

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 3, 2008 to June 13, 2009

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FIRST REGULAR SESSION
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Augusta, Maine
2009

and the amount of the next adjustment and the date that it will become effective on its publicly accessible website and include this information with any publication to be used as a guide for candidates.

Sec. 3. 21-A MRSA §1015, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2007, c. 443, Pt. A, §11, is further amended to read:

2. Committees; corporations; associations. A political committee, political action committee, other committee, firm, partnership, corporation, association or organization may not make contributions to a candidate in support of the candidacy of one person aggregating more than \$500 \$750 in any election for a gubernatorial candidate or more than \$250 \$350 in any election for any other candidate. Beginning December 1, 2010, contribution limits in accordance with this subsection are adjusted every 2 years based on the Consumer Price Index as reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and rounded to the nearest amount divisible by \$25. The commission shall post the current contribution limit and the amount of the next adjustment and the date that it will become effective on its publicly accessible website and include this information with any publication to be used as a guide for candidates.

Sec. 4. 21-A MRSA §1122, sub-§7, ¶A, as amended by PL 2009, c. 190, Pt. B, §1, is further amended to read:

A. Of \$5 or more in the form of a check or a money order payable to the fund and signed by the contributor in support of a candidate or made over the Internet in support of a candidate according to the procedure established by the commission;

Sec. 5. 21-A MRSA §1122, sub-§8, ¶B, as amended by PL 2001, c. 465, §3, is further amended to read:

B. For State Senate or State House of Representatives participating candidates, the qualifying period begins January 1st of the election year and ends at 5:00 p.m. on April 15th 20th of that election year ~~unless the candidate is unenrolled, in which case the period ends at 5:00 p.m. on June 2nd of the election year or the next business day following April 20th if the office of the commission is closed on April 20th.~~

Sec. 6. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§3, ¶B, as enacted by IB 1995, c. 1, §17, is amended to read:

B. For a candidate for the State Senate, at least 150 175 verified registered voters from the candidate's electoral division must support the candidacy by providing a qualifying contribution to that candidate; or

Sec. 7. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§3, ¶C, as enacted by IB 1995, c. 1, §17, is amended to read:

C. For a candidate for the State House of Representatives, at least 50 60 verified registered voters from the candidate's electoral division must support the candidacy by providing a qualifying contribution to that candidate.

Sec. 8. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§8, ¶D, as amended by PL 2003, c. 453, §1, is further amended to read:

D. For uncontested legislative general elections, the amount of revenues to be distributed from the fund is 40% 33% of the amount distributed to a participating candidate in a contested general election.

Sec. 9. 21-A MRSA §1125, sub-§12-C is enacted to read:

12-C. Payments to political committees. If a certified candidate makes a payment of fund revenues to a political action committee or party committee, the candidate shall include in reports required under this section a detailed explanation of the goods or services purchased according to forms and procedures developed by the commission that is sufficient to demonstrate that the payment was made solely to promote the candidate's election.

Sec. 10. Commission to adopt rules regarding general election contributions during primary election cycle. No later than December 1, 2009, the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices shall adopt rules that authorize candidates to accept contributions to be used for a general election campaign during the primary election period. The rules must require that contributions be segregated and declared as primary or general election contributions and that general election campaign contributions may not be borrowed to support a primary election campaign. Rules adopted in accordance with this section are routine technical rules as defined in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 287

H.P. 818 - L.D. 1179

An Act To Create a Post-judgment Mechanism To Provide Relief for a Person Whose Identity Has Been Stolen and Falsely Used in Court Proceedings

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

Sec. 1. 15 MRSA c. 308 is enacted to read:

CHAPTER 308**POST-JUDGMENT MOTION WHEN PERSON'S IDENTITY HAS BEEN STOLEN AND USED IN A CRIMINAL, CIVIL VIOLATION OR TRAFFIC INFRACTION PROCEEDING****§2181. Application**

This chapter is not intended to and may not be used to provide relief to a person who has stolen another person's identity and falsely used the identity in a criminal, civil violation or traffic infraction proceeding.

§2182. Post-judgment motion for determination of factual innocence and correction of record

1. Motion; persons who may file. A person who reasonably believes that the person's identity has been stolen and falsely used by another in a criminal, civil violation or traffic infraction proceeding in which a final judgment has been entered may file a written motion in the underlying criminal, civil violation or traffic infraction proceeding seeking a court determination of factual innocence and correction of the court records and related criminal justice agency records. The same motion may also be filed on behalf of such a person by an attorney for the State or by the court.

2. Time for filing. A motion for determination of factual innocence and correction of record must be filed:

A. By June 1, 2010 for a criminal, civil violation or traffic infraction proceeding finalized prior to the effective date of this section in which the person is aware that the person's identity had been stolen and falsely used by another; and

B. One year from the date the person becomes aware that the person's identity has been stolen and falsely used by another in a criminal, civil violation or traffic infraction proceeding finalized after the effective date of this section.

§2183. Motion and hearing; process

1. Filing motion. A motion filed pursuant to section 2182 must be filed in the underlying criminal, civil violation or traffic infraction proceeding. The appropriate chief judge or justice shall specially assign the motion. The judge or justice to whom the motion is assigned shall determine upon whom and how service of the motion is to be made and enter an order in this regard.

2. Counsel. In cases involving a criminal conviction, if the court finds that the person who files the motion under section 2182 or on whose behalf the motion is filed is indigent, the court may appoint counsel for the person at any time during the proceedings under this chapter.

3. Representation of the State. The prosecutorial office that represented the State in the underlying criminal, civil violation or traffic infraction proceeding shall represent the State for purposes of this chapter. If the underlying criminal, civil violation or traffic infraction proceeding was disposed of without the appearance of an attorney for the State, the office of the District Attorney in whose district the crime, civil violation or traffic infraction was committed shall represent the State for purposes of this chapter. On a case-by-case basis, a different prosecutorial office may represent the State on agreement between the 2 prosecutorial offices.

4. Evidence. The Maine Rules of Evidence do not apply to the hearing on the motion under this section, and evidence presented at the hearing by the participants may include testimony, affidavits and other reliable hearsay evidence as permitted by the court.

5. Hearing; certification of results. The judge or justice to whom the motion was assigned pursuant to subsection 1 shall hold a hearing on the motion under this section. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the court finds that the person who filed the motion under section 2182 has established by clear and convincing evidence relative to a criminal proceeding or by a preponderance of the evidence relative to a civil violation or traffic infraction proceeding that the person is not the person who committed the crime, civil violation or traffic infraction, the court shall find the person factually innocent of that crime, civil violation or traffic infraction and shall issue a written order certifying this determination. If at the conclusion of the hearing the court finds otherwise as to the motion, the court shall deny the motion and shall issue a written order certifying this determination. The order must contain written findings of fact supporting the court's decision granting or denying the motion. A copy of the court's written order granting or denying the motion must be provided to the person.

6. Correction of the record. If the court grants the motion following the hearing in subsection 5, it shall additionally determine what court records and related criminal justice records require correction and shall enter a written order specifying the corrections to be made in the court records and the records of each of the appropriate criminal justice agencies.

7. Subsequent discovery of fraud or misrepresentation. If the court that has issued an order certifying a determination of factual innocence pursuant to subsection 5 subsequently discovers that the motion or information submitted in support of the motion may contain material misrepresentation or fraud, the court may, after giving notice to the participants, hold a hearing. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence the existence of material misrepresentation or fraud, it may, by written order, vacate its earlier order certifying a determi-

nation of factual innocence and modify accordingly any record correction earlier made pursuant to subsection 6. The written order must contain findings of fact supporting its decision to vacate or not to vacate.

§2184. Review of determination of factual innocence; review of subsequent vacating of determination

A final judgment entered under section 2183, subsection 5 or 7 may be reviewed by the Supreme Judicial Court sitting as the Law Court.

1. Appeal by the person. A person aggrieved by the final judgment under section 2183, subsection 5 or 7 may not appeal as of right. The time for taking the appeal and the manner and any conditions for the taking of the appeal are as the Supreme Judicial Court provides by rule.

2. Appeal by the State. If the State is aggrieved by the final judgment under section 2183, subsection 5 or 7, it may appeal as of right, and a certificate of approval by the Attorney General is not required. The time for taking the appeal and the manner and any conditions for the taking of the appeal are as the Supreme Judicial Court provides by rule.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 288

S.P. 487 - L.D. 1352

An Act To Exempt from Taxation Biodiesel Fuel Produced for Personal Use

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

Sec. 1. 36 MRSA §3204-A, sub-§7, as amended by PL 2003, c. 588, §13, is further amended to read:

7. Kerosene for retail sale. Kerosene prepackaged for home use or delivered into a separate tank for retail sale, in which case the excise tax must be remitted by licensed users pursuant to section 3207, rather than by the supplier; ~~and~~

Sec. 2. 36 MRSA §3204-A, sub-§8, as amended by PL 1997, c. 738, §11, is amended to read:

8. Dyed fuel. Dyed fuel; ~~and~~

Sec. 3. 36 MRSA §3204-A, sub-§9 is enacted to read:

9. Self-produced biodiesel fuel. Biodiesel fuel that is produced by an individual and used by that same individual or a member of that individual's immediate family.

Sec. 4. Application. This Act applies to sales made on or after October 1, 2009.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 289

H.P. 964 - L.D. 1374

An Act To Ensure the Effectiveness of Critical Incident Stress Management Teams

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

Sec. 1. 25 MRSA Pt. 11 is enacted to read:

PART 11

CRITICAL INCIDENTS

CHAPTER 501

CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT TEAMS

§4201. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

1. Critical incident. "Critical incident" means a work-related incident that causes or has the potential to cause a law enforcement officer to experience emotional or physical stress. "Critical incident" includes, but is not limited to, use-of-force encounters that may result in the death of or serious injury to another person or an officer, fatal motor vehicle accidents, child abuse investigations and death investigations.

2. Critical incident stress management team. "Critical incident stress management team" means a team composed of members of a state, county or municipal law enforcement agency that is trained, in accordance with standards established by rule by the Commissioner of Public Safety, to assist and provide support to any person employed by the team's own agency or another law enforcement agency who has been involved in a critical incident that may affect, or has affected, the person's work performance or general well-being. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

§4202. Critical incident stress management teams

1. Information confidential. Except as provided in subsection 2, all proceedings, communications and records, including, but not limited to, information concerning the identity of a person seeking or being furnished assistance, connected in any way with the work of a critical incident stress management team are con-