MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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132nd MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2025

Legislative Document

No. 449

H.P. 303

House of Representatives, February 4, 2025

An Act to Authorize a Court to Conditionally Discharge Certain Criminal Defendants

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

ROBERT B. HUNT
Clerk

Presented by Representative SINCLAIR of Bath.

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

- **Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §10902, sub-§1,** as amended by PL 2023, c. 265, §1, is further amended to read:
- 1. Conviction or adjudication of violation. Any conviction, adjudication, deferred disposition pursuant to Title 17-A, section 1902, subsection 1, conditional discharge pursuant to Title 17-A, section 122, subsection 1 or written filing agreement with the State pursuant to the Maine Rules of Unified Criminal Procedure, Rule 11B for a violation of this Part is grounds for suspension of any license or permit issued under this Part. Except when provided by law, the commissioner shall determine the suspension period. To suspend a license or permit based upon a conviction or adjudication, the commissioner shall follow the procedures under section 10903. A suspension or revocation of a license by the District Court is subject to the provisions of subsection 5.
- **Sec. 2. 12 MRSA §10902, sub-§2,** as amended by PL 2023, c. 265, §2, is further amended to read:
- **2. Refusal to issue license or permit.** If a person is convicted, is adjudicated, enters into a deferred disposition pursuant to Title 17-A, section 1902, subsection 1, is subject to an order of conditional discharge pursuant to Title 17-A, section 122, subsection 1 or enters into a written filing agreement with the State pursuant to the Maine Rules of Unified Criminal Procedure, Rule 11B in violation of any provision of this Part and is not the holder of a valid license or permit issued under this Part, the commissioner may refuse to issue a related license or permit to that person for up to 5 years following the date of conviction or adjudication, except when the killing or wounding of a human being has occurred, in which case the commissioner may refuse to issue the license or permit for a period of not less than 5 years.
- **Sec. 3. 16 MRSA §703, sub-§5,** as enacted by PL 2013, c. 267, Pt. A, §2, is amended to read:
- 5. Disposition. "Disposition" means information of record disclosing that a criminal proceeding has been concluded, although not necessarily finalized, and the specific nature of the concluding event. "Disposition" includes, but is not limited to: an acquittal; a dismissal, with or without prejudice; the filing of a charge by agreement of the parties or by a court; an order of conditional discharge; the determination that a defendant is currently a fugitive from justice; a conviction, including the acceptance by a court of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere; a deferred disposition; a proceeding indefinitely continued or dismissed due to a defendant's incompetence; a finding of not criminally responsible by reason of insanity or its equivalent; a mistrial, with or without prejudice; a new trial ordered; an arrest of judgment; a sentence imposition; a resentencing ordered; an execution of and completion of any sentence alternatives imposed, including but not limited to fines, restitution, correctional custody and supervision, and administrative release; a release or discharge from a commitment based upon a finding of not criminally responsible by reason of insanity or its equivalent; the death of the defendant; any related pretrial and post-trial appeals, collateral attacks and petitions; a pardon, commutation, reprieve or amnesty; and extradition. "Disposition" also includes information of record disclosing that the responsible law enforcement agency or officer has elected not to refer a matter to a prosecutor, that the responsible prosecutorial office or prosecutor has elected not to initiate

or approve criminal proceedings or that a grand jury has determined that there is insufficient evidence to warrant the return of a formal charge.

Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA c. 6 is enacted to read:

4 <u>CHAPTER 6</u>

CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE

§121. Eligibility for conditional discharge

A defendant is eligible for a conditional discharge if the defendant consents to a conditional discharge in writing; is charged with one or more Class C, Class D or Class E crimes or Class B crimes under chapter 45; is not also currently charged with murder, a Class A crime or a Class B crime other than a Class B crime under chapter 45; has not previously been convicted of murder or a Class A, Class B or Class C crime; and has not previously been subject to a conditional discharge.

§122. Conditional discharge

- 1. Authority of court to order conditional discharge. The court may, without accepting a plea, order that all pending criminal proceedings for a defendant who is eligible for a conditional discharge under section 121 be suspended for a specific period of time, not to exceed 6 months, and impose conditions on the defendant to be in effect during the period of suspension. A conditional discharge may be ordered over the objection of the attorney for the State.
- 2. Conditions of conditional discharge. If a court enters an order of conditional discharge under subsection 1, the court shall attach conditions of conditional discharge, including, without exception, a condition that the defendant refrain from criminal conduct. The court may also impose any of the following additional conditions that the court considers to be reasonable and appropriate to assist the defendant in leading a law-abiding life:
 - A. Any condition that could be imposed as a condition of probation under section 1807, subsection 2 other than a condition under section 1807, subsection 2, paragraphs H, J or K. If the court imposes a condition that the defendant participate in an electronic monitoring program under section 1807, subsection 2, paragraph M, the court shall impose as an additional condition that the defendant pay an electronic monitoring fee to the appropriate person. If the court imposes a condition of psychiatric outpatient or inpatient treatment or mental health counseling, the provisions of section 1807, subsection 5 apply;
 - B. A condition that the defendant remain in the custody of a designated individual or organization agreeing to supervise the defendant and that the defendant report as directed to the designated individual or organization, answer all reasonable inquiries from the designated individual or organization, permit the designated individual or a member of the designated organization to visit at reasonable times the defendant's home or other designated location and notify the designated individual or organization of any change in the defendant's address or employment. When it is feasible to do so, the court may interview an individual or a member of an organization prior to imposing

a condition under this paragraph to ensure that the individual or organization is willing and able to ensure that the defendant refrain from any new criminal conduct and adhere to the other conditions imposed under this subsection. The court may not designate a probation officer to supervise the defendant under this paragraph unless no other suitable individual or organization is available. The designated individual or organization shall agree to immediately notify the court of any violation by the defendant of any condition imposed under this subsection;

C. If the court imposes a condition under paragraph B, a condition that the defendant pay an administrative supervision fee of between \$10 and \$50 per month to the designated individual or organization or, if the designated individual is a probation officer, to the Department of Corrections. In determining whether to set an amount higher than \$10 per month, the court shall take into account the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden its payment imposes; and

D. If the court imposes a condition under paragraph B, a condition that the defendant remain within the jurisdiction of the court, unless permission to leave the jurisdiction of the court temporarily is granted in writing by the designated individual or organization. If a condition is imposed under this paragraph, the designated individual or organization, or if the designated individual is a probation officer, the Department of Corrections, may impose an application fee of up to \$25 on a defendant applying for such permission and an additional fee of up to \$25 per month if permission is sought and granted to leave the jurisdiction of the court on a periodic basis. Permission to leave the jurisdiction of the court may not be denied or withdrawn solely because the defendant is not able to pay the application fee or the additional fee. When a defendant fails to pay a fee imposed under this paragraph, the designated individual or organization may refuse to process the application or may withdraw permission to leave the jurisdiction of the court if the failure to pay is attributable to the defendant's willful refusal to pay or to a failure on the defendant's part to make a good faith effort to obtain funds required for the payment.

- 3. Modification of conditions. During the period of time that a defendant is subject to an order of conditional discharge under subsection 1, upon application of the defendant, any individual or organization designated by the court under subsection 2, paragraph B or, upon the court's own motion, the court may, after a hearing upon notice to the attorney for the State and the defendant, modify the conditions imposed by the court under subsection 2. In response to the motion, the court may add further conditions or relieve the defendant of any condition that, in the court's opinion, imposes an unreasonable burden on the defendant, except that the court may not relieve the defendant of the condition that the defendant refrain from criminal conduct.
- 4. Preconviction bail. Preconviction bail provisions under Title 15, chapter 105-A apply to a defendant subject to an order of conditional discharge.
- 5. Other rights unaffected. A defendant's written consent to a conditional discharge may not be construed as a waiver of the defendant's rights under any other law.

§123. Final disposition

1. Dismissal with prejudice. Except as provided in subsection 2, at the conclusion of the period of time specified in the order of conditional discharge under section 122, subsection 1, or at the conclusion of any extended time period ordered under section 124,

subsection 2, the court shall enter an order dismissing with prejudice all pending criminal charges that are the subject of the order of conditional discharge.

2. Exception; pending motion to terminate. If, at the time specified in subsection 1, there is a pending motion under section 124, subsection 1 to terminate the order of conditional discharge, the court may not enter an order under subsection 1 unless the court enters an order denying that pending motion.

§124. Violation of condition

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- 1. Motion to terminate. If, during the period that a defendant is subject to an order of conditional discharge under section 122, the attorney for the State has probable cause to believe that the defendant has violated a court-imposed condition of conditional discharge, the attorney for the State may file a motion with the court to terminate the order of conditional discharge.
- 2. Hearing; disposition. Following notice to the defendant and hearing, if the attorney for the State proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant has inexcusably failed to comply with a court-imposed condition of conditional discharge, the court may:
 - A. Revoke the order of conditional discharge and order that the suspended criminal proceedings are no longer suspended; or
 - B. Modify the order of conditional discharge in one or both of the following ways:
 - (1) Adding further conditions of conditional discharge authorized by section 122, subsection 2; and
 - (2) Extending, for a period not to exceed 6 months, the period of time during which all pending criminal proceedings for the defendant are suspended and the defendant is subject to the order of conditional discharge.
- 3. Exception; failure to pay fee. Notwithstanding subsection 2, if the attorney for the State proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant has violated one or more conditions of conditional discharge and the only conditions violated involve the payment of fees, the court may not revoke the order of conditional discharge if the defendant shows that failure to pay the fees was not attributable to the defendant's willful refusal to pay or to a failure on the defendant's part to make a good faith effort to obtain funds required for the payment.
- 4. Violation not a crime. A defendant who violates a condition of conditional discharge may not be charged with a crime unless the conduct constitutes a crime under another provision of law.
- 5. Place of hearing. A hearing under this section or section 122, subsection 3 must be held in the court that ordered the conditional discharge. The hearing need not be conducted by the justice or judge who originally ordered the conditional discharge.
- 6. Rights of defendant at hearing. At a hearing under this section or section 122, subsection 3, the defendant must be given the opportunity to confront and cross-examine witnesses against the defendant, to present evidence on the defendant's own behalf and to be represented by counsel. If the defendant cannot afford counsel, the court shall appoint counsel for the defendant. Assignment of counsel and withdrawal of counsel must be in accordance with the Maine Rules of Unified Criminal Procedure.

- **Sec. 5. 17-A MRSA §1111-B, sub-§3,** as enacted by PL 2021, c. 724, §1, is amended to read:
- **3. Immunity from revocation or termination proceedings.** Except when the charge or conviction is for an excluded crime, a protected person is immune from revocation proceedings with regard to conditions of release as described in Title 15, chapter 105-A, subchapter 5; probation as described in chapter 67, subchapter 1; administrative release as described in chapter 67, subchapter 2; or supervised community confinement as described in Title 34-A, section 3036-A and is immune from termination proceedings for deferred disposition violations as described in chapter 67, subchapter 4, termination proceedings for conditional discharge violations as described in section 124 or termination from community confinement monitoring as described in Title 30-A, section 1659-A, if:
 - A. The grounds for the revocation or termination proceeding against the protected person are obtained as a result of a medical professional's or law enforcement officer's responding to a request for medical assistance; or
 - B. The identity of the protected person is learned or the protected person is identified as a person subject to a revocation or termination proceeding as a result of a medical professional's or law enforcement officer's responding to a request for medical assistance.

19 SUMMARY

This bill authorizes a court to enter an order of conditional discharge suspending all of a defendant's pending criminal proceedings for a period of up to 6 months, during which time the defendant must refrain from engaging in criminal conduct and must abide by certain conditions, similar to conditions of probation, that the court considers to be reasonable and appropriate to assist the defendant in leading a law-abiding life. A defendant is eligible for a conditional discharge if the defendant has not previously been convicted of murder or a Class A, Class B or Class C crime; is currently charged with only one or more Class B drug crimes or Class C, Class D or Class E crimes; has not previously been subject to a conditional discharge; and consents in writing to the conditional discharge. At the end of the conditional discharge, the court is required to enter an order dismissing with prejudice all of the pending criminal charges that were the subject of the order of conditional discharge.

During the period of conditional discharge, the defendant, the attorney for the State or an individual or organization designated by the court to supervise the defendant during the period of conditional discharge may file a motion to modify the conditions of discharge. In addition, if the attorney for the State proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant has inexcusably failed to comply with a court-imposed condition of the conditional discharge, the court may add further conditions of conditional discharge; may extend the period of conditional discharge for a period of no more than 6 months; or may terminate the conditional discharge and order that all suspended criminal proceedings are no longer suspended. A defendant who violates a condition of conditional discharge may not be charged with a crime unless the conduct constitutes a crime under another provision of law.

The bill also amends the so-called Good Samaritan law to provide that a defendant is immune from proceedings to terminate a conditional discharge if the grounds for the

termination motion are obtained as a result of a medical professional's or law enforcement officer's responding to a request for medical assistance for a suspected drug-related overdose or if the identity of the defendant is learned or the defendant is identified as a person subject to termination of a conditional discharge as a result of a medical professional's or law enforcement officer's responding to a request for medical assistance for a suspected drug-related overdose.

 Finally, the bill provides that the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife may suspend any of a defendant's fish or wildlife licenses or permits or may refuse to issue a related fish or wildlife license or permit to a defendant based on the entry of an order of conditional discharge against the defendant charged with violating any provision of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, Part 13. Under current law, the commissioner may suspend any fish or wildlife license or permit or refuse to issue a related fish or wildlife license or permit based on a defendant's conviction, adjudication, deferred disposition or written filing agreement with the State related to a violation of any provision of Title 12, Part 13.