

**§4011. Violation****(CONTAINS TEXT WITH VARYING EFFECTIVE DATES)****(WHOLE SECTION TEXT EFFECTIVE UNTIL 1/01/23)**

**1. Crime committed.** Except as provided in subsections 2, 4 and 5, violation of the following is a Class D crime when the defendant has prior actual notice, which may be notice by means other than service in hand, of the order or agreement:

A. A temporary, emergency, interim or final protective order, an order of a tribal court of the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation or a similar order issued by a court of the United States or of another state, territory, commonwealth or tribe; or [PL 1995, c. 694, Pt. B, §2 (NEW); PL 1995, c. 694, Pt. E, §2 (AFF).]

B. A court-approved consent agreement. [PL 1997, c. 683, Pt. C, §7 (AMD); PL 1997, c. 683, Pt. C, §8 (AFF).]

[PL 2021, c. 432, §1 (AMD).]

**2. Exception.** When the only provision that is violated concerns relief authorized under section 4007, subsection 1, paragraph F or F-1 or section 4007, subsection 1, paragraphs H to O, the violation must be treated as contempt and punished in accordance with law.

[PL 2015, c. 443, §17 (AMD).]

**3. Warrantless arrest.** Notwithstanding any statutory provision to the contrary, an arrest for criminal violation of an order or consent agreement may be without warrant upon probable cause whether or not the violation is committed in the presence of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer may verify, if necessary, the existence of a protective order by telephone or radio communication with a law enforcement agency with knowledge of the order.

[PL 1995, c. 694, Pt. B, §2 (NEW); PL 1995, c. 694, Pt. E, §2 (AFF).]

**4. Reckless conduct; assault.** A defendant who violates a protective order issued pursuant to section 4007 or an order that is similar to a protective order pursuant to section 4007 issued by a court of the United States or of another state, territory, commonwealth or tribe through conduct that is reckless and that creates a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury to the plaintiff named in the protective order or who assaults the plaintiff named in the protective order commits a Class C crime.

[PL 2021, c. 432, §2 (AMD).]

**5. Repeat violations.** A person who commits a violation under subsection 1 and has 2 or more prior convictions under subsection 1 or 2 or more convictions for engaging in substantially similar conduct in another jurisdiction commits a Class C crime. Title 17-A, section 9-A governs the use of prior convictions when determining a sentence.

[PL 2019, c. 412, §8 (NEW).]

**SECTION HISTORY**

PL 1995, c. 694, §B2 (NEW). PL 1995, c. 694, §E2 (AFF). PL 1997, c. 683, §C7 (AMD). PL 1997, c. 683, §C8 (AFF). PL 2001, c. 420, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 510, §13 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 178, §1 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 443, §17 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 412, §8 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 432, §§1, 2 (AMD).

The State of Maine claims a copyright in its codified statutes. If you intend to republish this material, we require that you include the following disclaimer in your publication:

*All copyrights and other rights to statutory text are reserved by the State of Maine. The text included in this publication reflects changes made through the Second Regular Session of the 130th Maine Legislature and is current through October 1, 2022. The*

*text is subject to change without notice. It is a version that has not been officially certified by the Secretary of State. Refer to the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated and supplements for certified text.*

The Office of the Revisor of Statutes also requests that you send us one copy of any statutory publication you may produce. Our goal is not to restrict publishing activity, but to keep track of who is publishing what, to identify any needless duplication and to preserve the State's copyright rights.

PLEASE NOTE: The Revisor's Office cannot perform research for or provide legal advice or interpretation of Maine law to the public. If you need legal assistance, please contact a qualified attorney.