## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# 114th MAINE LEGISLATURE

### **SECOND REGULAR SESSION - 1990**

**Legislative Document** 

No. 1913

H.P. 1382

House of Representatives, December 12, 1989

Approved for introduction by a majority of the Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 26.

Received by the Clerk of the House on December 12, 1989. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary and 1600 ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 14.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

Presented by Representative PARADIS of Augusta.

#### STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY

An Act to Make Improvements in the Operation of the Judicial Department of the State.



Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follow	the State of Maine as foll	State of Maine as	ple of the	the Peo	nacted by	: it	Вe
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Sec. 1. 4 MRSA  $\S25$ , first  $\P$ , as enacted by PL 1977, c. 705,  $\S1$ , is amended to read:

The Judicial Department shall, each quarter, reimburse each county for the salaries and expenses of bailiffs and other court and jury officers those reasonable costs related to salaries and expenses as agreed upon between the Judicial Department and the respective county that have been paid by that county during the previous quarter. The reimbursement shall be for the number of officers requested to serve the court either in that county or another by the Judicial Department, provided that the Judicial Department shall bepartment shall be for the number of another by the Judicial Department, provided that the Judicial Department, be the level of security which is necessary.

Sec. 2. 4 MRSA §112, as repealed and replaced by PL 1977, c. 114, §2, is amended to read:

#### §112. Sheriff or deputy to attend court

The sheriff of each of the counties, when requested, shall attend the Superior Court thereof or the Supreme Judicial Court when either court is in session in that county or he the sheriff shall specially designate a deputy, approved by the court, so to attend. When court is adjourned, actions brought shall be entered by the clerk and they, with all actions on the docket, shall be continued to the next court day.

Sec. 3. 4 MRSA §173, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1989, c. 89, is further amended to read:

4. Distribution of fees and fines. All law enforcement officers appearing for a scheduled trial in District Court at times other than their regular working hours, at the order of a prosecuting official and whether or not they are called upon to give testimony, shall be compensated out of the General Fund on an hourly basis equal to that established by the State for their range and step level.

The court officer required to be present at an arraignment may be an officer other than the arresting officer, provided that the municipality has designated the officer to handle the arraignment caseload of that municipality. In addition, one or more municipalities may designate either a municipal law enforcement officer or a county law enforcement officer to represent the municipalities at arraignments on a rotating schedule.

The court shall pay any municipality a flat fee of \$20 for each day or part thereof that a municipal law enforcement officer, designated by the municipality as its court officer, is required to be physically present in a District Court in order adequately handle such municipality's caseload. In addition, the court shall pay any municipality a flat fee of \$20 per day for every day or part thereof, but no more than \$20 for any one day, such municipality loses the services of one or more enforcement officers because officer or officers the performing some act authorized or required by a District Court Rule of Criminal Procedure or is a witness in a criminal or traffic infraction case within the jurisdiction of the District Court. A municipality shall be deemed to have lost the services of a law enforcement officer when the officer, who normally performs duties of patrolling or maintaining order, is physically unable to perform those duties of patrolling and maintaining order for the municipality.

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The sheriffs of the several counties shall designate and furnish deputy sheriffs to serve as bailiffs in each division of the District Court within their counties, if so requested by the Chief Judge. A deputy sheriff serving as a bailiff may not serve as a court officer for any law enforcement agency.

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Compensation for such-service reasonable and necessary expenses, as agreed to by the parties, shall be paid by the District Court.

In those municipalities where a police officer has been furnished heretofore to serve as a bailiff, the Chief Judge may continue to authorize the use of a police officer as a bailiff and the municipality shall be compensated therefor by the District Court.

A person now appointed to serve as bailiff may not serve as court officer for a municipal police department, as provided in this subsection.

Sec. 4. 14 MRSA  $\S5545$ , 2nd  $\P$ , as amended by PL 1981, c. 493,  $\S101$ , is further amended to read:

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Whenever, under this section or under any other section in this chapter, a court issues a writ of habeas corpus ordering before it a prisoner confined in any penal or correctional institution under the control of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation or the Department of Corrections, or confined in any county jail, its order as to the transportation of the prisoner to and from the court shall be directed to the sheriff of the county in which the court is located. It shall be the responsibility of the sheriff or any one or more of his the sheriff's authorized deputies pursuant to any such order to safely transport a prisoner to and from the court and to provide safe and secure custody of the prisoner during the proceedings, as directed by the court. At the time of removal of a prisoner from an institution, the transporting officer shall leave with the head thereof of the institution an attested copy of the order

of the court, and upon return of the prisoner shall note such that return on such the copy. This paragraph as it relates to the responsibility for transportation shall be applicable to the transportation of prisoners transferred from the county jail to the State Prison under Title 15, section 453, and to transfers from the county jail to any other county jail under Title 34 30-A, section 1946 1656.

Sec. 5. 30-A MRSA §421, sub-§11, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 and Pt. C, §106; and as amended by PL 1989, c. 6; c. 9, §2; and c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10, is repealed.

Sec. 6. 30-A MRSA §1504, as amended by PL 1989, c. 6; c. 9,  $\S$ 2; c. 104, Pt. C,  $\S$ §8, 10; and c. 146, is further amended to read:

### §1504. Jailer to return list of prisoners at each criminal session of court

Every jailer shall return a list of prisoners in custody to the Superior Court for a county on the first business day of every month, and afterwards a list of all committed during the session, certifying the cause for which and the person by whom committed, and shall have the calendar of prisoners in court for its inspection. The jailer shall also provide lists of prisoners in custody to the Superior Court or to a District Court upon receipt of a request for an additional or updated list. The jailer shall also provide for the transportation of prisoners to and from the District Court or Superior Court and ensure the safe custody of prisoners while they may be present during any court proceeding as directed by the court. If the jailer fails to do so, the court may impose a reasonable fine.

#### STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill amends several provisions that govern interactions between the courts and the county sheriffs.

The bill amends the law concerning reimbursement to counties for officers serving in the court. The bill clarifies that the sheriff must attend Superior Court or the Supreme Judicial Court if the court requests. Under this bill a deputy sheriff serving as a bailiff in District Court may not serve as a county officer and will be paid for reasonable and necessary expenses.

The bill makes sheriffs responsible for providing safe and secure custody of prisoners in a habeas corpus proceeding.

The bill removes from the law the provision allowing a fee paid to sheriffs and deputies for attending court and keeping prisoners.

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The bill requires jailers to provide transportation to and from, and safe custody during proceedings in, District Court and Superior Court.

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