



## 115th MAINE LEGISLATURE

## **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1991**

Legislative Document

No. 1686

S.P. 638

In Senate, April 24, 1991

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator MATTHEWS of Kennebec Cosponsored by Representative PARENT of Benton, Representative POWERS of Coplin Plantation and Representative PARADIS of Augusta.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE

An Act to Provide Additional Protection for Victims of Criminal Threatening and Terrorizing.

	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2	Sec. 1. 15 MRSA c. 14 is enacted to read:
4	
б	<u>CHAPTER 14</u>
<b>A A A A</b>	PROTECTION FROM CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION
8	<u>§351. Definitions</u>
10	
12	<u>As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise</u> indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
14	1. Criminal intimidation. "Criminal intimidation" means
	any act of terrorizing or criminal threatening as defined in
16	Title 17-A, sections 209 and 210.
18	2. Law enforcement agency. "Law enforcement agency" means
20	the State Police, a sheriff's department or a municipal police
20	department.
22	<u>§352. Officer training</u>
24	Law enforcement agencies shall provide officers employed by
26	them with an education and training program designed to inform the officers of the problems of criminal intimidation, procedures
20	to deal with these problems and the provisions of this chapter.
28	The amount and degree of officer training, beyond the
20	distribution of information, is determined by each local law
30	<u>enforcement agency.</u>
32	<u>§353. Officer responsibilities</u>
34	Whenever a law enforcement officer has reason to believe that a person has been a victim of criminal intimidation, the
36	officer shall immediately use all reasonable means to prevent further criminal intimidation, including:
38	
40	1. Physical presence. Remaining on the scene as long as the officer reasonably believes there is danger to the physical
10	safety of that person without the presence of a law enforcement
42	officer;
44	2. Medical treatment. Assisting that person in obtaining medical treatment necessitated by an assault;
46	2 Notice of title distance between states in a
48	3. Notice of rights. Giving that person written notice of that person's rights, which includes information summarizing the procedures and relief available to victims of criminal
50	intimidation; or

4. Arrest. Arresting the party responsible for the criminal intimidation with or without a warrant. If an arrest is found necessary, the officer shall recommend that any release of the party arrested be conditioned on the issuance of a protective order forbidding contact with the person believed to be the victim of the criminal intimidation.

Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA §209, sub-§§1 and 2, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 499, §1, are amended to read:

 A person is guilty of criminal threatening if he <u>that</u> <u>person</u> intentionally or knowingly places another person in fear of imminent bodily injury.

2. Criminal threatening is a Class D crime, except as
16 provided in subsection 3.

Sec. 3. 17-A MRSA §209, sub-§3 is enacted to read:

Criminal threatening is a Class C crime if:

22

2

4

б

8

10

12

14

18

20

24

26

38

40

42

44

46

48

50

<u>A. The actor is in possession of a dangerous weapon; or</u>

B. The actor has 2 prior convictions in the State for violation of this section or section 210 or either of these with a conviction for violation of section 506-A.

For the purposes of this paragraph, the dates of both the prior convictions must precede the commission of the offense being enhanced by no more than 10 years. This paragraph does not apply if the commission of the 2 prior offenses occurred within a 3-day period. The date of conviction is the date that sentence is imposed, even if an appeal is taken. The date of commission of prior offenses is presumed to be that date stated in the complaint, information or indictment notwithstanding the use of the words "on or about" or the equivalent.

Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA §210, sub-§2, as repealed and replaced by PL 1977, c. 510, §45, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

2. Terrorizing is a Class C crime.

## STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill makes terrorizing a Class C crime and raises criminal threatening from a Class D crime to a Class C crime when the perpetrator has a history of criminal intimidation crimes or possesses a dangerous weapon. It also allows warrantless arrests in certain cases of criminal intimidation to protect the victim, 2 similar to warrantless arrests allowed for violation of protective orders in harassment cases. 4

> Page 3-LR0960(1) L.D.1686