MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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115th WAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1991

Legislative Document

No. 1720

S.P. 653

In Senate, April 29, 1991

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator GAUVREAU of Androscoggin Cosponsored by Representative CARROLL of Gray, Representative O'DEA of Orono and Representative PARADIS of Frenchville.

STATE OF MAINE

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

An Act to Create a Single Uniform Summons and Complaint That May Be Used by All Law Enforcement Agencies in the State.

(EMERGENCY)

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

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Whereas, the District Court is running out of its present supply of Uniform Traffic Ticket and Complaint forms and is ordering the printing of a new supply, which, in contemplation of this Act, is cocaptioned Uniform Summons and Complaint so that law enforcement officers will be using the new summons forms as a traffic ticket well before the effective date of this Act if enacted as nonemergency legislation; and

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Whereas, substantial confusion for both the District Courts and law enforcement officers will be avoided if law enforcement officers use the new Uniform Summons and Complaint for all offenses and not just as a traffic ticket when the existing supply runs out; and

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Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

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Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §6208, as amended by PL 1987, c. 513, §3, is further amended to read:

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§6208. Marine resources' citation form

32 34 1. Form. The commissioner may establish citation forms for use by the Bureau of Marine Patrol. These forms, if established, shall <u>must</u> be uniform throughout the State and shall <u>must</u> be issued in books with citations in not less than quadruplicate.

36 38 40 When the form requires a signature by a person upon whom the citation is served, the form shall <u>must</u> include a statement that signing the citation does not constitute an admission of guilt and that failure to sign constitutes a separate offense which

that is a Class E crime. The form shall must be approved by the Chief Judge of the District Court prior to its use. The commissioner may designate the Uniform Summons and Complaint as

the citation form to be used by the bureau.

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2. Responsibility for issuance and disposition. Responsibility for issuance and disposition shall--be is as follows.

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A. The commissioner shall-be <u>is</u> responsible for all marine resources' citation forms, except that if the commissioner designates the Uniform Summons and Complaint as the citation form to be used by the Bureau of Marine Patrol, the District

Court is responsible for all Uniform Summons and Complaint forms issued to that bureau. The commissioner or the commissioner's designee is responsible for the further issuance of Uniform Summons and Complaint books to individual law enforcement officers and the proper disposition of those books.

- B. The When the commissioner has established a citation form for use by the Bureau of Marine Patrol, the commissioner may in his the commissioner's discretion provide books to other law enforcement agencies and officers listed in section 6025, subsection 5 for their use in the enforcement of chapters 601 to 627. The commissioner may not require other agencies to use this form.
- 3. Illegal disposition; prohibited act. It is unlawful and official misconduct for any marine patrol officer or other public employee to dispose of an official citation form or Uniform Summons and Complaint, except in accordance with law and as provided for in any applicable official policy or procedure of the Bureau of Marine Patrol.

4. When a lawful complaint. If the citation provided for in this section or a Uniform Summons and Complaint is duly sworn to as required by law and otherwise satisfies—the—requirements—of the—general—laws—of—this—State, legally sufficient in respect to the form of a complaint and charges charging an offense, it may be filed in a court having jurisdiction and shall—constitute constitutes a lawful complaint for the purpose of the commencement of any criminal prosecution or civil violation proceeding.

5. When a lawful summons. A citation, as provided for in this section or a Uniform Summons and Complaint, when served upon a person by a law enforcement officer, shall—act acts as a summons to appear in court or,—if—a-civil—vielatien—is—charged, to otherwise respond in accordance with law on or before the date specified in this—citatien the summons. Any person who fails to appear in court as directed by the summons or to otherwise respond in accordance with law on or before the date specified in the summons commits a Class E crime. Upon that person's failure to appear or to respond in accordance with law, the court may issue a warrant of arrest. It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this subsection that the failure to appear or to respond resulted from just cause.

6. Refusal to sign; prohibited act. No Any person may refuse who refuses to sign a citation or Uniform Summons and Complaint after having been ordered to do so by a law enforcement officer commits a Class E crime.

Sec. 2. 12 MRSA §7911, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 765, is amended to read:

§7911. Fish and wildlife citation form

1. Form. The commissioner may establish citation forms for use by the warden service. These forms, if established, shall must be uniform throughout the State and shall must be issued in books with citations in not less than quadruplicate. When the form requires a signature by a person upon whom the citation is served, the form shall must include a statement that signing the citation does not constitute an admission of guilt and that failure to sign will-constitute constitutes a separate offense which that is a Class E crime. The form shall must be approved by the Chief Judge of the District Court prior to its use. The commissioner may designate the Uniform Summons and Complaint as the citation form to be used by the warden service.

2. Responsibility for issuance and disposition.

A. The commissioner shall-be is responsible for all fish and wildlife citation forms, except that if the commissioner designates the Uniform Summons and Complaint as the citation form to be used by the warden service, the District Court is responsible for all Uniform Summons and Complaints issued to the warden service. The commissioner or the commissioner's designee is responsible for the further issuance of Uniform Summons and Complaint books to individual wardens and for the proper disposition of those books.

B. The When the commissioner has established a citation form for use by the warden service, the commissioner may in his the commissioner's discretion provide books to other law enforcement agencies and officers listed in section 7055 for their use in the enforcement of chapters 701 to 721. The commissioner may not require other agencies to use this form.

3. Illegal disposition; prohibited act. It is unlawful and official misconduct for any warden or other public employee to dispose of an official citation form or Uniform Summons and Complaint, except in accordance with law and as provided for in any applicable official policy or procedure of the Warden Service Division.

4. When a lawful complaint. If the citation provided for in this section or a Uniform Summons and Complaint is duly sworn to as required by law and otherwise satisfies—the—requirements—of the—general—laws—of—this—State, legally sufficient in respect to the form of a complaint and charges charging an offense, it may be filed in a court having jurisdiction and shall—constitute constitutes a lawful complaint for the purpose of the

commencement of any criminal prosecution or civil violation proceeding.

- 5. When a lawful summons. A citation, as provided for in this section or a Uniform Summons and Complaint, when served upon a person by a law enforcement officer, shall—act acts as a summons to appear in court or,—if—a—civil—vielation—is—charged,—to otherwise respond in accordance with law on or before the date specified in the eitation summons. Any person who fails to appear in court as directed by the summons or to otherwise respond in accordance with law on or before the date specified in the summons commits a Class E crime. Upon that person's failure to appear or respond in accordance with law, the court may issue a warrant of arrest. It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this subsection that the failure to appear or respond resulted from just cause.
- 18 6. Refusal to sign; prohibited act. No Any person may refuse who refuses to sign a citation or Uniform Summons and Complaint after having been ordered to do so by a law enforcement officer commits a Class E crime.
 - Sec. 3. 12 MRSA §8907, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 174, §3, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

§8907. Forest service citation form

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- 28 1. Form. The Director of the Bureau of Forestry, referred to in this section as the "director," may establish a statewide, 30 uniform Maine Forest Service citation form. The form must include a statement that signing the citation does not constitute 32 an admission of guilt and that refusal to sign the form after having been ordered to do so by a law enforcement officer 34 constitutes a separate offense that is a Class E crime. Prior to its use, the form must be approved by the Chief Judge of the 36 District Court. The director may designate the Uniform Summons and Complaint as the citation form to be used by the Maine Forest 38 Service.
- 40 2. Citation books. When the director has established a citation form for use by the Maine Forest Service, the director 42 is responsible for and shall issue the form established under subsection 1 in books with citations in not less than 44 quadruplicate. The director may provide citation books to other law enforcement agencies and officers for their use in the 46 enforcement of chapters 807 and 809. The director may not require other agencies to use this form. If the director 48 designates the Uniform Summons and Complaint as the citation form to be used by the Maine Forest Service, the District Court is 50 responsible for all Uniform Summons and Complaints issued to the Maine Forest Service. The director or the director's designee is responsible for the further issuance of Uniform Summons and 52

Complaint books to individual law enforcement officers and for the proper disposition of those books.

3. Disposition; prohibited act. It is unlawful and official misconduct for any forest ranger or other public employee to dispose of an official citation form or Uniform Summons and Complaint except in accordance with law and as provided for in an applicable official policy or procedure of the Maine Forest Service.

4. Lawful complaint. A Maine Forest Service citation form or a Uniform Summons and Complaint may be filed in a court having jurisdiction and constitutes a lawful complaint to commence any criminal prosecution or civil violation proceeding if the form or Uniform Summons and Complaint is duly sworn to as required by law and otherwise legally sufficient in respect to the form of a complaint and charging an offense.

5. Lawful summons. A Maine Forest Service citation or a Uniform Summons and Complaint, when served upon a person by a law enforcement officer, functions as a summons to appear in court. Any person who fails to appear in court after having been served with a summons commits a Class E crime. Upon that person's failure to appear, the court may issue a warrant of arrest. It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this subsection that the failure to appear resulted from just cause.

6. Refusal to sign; prohibited act. Any person who refuses
to sign a citation or a Uniform Summons and Complaint after
having been ordered to do so by a law enforcement officer commits
a Class E crime.

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- Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA §15-A, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 375, is amended to read:
- \$15-A. Issuance of summons for criminal offense
- 1. A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe a crime has been or is being committed by a person may deliver issue or have delivered a written summons to that person directing him that person to appear in the District Court to answer the allegation that he the person has committed the crime. The summons shall must include the signature of the officer, a brief description of the alleged crime, the time and place of the alleged crime and the time, place and date the person is to appear in court. A person whe—is—issued to whom a summons shall is issued or delivered must give a written promise to the—issuing—officer—to—appear. If the person refuses to sign the summons after having been ordered to do so by a law enforcement officer, the person commits a Class E crime. As soon as practicable after service of the summons, the officer shall cause a copy of the summons to be filed with the court.

Any person who a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe has committed or is committing a crime other than one listed under section 15, subsection 1, paragraph A, and to whom a law enforcement officer is authorized to deliver a summons pursuant to subsection 1, who intentionally fails or refuses to provide to that officer reasonably credible evidence of his that person's name and address is quilty -ef commits a Class E crime, provided that he the person persists in the failure or refusal after having been informed by the officer of the provisions of this subsection. If that person furnishes the officer evidence of his the person's name and address and the evidence does not appear to be reasonably credible, the officer shall attempt to verify the evidence as quickly as is reasonably possible. During the period the verification is being attempted, the officer may require the person to remain in his the officer's presence for a period not to exceed 2 hours. During this period, if the officer reasonably believes that his the officer's safety or the safety of others then present so requires, he the officer may search for any dangerous weapon by an external patting of that person's outer clothing. If in the course of the search he the officer feels an object which he that the officer reasonably believes to be a dangerous weapon, he the officer may take such action as is necessary to examine the object, but he may take permanent possession of any-such the object only if it is subject The requirement that the person remain in the to forfeiture. presence of the officer shall does not be-deemed constitute an After informing that person of the provisions of this subsection, the officer may arrest the person either if the person intentionally refuses to furnish any evidence of his that person's name and address or if, after attempting to verify the evidence as provided for in this subsection, the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has intentionally failed to provide reasonably credible evidence of his the person's name and address.

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3. If, at anytime any time subsequent to an arrest made pursuant to subsection 2, it appears that the evidence of the person's name and address was accurate, he-shall the person must be released from custody and any record of that custody shall must show he that the person was released for that reason. If, upon trial for violating subsection 2, a person is acquitted on the ground that the evidence of his the person's name and address was accurate, the record of acquittal shall must show that that was the ground.

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4. Any person who fails to appear in court, as directed by a summons served on him that person pursuant to subsection 1,-is guilty-of or to otherwise respond in accordance with law on or before the date specified in the summons commits a Class E crime. Upon that person's failure to appear or respond, the court may issue a warrant of arrest. It is an affirmative

defense to prosecution under this subsection that the failure to appear was-neither-intentional-nor-knowing or respond resulted from just cause.

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Sec. 5. 17-A MRSA §17, as amended by PL 1985, c. 506, Pt. B, §§12 and 13, is further amended to read:

§17. Enforcement of civil violations

- A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that a civil violation has been committed shall-deliver-a eitatien by a person must issue or have delivered a written summons to such that person directing him the person to appear in the District Court to answer the allegation that he the person has committed the violation. The eitation-shall summons must include the signature of the officer, a brief description of the alleged violation, the time and place of the alleged violation and the time, place and date the person is to appear in court. Δ person to whom a summons is issued or delivered must give a written promise to appear. If the person refuses to sign the summons after having been ordered to do so by a law enforcement officer, the person commits a Class E crime. As soon as practicable after service of the eitation summons, the officer shall cause a copy thereof of the summons to be filed with the court. Upon-a-failure-to-appear,-the-court-may-issue-a-warrant of-arrest.
- Any person to whom a law enforcement officer authorized to issue or deliver a eitatien summons pursuant to subsection 1 who intentionally fails or refuses to provide such the officer reasonably credible evidence of his the person's name and address is-guilty-of commits a Class E crime, provided that he the person persists in such that failure or refusal after having been informed by the officer of the provisions of this subsection. If such the person furnishes the officer evidence of his that person's name and address and the evidence does not appear to be reasonably credible, the officer shall attempt to verify the evidence as quickly as is reasonably possible. During the period such that verification is being attempted, the officer may require the person to remain in his the officer's presence for a period not to exceed 2 hours. During this period, if the officer reasonably believes that his the officer's safety or the safety of others them present so requires, he the officer may search for any dangerous weapon by an external patting of such the person's outer clothing. If in the course of such the search he the officer feels an object which -- he that the officer reasonably believes to be a dangerous weapon, he the officer may take such action as is necessary to examine such the object, but he may take permanent possession of any-such the object only if it is subject to forfeiture. The requirement that the person remain in the presence of the officer shall does not be-deemed constitute an arrest.

After informing the person of the provisions of this subsection, the officer may arrest the person either if the person intentionally refuses to furnish any evidence of his that person's name and address or if, after attempting to verify the evidence as provided for in this subsection, the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has intentionally failed to provide reasonably credible evidence of his the person's name and address.

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3. If, at any time subsequent to an arrest made pursuant to subsection 2, it appears that the evidence of the person's name and address was accurate, he—shall the person must be released from custody and any record of such that custody shall must show that he the person was released for that reason. If, upon trial for violating subsection 2, a person is acquitted on the ground that the evidence of his the person's name and address was accurate, the record of acquittal shall must show that such that was the ground.

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4. Any person who fails to appear in court, as directed by a eitatien summons served on him that person pursuant to subsection 1,-is-guilty-of or to otherwise respond in accordance with law on or before the date specified in the summons commits a Class E crime. Upon that person's failure to appear or respond, the court may issue a warrant of arrest. It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this subsection that the failure to appear was-neither-intentional-nor-knowing or respond resulted from just cause.

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Sec. 6. 29 MRSA §2300, as amended by PL 1981, c. 679, §56, is further amended to read:

§2300. Uniform Summons and Complaint

Every law enforcement agency in this State shall 36 Form. use traffic eitations summonses in the form known as the Uniform Traffie-Tieket Summons and Complaint, which shall must be uniform 38 throughout the State and which-shall must be issued in books with eitations summonses in no less than quadruplicate and meeting the 40 requirements of this chapter. The Uniform Summons and Complaint must include, at a minimum, the signature of the officer, a brief 42 description of the alleged offense, the time and place of the alleged offense and the time, place and date the person is to 44 appear in court. The Uniform Summons and Complaint must also include a statement that signing the summons does not constitute 46 an admission or plea of guilty and that refusal to sign is a 48 separate Class E crime. A person to whom a Uniform Summons and Complaint is issued or delivered must give a written promise to appear. The form of the Uniform Summons and Complaint must be 50 approved by the Chief Judge of the District Court prior to its 52 use.

- 2. Responsibility for issuance and disposition.
- A. The District Court shall—be <u>is</u> responsible for all Uniform Traffie-Tickets <u>Summons</u> and Complaints issued to law enforcement agencies or others.

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- B. The chief executive officer of every such law enforcement agency or his that chief executive officer's designate shall-be is responsible for the further issuance of such books to individual law enforcement officers and for their the proper disposition of those books.
- 3. Illegal disposition. It shall—be is unlawful and official misconduct for any law enforcement officer or other officer or public employee to dispose of a Uniform Traffic-Ticket Summons and Complaint or any portion thereof or of the record of the issuance thereof of a Uniform Summons and Complaint in a manner other than as required under rules of -regulations premulgated adopted pursuant to this section. Any person who solicits or aids in the disposition, or attempted disposition, of a Uniform Traffic-Ticket Summons and Complaint or any portion thereof of a Uniform Summons and Complaint in any unauthorized manner shall—be-guilty—of commits a misdemeaner Class E crime.
- 3-A. Uniform Summons and Complaint as summons. A Uniform Traffie-Ticket Summons and Complaint, when served-upen issued or delivered to a person by a law enforcement officer, shall-actacts as a summons to appear in court, on the date specified in the ticket, for a violation of any provision of this Title summons or to otherwise respond in accordance with law on or before the date specified in the summons. Any person who fails to appear in court as directed by the summons or to otherwise respond in accordance with law on or before the date specified in the summons or to otherwise respond in accordance with law on or before the date specified in the summons commits a Class E crime. Upon the person's failure to appear or respond, the court may issue a warrant of arrest. It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this subsection that the failure to appear or respond resulted from just cause.
- 40 When a lawful complaint. In-the-event-that If the traffic eitatien summons provided under this section includes 42 infermation-and is duly sworn to as required under-the-general laws-of-this-State by law and otherwise legally sufficient in 44 respect to the form of a complaint and charging commission of the offense alleged in said--eitation the summons to have been 46 committed, then such-citatien the summons when filed with a court jurisdiction shall--be--deemed constitutes 48 complaint for the purpose of the commencement of any traffic infraction proceeding or the prosecution of a misdemeamer Class D 50 or Class E crime under this Title.

5. Refusal to sign. Any person who refuses to sign such a Uniform Traffie-Ticket Summons and Complaint after having been ordered to do so by a law enforcement officer shall-be-guilty-of commits a misdemeaner Class E crime.

Sec. 7. 29 MRSA §2301-A, first \P , as amended by PL 1987, c. 575, is further amended to read:

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If a person fails to appear in court on the day specified in response to a Uniform Traffie-Ticket Summons and Complaint, a summons, a condition of bail or order of court for any violation of Title 23, section 1980, Title 28-A, section 2052; or any provision of this Title, or for any further appearance ordered by the court, including one for the payment of a fine, either in person or by counsel, the court shall suspend his the person's license or permit, his the right to operate motor vehicles in this State and the right to apply for or obtain a license.

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Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act takes effect when approved.

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STATEMENT OF FACT

26 Presently, there are 6 different summons forms in use by state law enforcement officers: a marine resources citation 28 form, a fish and wildlife citation form, a Maine Forest Service citation form, a criminal summons form, a civil violation 30 citation form and the Uniform Traffic Ticket and Complaint. separate forms for different offenses is inconvenient and confusing for the law enforcement officer. 32 is also confusing for district court clerks. This bill creates a 34 single summons and complaint form, the Uniform Summons and Complaint, that may be used by all of the State's law enforcement 36 agencies for all offenses, crimes and civil violations. enforcement agencies that presently have statutory 38 authorization to use their own individual citation forms may choose between staying with their own forms or switching over to 40 the Uniform Summons and Complaint.