



## **125th MAINE LEGISLATURE**

## **SECOND REGULAR SESSION-2012**

Legislative Document

No. 1737

H.P. 1282

House of Representatives, January 4, 2012

An Act Regarding the Interception of Oral or Wire Communications of Residents of State Correctional Facilities and Jails

Submitted by the Department of the Attorney General pursuant to Joint Rule 204. Reference to the Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety suggested and ordered printed.

Heath & Fuit

HEATHER J.R. PRIEST Clerk

Presented by Representative PLUMMER of Windham.

- 1 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
- 2 Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §709, sub-§1-B is enacted to read:

3 <u>1-B. Administration of juvenile criminal justice.</u> "Administration of juvenile
 4 criminal justice" has the same meaning as in section 3308, subsection 7, paragraph A,
 5 subparagraph (2).

6 Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §709, sub-§4-A, as amended by PL 1997, c. 361, §1, is further 7 amended to read:

**4-A. Investigative officer.** "Investigative officer" means an employee of the Department of Corrections designated by the Commissioner of Corrections as having the authority to conduct investigations of offenses crimes or juvenile crimes relating to the security or orderly management of a facility administered by the department <u>and engage</u> in any other activity that is related to the administration of criminal justice or the administration of juvenile criminal justice.

14 Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §709, sub-§4-B, as enacted by PL 1997, c. 361, §2, is amended 15 to read:

**4-B. Jail investigative officer.** "County jail Jail investigative officer" means an employee of a county jail designated by the county jail administrator as having the authority to conduct investigations of offenses crimes relating to the security or orderly management of the county jail and engage in any other activity that is related to the administration of criminal justice.

21 Sec. 4. 15 MRSA §712, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2009, c. 93, §1, is further 22 amended to read:

23 **2. Investigative officers.** It is not a violation of this chapter for an investigative 24 officer, as defined in this chapter, or for an employee of the Department of Corrections 25 acting at the direction of an investigative officer, to intercept, disclose or use that 26 communication in the normal course of employment while engaged in any activity that is 27 <del>a necessary incident</del> related to the administration of criminal justice or the administration 28 <u>of juvenile criminal justice</u>, if:

- A. Either the sender or receiver of that communication is a person residing in an
   adult or juvenile correctional facility administered by the Department of Corrections;
   and
- B. Notice of the possibility of interception is provided in a way sufficient to make
  the parties to the communication aware of the possibility of interception, which
  includes:
  - (1) Providing the resident with a written notification statement;

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36 (2) Posting written notification next to every telephone at the facility that is37 subject to monitoring; and

1 2	(3) Informing the recipient of a telephone call from the resident by playing a recorded warning before the recipient accepts the call.
3	This subsection does not authorize any interference with the attorney-client privilege.
4 5	Sec. 5. 15 MRSA §712, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1997, c. 361, §4, is amended to read:
6 7 8 9 10	<b>3. Jail investigative officer.</b> It is not a violation of this chapter for a county jail investigative officer, as defined in this chapter, or for a county jail employee acting at the direction of a county jail investigative officer to intercept, disclose or use that communication in the normal course of employment while engaged in any activity that is a necessary incident related to the administration of criminal justice if:
11 12	A. Either the sender or the receiver of that communication is a person residing in an adult section of the <del>county</del> jail; and
13 14 15	B. Notice of the possibility of interception is provided in a way sufficient to make the parties to the communication aware of the possibility of interception, which includes:
16	(1) Providing the resident with a written notification statement;
17 18	(2) Posting written notification next to every telephone at the jail that is subject to monitoring; and
19 20	(3) Informing the recipient of a telephone call from the resident by playing a recorded warning before the recipient accepts the call.
21	This subsection does not authorize any interference with the attorney-client privilege.
22	Sec. 6. 15 MRSA §712, sub-§4 is enacted to read:
23 24 25 26	<b>4. Disclosure to another state agency.</b> It is not a violation of this chapter for the contents of an interception of any oral communication or wire communication that has been legally obtained pursuant to subsection 2 or 3 to be disclosed to a state agency if related to the statutory functions of that agency.
27 28	Sec. 7. 15 MRSA §713, as amended by PL 1997, c. 361, §5, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
29	<u>§713. Evidence</u>
30	The contents of an interception are not admissible in court, except that:
31 32 33 34	<u>1. Contents obtained under the laws of another jurisdiction.</u> The contents of an interception of any oral communication or wire communication that has been legally obtained under the laws of another jurisdiction in which the interception occurred are admissible in the courts of this State, subject to the Maine Rules of Evidence; and
35 36 37	2. Contents obtained under this chapter. The contents of an interception of any oral communication or wire communication that has been legally obtained pursuant to section 712, subsection 2 or 3 are admissible in the courts of this State, subject to the

1 <u>Maine Rules of Evidence, if related to the administration of criminal justice or the</u> 2 <u>administration of juvenile criminal justice or the statutory functions of a state agency.</u>

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SUMMARY

4 This bill clarifies several aspects of the law regarding the interception of oral and 5 wire communications of residents of state correctional facilities and county and regional 6 jails.

The bill resolves a possible conflict regarding the authority of Department of
Corrections investigative officers and jail investigative officers by adding to the
definitions of those terms language referring to the administration of criminal justice. It
also removes the word "county" in referring to jail investigative officers in recognition of
the recent establishment of a regional jail, which is not operated by any one county.

The bill defines "administration of juvenile criminal justice" to reconcile current
 law with changes made by Public Law 2009, chapter 93, which allowed the Department
 of Corrections to intercept phone calls of residents of its juvenile correctional facilities.

15 3. The bill strikes the term "necessary incident" and replaces it with "related" to 16 avoid an overly strict interpretation of the circumstances under which phone calls may be 17 intercepted, disclosed or used or the contents thereof admitted into court.

4. The bill also provides that the contents of oral and wire communications
intercepted by these investigative officers are admissible in court only if related to the
administration of criminal justice or the administration of juvenile criminal justice or the
statutory functions of a state agency.