

The following excerpts are taken from the City Ordinances and the Massachusetts General Laws as they pertain to Constables.

City Ordinance Article 32 § 13 Constables

- (a) The city manager may appoint constables pursuant to the requirements of G.L. chapter forty-one, sections ninety-one and ninety-one B for a term of one year commencing on January first and ending at 11:59 p.m. on December thirty-first of each calendar year.
- (b) No person who is not a resident of the city shall be eligible for appointment as a constable; provided however, that the foregoing provision shall not apply to regular full-time employees of the city who are required by the terms of their employment with the city to become constables.
- (c) The city manager shall, from time to time, as public good may require, establish the number of constables to be appointed in the city.
- (d) The chief shall investigate each applicant's fitness and qualifications under law for appointment as a constable. Any applicant seeking appointment or reappointment shall pay an application fee of one hundred dollars.
- (e) Each constable shall give the bond to the city in the amount required by the city, with sureties approved by the city, and shall file the bond, with the approval of the city manager endorsed thereon, with the city clerk.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL LAWS

CONSTABLES

Chapter 41: Section 91. Appointment and removal in cities

Section 91. In a city in which the city council accepts this section, or has accepted corresponding provisions of earlier laws, constables shall be appointed by the mayor for terms not exceeding three years. The mayor may, with the consent of the board of aldermen, remove a constable from office for gross misconduct.

Chapter 41: Section 91B. Appointments; qualifications; application; investigation

Section 91B. Constables shall not be appointed by mayors or selectmen under section ninety-one or ninety-one A except as hereinafter provided. A person desiring to be appointed as aforesaid shall make a written application therefor to the appointing authority stating his reasons for desiring such appointment and such information as may be reasonably required by said authority relative to his fitness for said office. Such application shall also contain a statement as to the moral character of the applicant signed by at least five reputable citizens of the city or town of his residence, one of whom shall be an attorney-at-law. The appointing authority shall also investigate the reputation and character of every applicant and his fitness for said office. The chief of police or other official having charge of the police shall upon request give the appointing authority all

possible assistance in making such investigation. The office of constable shall be filled only by appointment of an applicant hereunder who is found by the appointing authority, after investigation as aforesaid, to be a person of good repute and character and qualified to hold said office.

Chapter 41: Section 92. Service of civil process

Section 92. A constable who has given bond to the town in a sum of not less than one thousand dollars, with sureties approved by the selectmen, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties in the service of all civil processes committed to him, and has filed the same, with the approval of the selectmen endorsed thereon, with the town clerk, may within his town serve any writ or other process in a personal action in which the damages are not laid at a greater sum than two hundred dollars, and in replevin in which the subject matter does not exceed in value two hundred dollars, and any writ or other process under chapter two hundred and thirty-nine. A constable who has filed such a bond, in a sum of not less than five thousand dollars, may, within his town, also serve any such writ or other process in which the damages are laid at a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, and any process in replevin in which the subject matter does not exceed in value two thousand five hundred dollars.

Chapter 41: Section 93. Remedies on bond

Section 93. The town clerk shall note upon every bond given by a constable the time of filing. Any person injured by a breach of the condition thereof may, at his own expense, sue thereon in the name of the town, and the proceedings shall be the same as in an action by a creditor on an administrator's bond. The writ shall be endorsed by him and, if he is not a resident of the commonwealth, it shall also be endorsed by a responsible resident thereof. If judgment is for the defendant, execution shall issue for costs against the endorser as if he were a plaintiff of record.

Chapter 41: Section 94. Powers and duties

Section 94. Constables may serve the writs and processes described in section ninety-two and warrants and processes in criminal cases, although their town, parish, religious society or district is a party or interested. They shall have the powers of sheriffs to require aid in the execution of their duties. They shall take due notice of and prosecute all violations of law respecting the observance of the Lord's day, profane swearing and gaming. They shall serve all warrants and other processes directed to them by the selectmen of their town for notifying town meetings or for other purposes. They may serve by copy, attested by them, demands, notices and citations, and their returns of service thereof shall be prima facie evidence; but this provision shall not exclude the service thereof by other persons.

Chapter 41: Section 95. Territorial jurisdiction

Section 95. A constable, in the execution of a warrant or writ directed to him, may convey prisoners and property in his custody under such process beyond the limits of his town, either to the justice who issued it or to the jail or house of correction of his county. If a warrant is issued against a person for an alleged crime committed within any town, any constable thereof to whom the warrant is directed may apprehend him in any place in the commonwealth.

Chapter 268: Section 33. Falsely assuming to be justice of the peace or other officers

Section 33. Whoever falsely assumes or pretends to be a justice of the peace, notary public, sheriff, deputy sheriff, medical examiner, associate medical examiner, **constable**, police officer, probation officer, or examiner, investigator or other officer appointed by the registrar of motor vehicles, or inspector, investigator or examiner of the department of telecommunications and energy, or investigator or other officer of the alcoholic beverages control commission, or investigator or other official of the bureau of special investigations, or examiner, investigator or other officer of the department of revenue, and acts as such or requires a person to aid or assist him in a matter pertaining to the duty of such officer, shall be punished by a fine of not more than four hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year.