

LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE

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PUBLISHED BY THE REVISOR OF STATUTES IN ACCORDANCE WITH MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED, TITLE 3, SECTION 163-A, SUBSECTION 4.

> J.S. McCarthy Company Augusta, Maine 1997

(39) Services performed by a direct seller as defined in 26 United States Code, Section 3508, Subsection (b), Paragraph (2). This subparagraph does not include a person selling major improvements or renovations to the structure of a home, business or property-<u>; and</u>

Sec. 2. 26 MRSA §1043, sub-§11, ¶F, as corrected by RR 1995, c. 2, §62, is further amended by adding a new subparagraph (40) to read:

(40) Services performed by lessees of taxicabs, as long as that employment is not subject to federal unemployment tax. This subparagraph may not be construed to affect a determination regarding a lessee's status as an independent contractor for workers' compensation purposes.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 350

S.P. 175 - L.D. 504

An Act to Amend Certain Provisions Dealing with Juvenile Summonses

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

Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §3301, sub-§5, ¶C, as amended by PL 1985, c. 439, §11, is further amended to read:

C. If the juvenile caseworker determines that the facts are sufficient for the filing of a petition, he the juvenile caseworker may request the prosecuting attorney to file a petition. If this alternative is chosen, the juvenile caseworker shall issue and may serve a summons in accordance with section 3304. If the juvenile caseworker does not make service before requesting the prosecuting attorney to file a petition, the juvenile caseworker does serve the summons in accordance with section 3304.

Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §3304, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 520, §1, is amended to read:

1. Issuance and contents. After a petition has been filed, the court shall promptly issue a summons. The summons shall briefly recite the substance of the petition issued by the juvenile caseworker must include the signature of the juvenile caseworker, a brief description of the alleged juvenile crime, the time and place of the alleged juvenile crime and the time and place the juvenile is to appear in court. The summons shall <u>must</u> also include a statement of the constitutional rights of the juvenile, including the right to have an attorney present at the hearing on the petition and to have an attorney appointed, if indigent.

Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §3304, sub-§3, as amended by PL 1989, c. 741, §12, is further amended to read:

3. Service. The summons must be directed to and served, pursuant to Rule 4 (c)(4) of the Maine Rules of Criminal Procedure, upon the following persons:

A. The juvenile; and

B. The juvenile's parents, guardian or legal custodian, if the juvenile is not emancipated. Service upon a parent, guardian or legal custodian who is out of state may be by a reasonable method ordered by the court.

Sec. 4. 15 MRSA §3304, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 520, §1, is amended to read:

4. Service at least 48 hours before appearance demanded. The summons shall <u>must</u> require the person on whom it is served to appear for a hearing at a the time and place specified. The time shall <u>may</u> not be less than 2 days <u>48 hours</u> after service of the summons. If the juvenile is not detained by an order of the court, the summons shall required <u>must require</u> the custodian to produce the juvenile at that time and place. A copy of the petition shall be attached to the summons.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 351

H.P. 443 - L.D. 593

An Act to Strengthen the Laws Concerning Resisting Arrest

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

Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §108, sub-§1-A is enacted to read:

1-A. A person is not justified in using nondeadly force against another person who that person knows or reasonably should know is a law enforcement officer attempting to effect an arrest or detention, regardless of whether the arrest or detention is legal. A person is justified in using the degree of nondeadly force the person reasonably believes is necessary to defend the person or a 3rd person against a law enforcement officer who, in effecting an arrest or detention, uses