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Legislative Document

No. 104

H.P. 79

House of Representatives, January 9, 1997

An Act Concerning Threatening the Use of Deadly Force Against a Law Enforcement Officer Engaged in Carrying out Public Duty.

Reference to the Committee on Criminal Justice suggested and ordered printed.

JOSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative CLUKEY of Houlton. Cosponsored by Representatives: CROSS of Dover-Foxcroft, KNEELAND of Easton, McALEVEY of Waterboro, PINKHAM of Lamoine, WATERHOUSE of Bridgton, WHEELER of Bridgewater, Senators: BENOIT of Franklin, DAGGETT of Kennebec.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows: 2 Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §110 is enacted to read: 4 \$110. Threat to use deadly force against a law enforcement 6 officer A person otherwise justified in threatening to use deadly 8 force against another is not justified in doing so if the person knows or should know that the other person is a law enforcement 10 officer, unless the person knows that the law enforcement officer is not in fact engaged in the performance of the law enforcement 12 officer's public duty, or unless the person is justified under this chapter in using deadly force against the law enforcement 14officer. 1618 **SUMMARY** 20 This bill bars a private citizen, who otherwise would have the legal right to do so, from threatening the use of deadly 22 force against a person the private citizen knows or should know is a law enforcement officer unless the private citizen knows that that law enforcement officer is not at that time engaged in 24 the performance of the law enforcement officer's official duties or unless the private citizen is justified under the Maine 26 Revised Statutes, Title 17-A, chapter 5 in actually using deadly 28 force against that officer. Although broader in scope, this bill is nonetheless intended to overrule the result in State v. 30 Clisham, 614 A.2d 1297 (Me. 1992) that allows a private citizen to threaten a law enforcement officer, acting under color of or 32 authority, with death serious bodily injury under circumstances in which the private citizen is legally justified 34in using only nondeadly force. In State v. Clisham the Law Court equated threatening deadly force with the actual use of nondeadly force. Id. at 1298. See also State v. Lord, 617 A.2d 536 (Me. 36 This legal parallel drawn by the Law Court when a law 1992). 38 enforcement officer is involved is rejected because of the substantial and unwarranted risk of death or serious bodily 40 injury posed to the private citizen and law enforcement officer alike.