D. Is a person to whom written notice was sent by ordinary mail at the last known address shown by
- ordinary mail at the last known address shown by the records maintained by the Secretary of State;
- 12 or
- E. Has failed to appear in court pursuant to any notice or order specified in section 2301-A.
- 15 Violation of this section is a Class D crime, provided
- 16 that, notwithstanding Title 17-A, section 1301, the
- 17 maximum fine shall be \$2,500.
- 18 Sec. 26. 29 MRSA §2241, sub-\$1, ¶K, as amended 19 by PL 1983, c. 455, §28, is further amended to read:
- 20 K. Is subject to action of the Secretary of State pursuant to section 55-B or section 2378,
- 22 subsection 1; or
- 23 Sec. 27. 29 MRSA §2241, sub-§1, ¶M, as enacted 24 by PL 1985, c. 520, §3, is amended to read:
- 25 M. Has failed to provide, pursuant to section
- 26 246, proof of payment of the use tax imposed by
- 27 the Unted States Internal Revenue Code of 1954,
- 28 Section 4481, within time periods established by
- 29 federal statute and regulations promulgated
- 30 pursuant to federal statute; or
- 31 Sec. 28. 29 MRSA §2241, sub-§1, ¶N is enacted
- 32 to read:
- 33 N. Has failed to submit to or complete a test to
- determine the blood-alcohol level pursuant to
- section 1312, subsection 11, paragraph D.

- 1 Sec. 29. 29 MRSA §2241-J is enacted to read:
- - 1. Suspension. Except where a longer period of suspension is otherwise provided by law, the Secretary of State shall suspend for a period of one year, without preliminary hearing, the conditional license or right to operate of any person who has within the previous 6 years been convicted of operating under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or with an excessive blood-alcohol level as to whom:
- A. There is received a record of conviction of operating under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with an excessive blood-alcohol level; or
- B. The Secretary of State determines has operated or attempted to operate a motor vehicle while having 0.02% or more by weight of alcohol in the blood.
- 2. Duty to submit to test. Any person who, within the previous 6 years has been convicted of operating under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with an excessive blood-alcohol level who operates or attempts to operate a motor vehicle within this State, shall have the duty to submit to a test to determine the blood-alcohol level by analysis of that person's blood or breath, if there is probable cause to believe he operated or attempted to operate a motor vehicle while having 0.02% or more by weight of alcohol in the blood. Section 1312 shall apply, except that in all cases probable cause shall be to believe that the person was operating or attempting to operate a motor vehicle while having 0.02% or more by weight of alcohol in the blood and that the person has been so convicted, and except that suspension for failing to comply with the duty to submit to the test shall be for a period of not less than 2 years.
  - 3. Secretary of State; determination. The

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- Secretary of State shall make the determination of
  suspension as follows.
- 3 The Secretary of State shall suspend 4 license or right to operate of any person who has 5 been previously convicted as specified subsection 12 and the right to apply for or obtain a license of any such person, upon the Secretary of State's determination that the person operated 6 7 8 9 or attempted to operate a motor vehicle with 0.02% or more by weight of alcohol in the blood. 10 11 suspension shall be for a period of one year and shall continue 12 until satisfaction o£ any conditions which the Secretary of State is authorized to impose, or which are imposed by any 13 14 15 court as a result of any motor vehicle conviction.
  - B. The Secretary of State shall make a determination on the basis of the information required in subsection 4 and this determination shall be final unless a hearing is requested and held. If a hearing is held, the Secretary of State shall review the matter and make a final determination on the basis of evidence received at the hearing.
- C. The determination of these facts by the Secretary of State is independent of the determination of the same or similar facts in the adjudication of any civil or criminal charges arising out of the same occurrence. The disposition of those civil or criminal charges thall not refer to the contract of the same occurrence. 24 25 26 27 28 29 shall not affect any suspension under this 30 31 section. Statements made by the licensee at the 32 hearing before the Secretary of State shall not be introduced by the State in its case in chief in 33 any prosecution for a violation of section 1312-B or Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph F, arising out of the same occurrence. 34 35 36
- 37 4. Report. A law enforcement officer shall forward a report to the Secretary of State as follows.
- A. A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that any person who has within the previous 6 years been convicted of operating

1	under the influence of intoxicating liquor or
2	drugs, or with an excessive blood-alcohol level,
3	was operating or attempting to operate a motor
4	vehicle with 0.02% or more by weight of alcohol in
5	the blood shall immediately forward to the
6	Secretary of State a report, under oath, of all
7	information relevant to the enforcement action,
8	including information which adequately identifies
9	the person, a statement of the officer's grounds
10	for belief that the person had been so convicted,
11	had operated or attempted to operate a motor
12	vehicle while having 0.02% or more by weight of
13	alcohol in the blood and a certificate under
14	section 1312, subsection 8 of the result of any
15	blood-alcohol test by a self-contained
16	breath-alcohol testing apparatus which was
17	conducted and which shows the presence of 0.02% or
18	more by weight of alcohol in the blood.

- B. The report required in this subsection shall be made on forms supplied by or approved by the Secretary of State.
- 22 C. If the blood-alcohol test was not analyzed by
  23 a law enforcement officer, the person who analyzed
  24 the results shall cause a copy of the person's
  25 certificate under section 1312, subsection 8, to
  26 be sent to the Secretary of State.
- 27 <u>5. Notice. The notice of suspension by the</u> 28 Secretary of State shall be made as follows.
- A. Upon receipt of the information required in subsection 4, the Secretary of State shall make the determination described in subsection 3. If the Secretary of State determines that the person is subject to license suspension, the Secretary of State shall immediately issue a notice of suspension.
- B. The notice of suspension shall be sent by regular mail to the person at the last known address on record at the Division of Motor Vehicles, or to the address provided in the report of the law enforcement officer if that address differs from the address of record.

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- C. The notice of suspension shall clearly specify the reason and statutory grounds for the suspension, the effective date of the suspension, the right of the person to request a hearing, the procedure for requesting a hearing and the date by which that request for hearing shall be made. The notice of suspension shall also clearly state that a copy of the report of the law enforcement officer under subsection 4, paragraph A and a copy of the blood-alcohol test certificate under subsection 4, paragraph A or C, shall be provided to the person upon request to the Secretary of State.
- 14 6. Effective date; period of suspension. The effective date and period of suspension is as follows.
  - A. Any suspension imposed shall be effective on a specified date not less than 10 days after the mailing of the notification of suspension by the Secretary of State. If a person whose license is suspended desires to have a hearing, that person shall notify the Secretary of State, in writing, within 10 days from the effective date of the suspension. The suspension shall be stayed for 10 days from the effective date of the suspension, the Secretary of State is notified, in writing, of a request for a hearing, the suspension shall be stayed until a hearing is held and a decision is issued. The Secretary of State shall conduct a hearing and issue a decision within 30 days from the date of receipt of a written request for hearing. Failure by the Secretary of State to conduct a hearing and issue a decision within the 30-day period shall result in an extension of the stay of the Secretary of State's suspension order until such time as a hearing is conducted and a decision issued. Notwithstanding this subsection, there shall be no stay of suspension during the period of any delay of hearing which is caused or requested by the petitioner.
    - B. Unless the suspension is for a refusal to take

- the chemical test when a person's license is suspended under this section and is also suspended after having been adjudicated or convicted on charges arising out of the same occurrence for a violation of section 1312-B or Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph F, the period of time that person's license has been suspended under this section prior to the adjudication of section of the same occurrence for a violation of section prior to the adjudication of the section of the secti 5 7 conviction shall be deducted from the period of time of any court-imposed suspension ordered pursuant to section 1312-B or Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph F. If such suspension is for the person's refusal to submit 10 11 12 13 14 to the required test, any period of suspension imposed by the court or by the Secretary of State 15 as a result of adjudication or conviction shall be consecutive to the period of suspension imposed 16 17 for refusal. 18
- 7. Hearing requested. A person who has received notice of suspension may request a hearing as follows.
- A. Any person who has received a notice of suspension under this section may make a written request for a review of the determination of the Secretary of State at a hearing.
- B. The request for hearing shall be made within 10 days from the effective date of the 25 26 suspension. If a written request for a hearing is 27 28 made after such date and the Secretary of State finds that the person was unable to make a timely request due to lack of actual notice of the suspension or due to factors of physical incapacity, the Secretary of State shall waive the period of limitation, reopen the matter and grant the hearing request, except in such a case as 29 30 31 32 33 34 the hearing request, except, in such a case, a 35 stay of suspension pending the hearing shall not 36 be granted.
- 37 <u>8. Hearing and notice. The hearing and notice</u> 38 shall be as follows.
- A. The hearing and notice shall be as provided in section 2241, subsection 3.

1	B. The scope of the hearing shall include whether, by a preponderance of the evidence:
2	whether, by a preponderance of the evidence:
3	(1) There was probable cause to believe that
4	the person had been convicted of operating
5	under the influence of intoxicating liquor or
6	drugs or with an excessive blood-alcohol
7 8	level, and that the person was operating or
9	attempting to operate a motor vehicle while having 0.02% or more by weight of alcohol in
10	the blood;
10	the brood,
11	(2) The person operated or attempted to
12	operate a motor vehicle;
13	(3) At such time the person had 0.02% or
14	more by weight of alcohol in the blood; and
15	(4) Within 6 years prior to such date the
16	person had been convicted of operating under
17	the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs
18	or with an excessive blood-alcohol level.
1.0	a a subject to the stand and success to
19 20	C. A certificate duly signed and sworn to pursuant to section 1312, subsection 8, shall be
21	prima facie proof of facts stated in the
22	prima facie proof of facts stated in the certificate and that the person taking a specimen
23	of blood or breath was authorized by section 1312,
24	subsection 6, that the equipment, chemicals and other materials used in the taking of the blood
25	other materials used in the taking of the blood
26	specimen or a breath sample were of a quality appropriate for the purpose of producing reliable
27	appropriate for the purpose of producing reliable
28 29	test results, that any equipment, chemicals or
30	materials required by section 1312, subsection 6, to be approved by the Department of Human Services
31	were in fact approved that the sample tested by
32	were in fact approved, that the sample tested by the person certified under section 1312,
33	subsection 6, was in fact the same sample taken,
34	and that the percentage by weight of alcohol in
35	the blood was, at the time the blood or breath
36	sample was taken, as stated in the certificate.
37	D. If it is determined after hearing that there
38	was not the requisite probable cause for
39	blood-alcohol test administration or that the
40	person had not been so convicted within 6 years of

- the date of operation or attempted operation or that the person did not operate or attempt to operate a motor vehicle while having 0.02% or more by weight of alcohol in the blood, the suspension shall be removed immediately and the Secretary of State shall delete any record of the suspension.
- E. Any person whose license is suspended under this section on the basis of a blood-alcohol test may, within 30 days after receipt of the decision, appeal to the Superior Court for judicial review as provided in Title 5, sections 11001 to 11008. If the court rescinds the suspension, it shall also order the Secretary of State to delete any record of the suspension.
- 9. Rules. The Secretary of State may promulgate, in accordance with the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5, chapter 375, whatever rules are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.
- 19 10. Longer period of suspension. If a person subject to this section is determined to have operated or attempted to operate a motor vehicle while having 0.08% or more of alcohol in the blood such that both this section and section 1311-A apply, the longer period of suspension shall apply.
- 11. Conditional license. 25 Following expiration of the aggregate periods of suspension 26 27 imposed pursuant to this section, otherwise imposed by the Secretary of State, and ordered by any court, the Secretary of State may issue a conditional license to the person, subject to the conditions, restrictions or terms the Secretary of State deems advisable, if the Secretary of State has received written notice that the person has satisfactorily completed the alcohol 28 29 30 31 32 the person has satisfactorily completed the alcohol 33 34 educational program of the Department of Human Services and, when required, has satisfactorily 35 36 completed an alcohol treatment or rehabilitation 37 program approved or licensed by the Department of 38 Human Services.
- 12. Conviction. For purposes of this section, a conviction of operating under the influence of intoxicating liquor, drugs or with excessive

- blood-alcohol level includes:
- A. A conviction of a violation of section 1312-B or of former section 1312, subsection 10, or of succeeding criminal provisions for such conduct;
- B. A conviction, in any jurisdiction which is or becomes a party to the Driver License Compact of any offense described in the compact, article IV, subsection 1, paragraph B, or of an offense which is similar as provided by article IV, subsection 3;
- C. An adjudication or other determination made under the juvenile law of this State or of another jurisdiction for conduct which, if committed by an adult, would have been a conviction included in this subsection, including the conduct to which Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph F, refers; and
- 17. A conviction for such conduct in a court of 18 the United States or a court of a state which is 19 not a party to the compact, provided that the 20 for that offense includes of incarceration, whether or punishment 21 possibility not actually imposed on that occasion, and the elements of the offense as provided in the law of 22 23 jurisdiction include operation or attempted 24 25 operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated, impaired or under the influence of intoxicating liquor, drugs or with a 26 alcohol, 27 level of 28 blood-alcohol sufficient for conviction under the 29 laws of that jurisdiction.
- 13. Prior conviction. For purposes of this section, a prior conviction has occurred within the 6-year period provided if the date of docket entry by the clerk of a judgment of conviction or adjudication is 6 years or less from the date of the new conduct which is penalized or for which the penalty is or may be enhanced.
- 37 Sec. 30. 29 MRSA §2292, sub-§1, ¶B, as amended by PL 1981, c. 468, §16, is further amended to read:
- 39 B. Operating or attempting to operate while under

1	the	infl	uence	of	intox	icating	liq	uor	or	drugs	or
2	with	a	blood	-alc	ohol	level	of	0-10	9 €	0.08%	or
3	more;	;									

#### 4 FISCAL NOTE

This bill will inevitably increase the burden on the court system, the county jails and the Department of Corrections. However, because there is no way to determine accurately the increase in operating-under-the-influence cases being adjudicated, the exact fiscal impact cannot be determined. An increase of undetermined amount in General Fund revenues generated from the fines may also be expected.

The Driver Education Evaluation Program of the Department of Human Services will also see an increased caseload, but fees charged for services should cover the additional costs.

It is anticipated that this bill would have a minimal financial impact on the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of State Police, the exact amount of which cannot be determined at this time. It is anticipated that any additional costs to the Attorney General's office can be absorbed within existing resources.'

#### 24 STATEMENT OF FACT

The purpose of this amendment is to make specific language changes to clarify the current law and the provisions proposed by the original bill, as well as revise the provisions for removing a crucial enabling tool for multi-offenders of the drunk and drugged driving laws.

Sections 1 and 2 of the amendment permit law

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enforcement officers from other states, primarily New Hampshire, to continue pursuit of drunk drivers into the State. These changes are necessary to permit Maine 2 3 4 officers to pursue into New Hampshire and 5 consistent with Law Court decisions permitting pursuit operating under the influence 7 jurisdictional boundaries within this State. 8 Necessary language clarifications are made in the 9 amendment.

Section 3 permits the use, in criminal proceedings, of laboratory or other medical tests which reflect blood-alcohol concentration and are part of hospital records. The amendment clarifies that the test results will be available only when relevant and reliable. It also clarifies that the results will be available in civil as well as criminal proceedings in which the operator is alleged to have operated a motor vehicle or boat while under the influence.

Section 4 reenacts existing language providing for a coded license after judicial determination of operating under the influence. Revised language adds juvenile offenders and those convicted out of state to those who will be issued coded licenses, deletes the requirement that the Secretary of State create regulations and revise awkward language.

Sections 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19 and 30 implement the blood-alcohol level reduction from the current 0.10% to 0.08%.

Section requires law enforcement officers to submit the required information to the Secretary of State for administrative suspension under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29, section 1311-A in the same manner for those subsequently charged as is presently required for those drivers who are arrested or Currently, persons summonsed. alleged to have operated a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor may be charged later rather than immediately arrested or summonsed for the offense.

Section 7 removes the possibility of a work-restricted license for those who test high for alcohol after previously having been suspended for a

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- refusal test, or an а operating-under-the-influence conviction. 2 amendment clarifies the language to be more understandable.
- 5 Section 10 simplifies the elements of the warning which must be given by the law enforcement officer to permit penalizing a refusal.
- 8 Section ll deletes language which misleading in light of State v. Baker, 502 A.2d 489 9 10 (Me. 1985).
- Sections 17 and 26 to 28 require the operator of 11 any motor vehicle involved in a fatality to submit to 12 13 a chemical test to determine the blood-alcohol level.
- Section 14 of the amendment allows a licensed and certified person to issue a certificate as to credentials and that that person drew a specimen of  $% \left\{ 1\right\} =\left\{ 1\right\} =$ blood correctly from a person charged with operating under the influence. The creation of the certificate should reduce the necessity of making these individuals testify at the trial of the persons from 20 whom they drew the specimens.
- 22 Section 19 amends the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29, section 1312-B, subsection 2, to make 23 refusal an aggravating factor at sentencing. It is 24 25 the duty of every driver to submit to a blood or breath test. Any issue of probable cause has been resolved against the operator as part of the 26 27 conviction. Section 19 does not treat a first offender who refused as leniently as one who fulfilled the obligation accepted when he got behind the wheel. 28 29 30 Section 19 also adds Title 29, section 31 1312-B, subsection 2, paragraph F, to eliminate uncertainty 32 and variations in the calculation of such periods by specifying the date of judgment as the date from which 33 34 the "within 6 years" period is calculated for 35 operating under the influence. 36
- 37 Section 20 increases to Class C the punishment category for operating under the influence when an 38 operator under the influence causes death or serious 39 40 bodily injury to another.

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- Section 21 has been added to delete the necessity of the State having to allege a separate or ancillary complaint where there is a prior conviction or refusal will affect sentencing which when a person subsequently convicted of operating under the The section also requires the court to influence. consider previous test-refusal suspensions as well as convictions when sentencing.
- Section 22 of the amendment provides rned licenses, for 6 years foll 9 that 1.0 returned following an 11 operating-under-the-influence conviction, will be 12 conditioned upon not driving after consumption It provides notice of a new, lower blood 13 alcohol. 14 test standard, .02%, to be applied to such licensees.
- Section 23 as amended removes the enabling tool of the operator's motor vehicle in certain serious situations. For the provision to apply:
- 18 1. The operator must have been convicted of operating under the influence and still be under suspension as a result of that conviction; and
- 21 2. The operator must again be under the 22 influence. In essence, the operator is committing 2 23 crimes at once, operating after suspension 24 operating under the influence, after already being 25 convicted for similar behavior, operating under the influence. It is estimated that only about 75 persons 26 a year could possibly fall into this classification. This provision applies only to vehicles operated by 27 28 29 their owners.

When the above requirements are met, the motor vehicle being operated is subject to seizure by the law enforcement officer. Once the vehicle is seized, there is a right to an immediate hardship hearing before the District Court for the district in which the vehicle was seized. The court may release the vehicle at that time if the owner convinces that court that hardship would be caused by the seizure and subsequent disposition of the vehicle.

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At the arraignment hearing on the criminal charge, owner-operator has 3 options concerning 3 disposition of the vehicle. First, the owner-operator can choose to sell the vehicle. The owner-operator will be responsible for paying the towing and storage costs, and the new owner must produce proof of ownership before the vehicle will be released. The 7 2nd option available to the owner-operator is to request that the State impound the vehicle until the 8 9 operator's license is restored. 10 In this case, the State will pay towing and storage costs, and the State 11 will store the vehicles in State Police parking lots. The 3rd option is for the owner-operator simply to 12 13 14 forfeit or allow the car to be forfeited to 15 State. In all cases, the court would also suspend the owner-operator's right to register additional vehicles 16 in this State until the driver's license is restored. 17 The Chief or the Bureau of the State Police will adopt 18 19 rules governing the transportation, storage 20 release of vehicles seized under these provisions. 21 the vehicle is forfeited, it would be surrendered to a 22 lienholder or sold. Secured interests are protected. 23 Section 23 also sets up a Motor Vehicle Forfeiture 24 Account, akin to the current Extradition Account, in 25 each prosecutorial district. Similar annual auditing 26 and reporting requirements are imposed. There is a 27 \$5,000 limit on the amount in each account.

Section 24 of the amendment provides an increased period of administrative suspension of license to 3 years if, while operating under the influence, with excessive blood-alcohol or having refused a chemical test, the operator caused a fatality. This section combines current administrative proceedings for preconviction suspension for operating under the influence or refusal and "at fault" determinations in reportable accidents. It provides for the suspension to be terminated if the operator prevails in a civil tort claim. The amendment clarifies that the Secretary of State is required to suspend the license.

Section 25 of the amendment amends "public 41 highway" to "public way," thus conforming to the 12 language in the corresponding penalty provision for 43 habitual offenders.

Section 29 of the amendment requires a driver who has been convicted of operating under the influence within the prior 6 years to submit to a blood or test if the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the driver has .02% or more by weight of alcohol in the blood. Unless the 5 driver violates another provision, no crime has been 7 committed, but the driver will be administratively 8 9 suspended for one year if the test result is 0.02% or Α 10 more. refusal results in an administrative suspension for 2 years. 11 Maine enacted the Driver License Compact in 1963. License Compact in 1963. In addition, out-of-state convictions encompassed by the compact may be the 12 13 14 basis for issuing a coded license under section 540-A.

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