

130th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2021

Legislative Document

No. 967

H.P. 713

House of Representatives, March 9, 2021

An Act To Make Possession of Scheduled Drugs for Personal Use a Civil Penalty

Reference to the Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety suggested and ordered printed.

ROBERT B. HUNT
Clerk

Presented by Representative PERRY of Calais.

Cosponsored by Representatives: BROOKS of Lewiston, TALBOT ROSS of Portland,

WARREN of Hallowell, Senator: BRENNER of Cumberland.

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

- **Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §1106-A, sub-§2,** as amended by PL 2001, c. 383, §125 and affected by §156, is repealed.
- Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA §1107-A, as amended by PL 2019, c. 12, Pt. B, §§8 and 9, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

§1107-A. Unlawful possession of scheduled drugs

Unless otherwise specified, possession of a schedule W, X, Y or Z drug is a civil violation for which a fine of up to \$100 may be adjudged. If a person in violation of this section is unable to pay the fine, as an alternative sentence in place of the fine the court may refer the person to a licensed health care provider or drug treatment facility or program provider to conduct an evidence-based assessment for proposed treatment appropriate for a person with substance use disorder as defined in Title 5, section 20003, subsection 17-A.

Sec. 3. 17-A MRSA §1111-B, as enacted by PL 2019, c. 137, §1 and amended by c. 292, §1, is further amended to read:

§1111-B. Exemption from criminal liability for reporting a drug-related medical emergency or administering naloxone

A person who in good faith seeks medical assistance for or administers naloxone hydrochloride to another person experiencing a drug-related overdose or who is experiencing a drug-related overdose and is in need of medical assistance may not be arrested or prosecuted for a violation of section 1107-A, 1108, 1111 or 1111-A or a violation of probation as authorized by chapter 49 if the grounds for arrest or prosecution are obtained as a result of the person's seeking medical assistance, administering naloxone hydrochloride or experiencing a drug-related overdose.

- **Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA §1126, sub-§1,** as enacted by PL 2019, c. 113, Pt. B, §17, is amended to read:
- **1. Fine based on value of scheduled drugs at time of offense.** As authorized by section 1706, subsection 3, if the State pleads and proves the value at the time of the commission of a crime of a scheduled drug that is the basis for a conviction under section 1103, 1105-A, 1105-B, 1105-C, 1105-D, or 1106 or 1107-A, the convicted person may be sentenced to pay a fine in an amount up to the value, as pleaded and proved by the State, of that scheduled drug.
- **Sec. 5. 17-A MRSA §1126, sub-§2,** as enacted by PL 2019, c. 113, Pt. B, §17, is amended to read:
- **2.** Mandatory minimum fine barring court finding exceptional circumstances. In addition to any other authorized sentencing alternative specified in section 1502, subsection 2 for individuals or section 1502, subsection 7 for organizations, the court shall impose a minimum fine of \$400, none of which may be suspended, except as provided in subsection 3, for an individual convicted of a crime under section 1103; 1104; 1105-A; 1105-B; 1105-C; 1105-D; 1106; 1107-A; 1108; 1109; 1110; 1111; 1111-A, subsection 4-A; 1116; 1117; or 1118.
- **Sec. 6. 17-A MRSA §1902, sub-§5,** as enacted by PL 2019, c. 113, Pt. A, §2, is repealed.

l	SUMMARY
2	This bill changes the unlawful possession of scheduled drugs from a crime to a civi
3	violation for which a fine of not more than \$100 may be adjudged, or if the defendant is
4	unable to pay the fine allows the court to refer the person to a provider for an evidence-
5	based assessment for proposed treatment for substance use disorder