

LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION November 13, 2002 to November 14, 2002

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION December 4, 2002 to June 14, 2003

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR FIRST SPECIAL SESSION NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS FEBRUARY 13, 2003

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR FIRST REGULAR SESSION NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS SEPTEMBER 13, 2003

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

> Penmor Lithographers Lewiston, Maine 2003

the time this notification is sent. Beneficiaries in a will shall <u>must</u>, upon application to the register of probate, be furnished with a copy of so much of any the probated will as relates to them, upon payment of a fee of \$1, provided the copy does not exceed 10 lines of legal cap paper of not less than 10 words in each line, and 10¢ for each additional line of 10 words per page.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 15

H.P. 183 - L.D. 224

An Act to Amend the Maine Bail Code as Recommended by the Criminal Law Advisory Commission

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

Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §1003, sub-§5-A, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 356, §1, is amended to read:

5-A. Failure to appear. "Failure to appear" includes a failure to appear at the time or place required by a release order and the failure to surrender into custody at the time and place required by a release order or by the Maine Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 32(a) and Rule 38(c).

Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §1075 is enacted to read:

<u>§1075. Attorney not to act as surety or deposit</u> cash bail for client

<u>An attorney, while representing a defendant, may</u> not act as surety for or deposit cash bail for the client.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 16

H.P. 182 - L.D. 223

An Act To Amend the Maine Juvenile Code as Recommended by the Criminal Law Advisory Commission

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

Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §3304, sub-§8 is enacted to read:

8. Authority of juvenile community corrections officer to issue and serve summons. The Commissioner of Corrections, at the commissioner's discretion, may authorize a juvenile community corrections officer to issue and serve a summons, subject to conditions the commissioner may impose as to when and under what circumstances such authority may be exercised.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 17

H.P. 216 - L.D. 273

An Act To Modify Certain Criminal Appeal Statutes in View of the New Maine Rules of Appellate Procedure

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

Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §210-A, as amended by PL 1997, c. 181, §2, is further amended to read:

§210-A. Procedure at hearing

At the hearing on the petition contesting extradition, if the Governor's warrant and the demand comply with the provisions of this chapter, the petitioner has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner has not been charged with a crime in the demanding state and that the petitioner is not a fugitive from justice. If the name of the petitioner is the same as that of the person named in the Governor's warrant, the petitioner has the burden of proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that the petitioner is not the person whom the demanding state is seeking to extradite. If the names are not identical, the respondent State has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner is the person sought to be extradited by the demanding state. The following are conclusive on the issue of probable cause:

1. Indictment. An indictment or an information issued upon a waiver of indictment; or

2. Judicial determination of probable cause. An information or other formal charging instrument or an arrest warrant issued on a determination of probable cause by a judicial officer in the demanding state.

Affidavits, including any affidavits supplied pursuant to the provisions of section 203 or in support of an application for requisition, and any other hearsay evidence that may be deemed reliable by the court, are admissible at the hearing on the petition contesting extradition, for the purpose of showing that the petitioner is charged with a crime in the demanding state, that there is probable cause, that the petitioner is