



120th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2001

Legislative Document

No. 851

H.P. 651

House of Representatives, February 15, 2001

An Act to Prohibit the Recording of Private Telephone Conversations Without Consent.

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

Millicent M. Mac Jailand

MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND, Clerk

Presented by Representative BELANGER of Caribou. Cosponsored by Senator KNEELAND of Aroostook and Representatives: ANDREWS of York, DAVIS of Falmouth, DESMOND of Mapleton, HONEY of Boothbay, MAYO of Bath, NUTTING of Oakland, PARADIS of Frenchville, SHERMAN of Hodgdon.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2 Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §709, sub-§2-A is enacted to read:
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2-A. Emergency services provider. "Emergency services provider" means a state, county or municipal government entity to
the extent it provides fire, emergency medical or police services
or related dispatch services.
Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §709, sub-§4, ¶C, as amended by PL 1979, c.
701, §11, is further amended to read:
C. A person given prior authority by the-sender-er-receiver
all parties to the communication.
Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §710, as amended by PL 1987, c. 680, §§2 to
4, is further amended to read:
§710. Offenses
1. Interception, oral communications prohibited. Any
Except as provided in subsection 7, a person, other - than - an employee-of-a-common-carrier-as-defined-in-this-chapter, a-law
enforcementofficeroraninvestigativeofficeras-definedin
this-chapter,-corrying-out-practices-otherwise-permitted by-this
ehapter, who intentionally or knowingly intercepts, attempts to
intercept or procures any other person to intercept or attempt to
intercept, any wire or oral communication or a person who is a
sender or receiver of a telephony communication and who
intentionally or knowingly records, attempts to record or procures another person to record or attempt to record that
telephony communication without the consent of all parties to the
communication is guilty of a Class C crime.
2. Editing of tape recordings in judicial proceedings
prohibited. Any person who knowingly or intentionally edits,
alters or tampers with any tape, transcription or other sound recording, or knows of such editing, altering or tampering, and
presents that recording in any judicial proceeding or proceeding
under oath, without fully indicating the nature of the changes
made and the original state of the recording, is guilty of a
Class C crime.
3. Disclosure, or use of wire or oral communications
prohibited. A person is guilty of a Class C crime if he that
person:
A. Intentionally or knowingly discloses or attempts to
disclose to any person the contents of any wire or oral

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communication, knowing that the information was obtained through interception in violation of this section; or

B. Intentionally or knowingly uses or attempts to use the contents of any wire or oral communication, knowing that the information was obtained through interception in violation of this section.

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Duty to report. Any communications common carrier shall 4. promptly report to the Attorney General any facts coming to its 10 attention in the conduct of its business which that may indicate 12 a possible violation of this section and such carrier shall adopt reasonable rules to assure compliance with this subsection, provided such carrier shall is not be liable to any person who 14 may claim an injury arising out of any such report, if made in 16 good faith. Any person violating this subsection shall--be is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000, payable to the State, to be recovered in a civil action. 18

5. Possession of interception devices prohibited. A Except as provided in subsection 7, a person, other-than an employee of a common carrier as defined in this chapter, a law enforcement officer or an investigative officer as defined in this chapter,
earrying out practices otherwise permitted by this chapter, who has in his that person's possession any device, contrivance,
machine or apparatus designed or commonly used for intercepting wire or oral communications defined in this chapter, is guilty of a Class C crime.

6. Sale of interception devices prohibited. A person who 30 sells, exchanges, delivers, barters, gives or furnishes or possesses with an intent to sell any device, contrivance, machine 32 or apparatus designed or commonly used for the interception of wire or oral communications as defined in this chapter is guilty 34 of a Class B crime. This subsection shall does not include 36 devices manufactured under written contract for sale to common law enforcement agencies and the Department carriers, of 38 Corrections, provided that the production of any such device shall has not have commenced prior to the signing of the contract by both parties. 40

- 42 7. Exceptions. The following persons carrying out the following practices are exempt from the provisions of subsections
 44 1 and 6:
- 46 A. An employee of a communication common carrier carrying out practices permitted under section 712;
- B. An investigative officer carrying out practices permitted 50 under section 712;

2 <u>C. A law enforcement officer conducting a lawful</u> investigation; and 4

- D. An emergency services provider carrying out practices
 permitted under section 712.
- 8 Sec. 4. 15 MRSA §712, sub-§4 is enacted to read:

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10 4. Emergency services. It is not a violation of this chapter for an emergency services provider to record calls made
 12 to that provider to the extent the recording is necessary or useful in rendering adequate service or in monitoring service
 14 guality.

SUMMARY

This bill amends laws governing the interception and 20 recording of wire and oral communications. With certain narrow exceptions, current law prohibits a person from intercepting or 22 recording communications between others. This bill amends the law to prohibit any person who is a sender or receiver of a 24 telephony communication from intentionally or knowingly recording or procuring another person to record the communication without the consent of all parties to the communication. It creates an 26 exception for calls made to emergency services providers and 28 clarifies current law with respect to an exception provided to law enforcement agencies conducting investigations.