CHAPTER 19

SABOTAGE PREVENTION

§1001. Short title

This chapter may be cited as the "Sabotage Prevention Act." [PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW).

§1002. Relation to other statutes

All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this chapter are suspended in their application to any proceedings under this chapter. If conduct prohibited by this chapter is made unlawful by another or other laws, the offender may be convicted for the violation of this chapter or of the other law or laws. [PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW).

§1003. Rights of labor unaffected

Nothing in this chapter may be construed to impair, curtail or destroy the lawful rights of employees and their representatives to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, to strike, to picket and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. [PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW).

§1004. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms have the following meanings. [PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW).]

1. Highway. "Highway" includes any private or public street, way or other place used for travel to or from property.
[PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW).]

2. Highway commissioners. "Highway commissioners" means an individual, board or other body having authority under law to discontinue the use of the highway which it is desired to restrict or close to public use and travel.
[PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW).]

3. Public utility. "Public utility" includes any pipe line, gas, electric, heat, water, oil, sewer, telephone, telegraph, radio, railway, railroad, airplane, transportation, communication or other system operated for public use regardless of ownership.
[PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW).

§1005. Intentional injury or interference with property

Whoever intentionally destroys, impairs, injures, interferes or tampers with real or personal property with reasonable grounds to believe that that person's act will hinder, delay or interfere with the preparation of the United States or of any of the states for defense or for war, or with the prosecution of war by the United States, or with preparations and plans for emergency management, or with the execution of those preparations and plans under chapter 13 commits a Class B crime. [PL 2001, c. 614, §27 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW). PL 1991, c. 797, §18 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 614, §27 (AMD).

§1006. Intentional defects

Whoever intentionally makes or causes to be made or omits to note on inspection any defect in any article or thing with reasonable grounds to believe that the article or thing is intended to be used in connection with the preparation of the United States or any of the states for defense or for war, or for the prosecution of war by the United States, or with preparations and plans for emergency management, or with the execution of those preparations and plans under chapter 13, or that the article or thing is one of a number of similar articles or things, some of which are intended so to be used, commits a Class B crime. [PL 2001, c. 614, §27 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW). PL 1991, c. 797, §18 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 614, §27 (AMD).

§1007. Conspirators

If 2 or more persons conspire to commit any crime defined by this chapter, each of those persons is guilty of conspiracy, which is a crime of the same class as the crime that those persons conspired to commit, whether or not any act was done in furtherance of the conspiracy. It does not constitute a defense or a ground of suspension of judgement, sentence or punishment on behalf of a person prosecuted under this section that any of the person's fellow conspirators has been acquitted, has not been arrested or convicted, is not amenable to justice or has been pardoned or otherwise discharged before or after conviction. [RR 2019, c. 1, Pt. B, §53 (COR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW). RR 2019, c. 1, Pt. B, §53 (COR).

§1008. Witnesses' privileges

No person may be excused from attending and testifying, or producing any books, papers or other documents before any court, judicial officer, notary public, referee or grand jury upon any investigation, proceeding or trial, relating to a violation of this chapter or attempt to commit the violation, upon the grounds that the testimony or evidence required of that person by the State may tend to convict that person of a crime or to subject that person to a penalty or forfeiture. No person may be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which that person may so testify or produce evidence and no testimony so given or produced, may be received against that person, during any criminal investigation, proceeding or trial, except upon a prosecution for perjury or contempt of court based upon the giving or producing of that testimony. [PL 1989, c. 502, Pt. C, §14 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW). PL 1987, c. 736, §58 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 502, §C14 (AMD).

§1009. Unlawful entry on property

Any individual, partnership, association, corporation, municipal corporation or state or any of its political subdivisions engaged in, or preparing to engage in, the manufacture, transportation or storage

of any product to be used in the preparation of the United States or of any of the states for defense or for war, or in the prosecution of war by the United States, or with preparations and plans for emergency management, or with the execution of these preparations and plans under chapter 13, or the manufacture, transportation, distribution or storage of gas, oil, coal, electricity or water, or any individual, partnership, association, corporation, municipal corporation or state or any of its political subdivisions operating a public utility, whose property, except where it fronts on water or where there are entrances for railway cars, vehicles, persons or things, is surrounded by a fence or wall, or a fence or wall and buildings, may post around that property at each gate, entrance, dock or railway entrance and every 100 feet of waterfront a sign reading "No Entry Without Permission." Any person who intentionally enters upon premises posted in that manner without the permission of the owner is guilty of a Class E crime. [PL 2001, c. 614, §28 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW). PL 2001, c. 614, §28 (AMD).

§1010. Questioning and detaining suspected persons

Any peace officer or any person employed as guard or in a supervisory capacity on premises posted, as provided in section 1009, may stop any person found on any premises to which entry without permission is forbidden by section 1009 and may detain the person for the purpose of questioning and may question the person with respect to the person's name, address and business in that place. If the peace officer or employee has reason to believe from the answers of the person so interrogated that the person has no right to be in that place, the peace officer shall forthwith either release that person or arrest the person without a warrant on the charge of violating section 1009. The employee shall forthwith release the person or turn the person over to a peace officer, who may arrest the person without a warrant on the charge of violating section 1009. [RR 2019, c. 1, Pt. B, §54 (COR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW). RR 2019, c. 1, Pt. B, §54 (COR).

§1011. Closing and restricting use of highway; penalty

Any individual, partnership, association, corporation, municipal corporation or state or any of its political subdivisions engaged in or preparing to engage in the manufacture, transportation or storage of any product to be used in the preparation of the United States or any of the states for defense or for war, or in the prosecution of war by the United States, or with preparations and plans for emergency management, or with the execution of those preparations and plans under chapter 13, or in the manufacture, transportation, distribution or storage of gas, oil, coal, electricity or water, or any individual, partnership, association, corporation, municipal corporation or state or any of its political subdivisions operating a public utility, who has property so used that the person or it believes will be endangered if public use and travel is not restricted or prohibited on one or more highways or parts of a highway or highways upon which the property abuts, may petition the highway commissioners of any city, town or county to close one or more of those highways or parts of a highway or highways to public use and travel or to restrict by order the use and travel upon one or more of the highways or parts of a highway or highways. [PL 2001, c. 614, §29 (AMD).]

Upon receipt of the petition, the highway commissioners shall set a day for a hearing and publish notice of the hearing in a newspaper having general circulation in the city, town or county in which the property is located. The notice must be published at least 7 days prior to the date set for the hearing. If, after the hearing, the highway commissioners determine that the public safety and the safety of the property of the petitioner require, they shall, by suitable order, close to public use and travel, or reasonably restrict the use of and travel upon one or more of those highways or parts of one or more of those highways. The highway commissioners may issue written permits for travel over the closed or restricted highways to responsible and reputable persons for such term, under such conditions and in

such form as they may prescribe. Appropriate notices in letters at least 3 inches high must be posted conspicuously at each end of any highway closed or restricted by the order. The highway commissioners may at any time revoke or modify the order. [PL 2001, c. 614, §29 (AMD).]

Whoever violates any order made under this section is guilty of a Class E crime. [PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 460, §3 (NEW). PL 2001, c. 614, §29 (AMD).

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