



# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0002  
(207) 287-1440  
TTY: (207) 287-4469

## Tracy L. Quint

318 Westford Hill Rd.  
Hodgdon, ME 04730  
Residence: (207) 217-4493  
Tracy.Quint@legislature.maine.gov

Good afternoon Senator Beebe-Center, Representative Salisbury, and distinguished members of the Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee. My name is Tracy Quint and I represent House District 8 which is comprised of 47 communities in Aroostook, Washington, and Penobscot counties. I thank you for taking the time to allow me to introduce LD 994, "An Act to Include Possession of Compounds, Mixtures or Substances Containing a Detectable Amount of Certain Scheduled Drugs to Prove the Offense of Unlawful Trafficking of Scheduled Drugs" and LD 1545, "An Act to Reduce Drug Overdoses and Death by Expanding the Crime of Aggravated Trafficking of Scheduled Drugs by Including Compounds, Mixtures or Substances".

Like so many of you, communities in my district have experienced the devastation of the consequences of drug addiction, drug overdoses, and death. There are empty chairs at dining room tables during the holidays that will never be filled again. The opportunity to hug a loved one is gone forever. The vicious cycle of addiction tears families apart and these bill titles do not begin to describe the damage the drug trade is inflicting on our communities. These losses must not continue. Drug overdoses leading to death or serious injury are an unbearable burden on Maine, claiming far too many lives. Any effective public safety policy to reduce drug abuse, overdose and death must include elements of education to reduce demand, treatment to save individuals from the trap of addiction, and enforcement to reduce supply and availability and to deter those profiting from misery.

Without these three legs, Maine's drug policy has no stability, and will fall. Many bills coming forward address education and treatment. These are comfortable, more palatable bills. We all know victims of addiction and we desire for them to be free from the evil hold of addiction. But, there are also those who victimize others and provide the deadly, destructive supply. As a part of the solution, I offer for your consideration LD 994 and LD 1545. These two bills help support and strengthen that uncomfortable third leg, enforcement, which supports the stability of the public effort as a whole by reducing the supply and getting those who provide the supply away from our children and communities.

Maine's drug laws identify drugs as falling into certain 'schedules', with schedule W being the most serious, including drugs such as LSD, methamphetamine, heroin, crack cocaine, and fentanyl, among others. Maine's foundation drug trafficking law, 17A-1103, *Unlawful Trafficking in Scheduled Drugs* is structured as a law that identifies selling schedule W drugs for money, or in trade for other items of value, as a serious crime, a Class B felony.

Maine's enhanced and more serious drug trafficking law, 17A-1105-A, *Aggravated Trafficking of Scheduled Drugs* is structured as a law that includes the elements of the trafficking law, but creates a crime that is aggravated, or even more serious in nature- a Class A felony crime. *Aggravated Trafficking* involves larger

quantities of drugs, situations where the perpetrator possesses a firearm to further the crime, conducts the activity in a school zone, peddles drugs to minors, or has a prior conviction of drug trafficking. These bills, LD 994 and LD 1545, add possession of compounds, mixtures or substances containing detectable amounts of certain Schedule W drugs to the weights that juries are allowed to presume that a person is unlawfully trafficking in them.

An element of 17a-1103 *Trafficking*, paragraph 3., reads: “Proof that the person intentionally or knowingly possesses any scheduled drug that is in fact of a quantity, state or concentration as provided in this subsection, gives rise to a permissible inference under the Maine Rules of Evidence, Rule 303 that the person is unlawfully trafficking in scheduled drugs.” That statement is followed in the *Trafficking* law by specific drug threshold weights that allow a jury to infer guilt based on evidence and reasoning, that the person possessing that quantity of drug, or greater, is involved in its trafficking. That *permissible inference* allows that a juror may conclude if that specified quantity of that drug was knowingly and intentionally possessed, the possessor intended to sell it.

An analogy of this would be if someone had a brand new Ford in their driveway, it’s reasonable to infer that the Ford was intended for personal use. However, if the person had fifty identical brand new Fords in the driveway, it would be reasonable to infer that the person was involved in a commercial venture involving them. Jurors are only *permitted* to make this inference, not forced to. Additional evidence could be introduced to support that conclusion, that inference. This could include advertising, a sign, or interviews with customers, etc. That inference could also be debunked, however, with additional and credible evidence that the person had agreed to use his driveway as an overflow lot for a local dealership, or had won the lottery and was a very impulsive spender.

The permissible inference threshold amounts of Schedule W drugs defined in *Trafficking* and *Aggravated Trafficking* are far more than end-user amounts, and vary by the type of drug. Paragraph B. of *Trafficking* defines that amount as *Fourteen grams or more of cocaine or cocaine base*. Paragraph D of *Aggravated Trafficking* defines that amount as 112 grams. Powder cocaine is typically purchased in what is known as an “eight ball”, an eighth of an ounce or 3.54 grams, in a bindle about the size of the diameter of a quarter. Fourteen grams represents almost a half-ounce of cocaine, or a little less than four “eight balls.” One hundred and twelve grams is 31.6 “eight balls.” For cocaine base, or crack, fourteen grams represents about 56 individual “rocks” weighing .25 grams each. One hundred and twelve grams of crack, for *Aggravated Trafficking*, represents about 448 rocks.

*Trafficking*’s paragraph C-1 identifies *Four grams or more of heroin*, and C-2 identifies *Four grams or more of fentanyl powder* as threshold trafficking amounts. Heroin and fentanyl are sold to the end-user, typically, in .1 gram amounts in individually-packaged single-use wax or glassine baggies known as “tickets”. Four grams of heroin or fentanyl represents 40 dosage units. Six grams for *Aggravated Trafficking* represents 60 dosage units.

*Trafficking*’s paragraph E. identifies *Fourteen grams or more of methamphetamine*; Methamphetamine is typically sold in .1 gram amounts to end users, and fourteen grams represents 140 dosage units. One hundred grams for *Aggravated Trafficking* represents one thousand dosage units.

*Trafficking*’s paragraph H. identifies *Fourteen grams or more of or 30 or more pills, capsules, tablets or units containing 3, 4 - methylenedioxymethamphetamine, MDMA, or any other drug listed in section 1102, subsection 1, paragraph O or P*. MDMA is typically sold in pill form, and the fourteen gram number allows the pill’s binder to be included as part of the weight.

These threshold amounts, drug weights or packaging counts that allow a jury to infer a person is trafficking, are part of existing law in Maine, and not a change.


Without these bills, the problem found in the field with enforcing these drug amounts as permissible inferences is that these drugs are often sold on the street as mixtures, having been blended with other substances to “cut” or “step on” them to stretch the drug into additional weight and as a result create increased profits for the dealer, like a bar that waters down drinks. The problem is these drugs can be field-tested as containing heroin, fentanyl, cocaine, or methamphetamine, but the weight seized is not *all* heroin, fentanyl, cocaine, or methamphetamine, and an extensive potency test, conducted in a laboratory, needs to be conducted to determine the actual net weight of pure heroin, pure fentanyl, pure cocaine, or pure methamphetamine in the seized gross weight of the seizure. This takes time, often months, and as a result, drug traffickers are unable to be immediately charged as traffickers, merely possessors, until the lab report is available. In the meantime, they are free to continue to poison Mainers for profit.

These bills add possession of compounds, mixtures or substances containing a detectable amount of heroin, fentanyl, cocaine and cocaine base, methamphetamine, or MDMA, language already in place in Maine law for Oxycodone, Hydromorphone, and LSD, to the threshold weights of these Schedule W drugs already in statute as a permissible inference that a person is unlawfully trafficking in scheduled drugs. It is a simple, common-sense change that would create consistency in Maine law and speed and simplify its enforcement, without changing the spirit of existing statute.

I have had constituents reach out telling me of the havoc that drugs have brought into their lives and homes. Healthcare workers and emergency responders are overburdened. There are those who seek to decriminalize drugs in the guise of compassion for the addicted. But, what happens when large quantities of drugs are available for use and distribution? I ask, would we rather see a loved one in jail with the opportunity for recovery or rather receive a phone call from law enforcement asking us to identify the body of yet another overdose victim? That is not compassion. That is a tragedy! These bills are slight modifications of existing drug trafficking and aggravated trafficking laws, using language that is already applied to some drugs, such as LSD, that will allow prosecutors to use gross weights of seized drugs to charge drug trafficking and aggravated trafficking.

I truly appreciate your consideration of this bill for its merits as a way forward to assist in reducing drug deaths and overdoses in Maine. I close, saying with conviction, that every day that drug traffickers are allowed to profit from misery and poison and kill Mainers through drug overdoses, is a missed opportunity to save a user’s life. We have the opportunity to protect fragile and vulnerable Mainers from those who would prey upon their desperation by making these drugs less available. We must address this crisis from every angle and keep traffickers from adding new addicts to our already overburdened, overwhelmed, and heart-broken communities.

Sincerely,

  
Tracy L. Quint  
State Representative

**Title 17-A: MAINE CRIMINAL CODE****Part 2: SUBSTANTIVE OFFENSES****Chapter 45: DRUGS****§1103. Unlawful trafficking in scheduled drugs****1.**

[PL 2001, c. 383, §114 (RP); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

**1-A.** Except as provided in subsection 1-B ([./17-A/title17-Asec1103.html](#)), a person is guilty of unlawful trafficking in a scheduled drug if the person intentionally or knowingly trafficks in what the person knows or believes to be a scheduled drug, which is in fact a scheduled drug, and the drug is:

**A. A schedule W drug.** Violation of this paragraph is a Class B crime; [PL 2001, c. 383, §115 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

**B. A schedule X drug.** Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime; [PL 2001, c. 383, §115 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

**C. Marijuana in a quantity of 20 pounds or more.** Violation of this paragraph is a Class B crime; [PL 2001, c. 383, §115 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

**D. Marijuana and the person grows or cultivates 500 or more plants.** Violation of this paragraph is a Class B crime; [PL 2001, c. 383, §115 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

**E. Marijuana in a quantity of more than one pound.** Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime; [PL 2001, c. 383, §115 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

**F. Marijuana and the person grows or cultivates 100 or more plants.** Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime; [PL 2001, c. 383, §115 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

**G. A schedule Y drug.** Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime; or [PL 2001, c. 383, §115 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

**H. A schedule Z drug.** Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime. [PL 2001, c. 383, §115 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

[PL 2001, c. 383, §115 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

**1-B.** A person is not guilty of unlawful trafficking in a scheduled drug if the conduct that constitutes the trafficking is either:

**A.** Expressly authorized by Title 22 ([./22/title22ch0sec0.html](#)), Title 28-B ([./28-B/title28-Bch0sec0.html](#)) or Title 32 ([./32/title32ch0sec0.html](#)); or [PL 2017, c. 409, Pt. B, §3 (AMD).]

**B. Expressly made a civil violation by Title 22 (./22/title22ch0sec0.html) or Title 28-B (./28-B/title28-Bch0sec0.html).** [PL 2017, c. 409, Pt. B, §3 (AMD).]

[PL 2017, c. 409, Pt. B, §3 (AMD).]

## **2.**

[PL 2001, c. 383, §116 (RP); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

**3. Proof that the person intentionally or knowingly possesses any scheduled drug that is in fact of a quantity, state or concentration as provided in this subsection, gives rise to a permissible inference under the Maine Rules of Evidence, Rule 303 that the person is unlawfully trafficking in scheduled drugs:**

**A. More than one pound of marijuana;** [PL 1997, c. 481, §3 (AMD).]

**B. Fourteen grams or more of cocaine;** [PL 2021, c. 396, §3 (AMD).]

**C.** [PL 1999, c. 790, Pt. A, §20 (RP).]

**C-1. Four grams or more of heroin;** [PL 2021, c. 396, §3 (NEW).]

**C-2. Four grams or more of fentanyl powder;** [PL 2021, c. 396, §3 (NEW).]

**D. Lysergic acid diethylamide in any of the following quantities, states or concentrations:**

**(1) Any compound, mixture, substance or solution in a liquid state that contains a detectable quantity of lysergic acid diethylamide;**

**(2) Fifty or more squares, stamps, tablets or units of any compound, mixture or substance containing a detectable quantity of lysergic acid diethylamide; or**

**(3) Any quantity of any compound, mixture or substance that, in the aggregate, contains 2,500 micrograms or more of lysergic acid diethylamide;** [PL 2001, c. 419, §11 (AMD).]

**E. Fourteen grams or more of methamphetamine;** [PL 2001, c. 419, §12 (AMD).]

**F. Ninety or more pills, capsules, tablets, vials, ampules, syringes or units containing any narcotic drug other than heroin;** [PL 2001, c. 419, §13 (NEW).]

**G. Any quantity of pills, capsules, tablets, units, compounds, mixtures or substances that, in the aggregate, contains 800 milligrams or more of oxycodone or 100 milligrams or more of hydromorphone; or** [PL 2001, c. 419, §13 (NEW).]

**H. Fourteen grams or more of or 30 or more pills, capsules, tablets or units containing 3, 4 - methylenedioxymethamphetamine, MDMA, or any other drug listed in section 1102, subsection 1, paragraph O (./17-A/title17-Asec1102.html) or P (./17-A/title17-Asec1102.html).** [PL 2015, c. 346, §4 (AMD).]

[PL 2021, c. 396, §3 (AMD).]

## **4.**

[PL 1989, c. 344, §3 (RP).]

## **5.**

[PL 1999, c. 442, §1 (RP).]

**6. If a person uses a motor vehicle to facilitate the trafficking of a scheduled drug, the court may, in addition to other authorized penalties, suspend the person's driver's license, permit, privilege to operate a motor vehicle or right to apply for or obtain a license for a period not to exceed 5 years. A suspension may not begin until after any period of incarceration is served. If the court suspends a person's driver's license, permit, privilege to operate a motor vehicle or right to apply for or obtain a license, the court shall notify the Secretary of State of the suspension and the court shall take physical custody of the person's license. The Secretary of State may not reinstate the person's driver's license, permit, privilege to operate a motor vehicle or right to apply for or obtain a license unless the person demonstrates that, after having been released and discharged from any period of incarceration that may have been ordered, the person has served the period of suspension ordered by the court.**

[PL 1993, c. 674, §2 (NEW).]

**7. It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section that the substance trafficked in is hemp.**

[PL 2019, c. 12, Pt. B, §3 (AMD).]

#### SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). PL 1977, c. 647, §§2,3 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 127, §128 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 164, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 535, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 334, §3 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 336 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 344, §1 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 384, §2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 850, §§2,3 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 924, §§8,9 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 548, §A10 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 674, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 635, §2 (AMD). PL 1997, c. 481, §§2,3 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 374, §§2,3 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 422, §§1-3 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 442, §1 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 453, §§6,7 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 790, §§A19,20 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 383, §§114-117 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF). PL 2001, c. 419, §§11-13 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 61, §2 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 346, §4 (AMD). PL 2017, c. 409, Pt. B, §3 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 12, Pt. B, §3 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 396, §3 (AMD).

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**Title 17-A: MAINE CRIMINAL CODE**  
**Part 2: SUBSTANTIVE OFFENSES**  
**Chapter 45: DRUGS**

## **§1105-A. Aggravated trafficking of scheduled drugs**

1. A person is guilty of aggravated trafficking in a scheduled drug if the person violates section 1103 ([./17-A/title17-Asec1103.html](#)) and:

A. The person trafficks in a scheduled drug with a child who is in fact less than 18 years of age and the drug is:

- (1) A schedule W drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class A crime;
- (2) Marijuana in a quantity of 20 pounds or more. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class A crime;
- (3) A schedule X drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime;
- (4) Marijuana in a quantity of more than one pound. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime;
- (5) A schedule Y drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class C crime; or
- (6) A schedule Z drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class C crime; [PL 2001, c. 383, §119 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

B. At the time of the offense, the person has one or more prior convictions for any Class A, B or C offense under this chapter or for engaging in substantially similar conduct to that of the Class A, B or C offenses under this chapter in another jurisdiction and the drug is:

- (1) A schedule W drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class A crime;
- (2) Marijuana in a quantity of 20 pounds or more. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class A crime;
- (3) A schedule X drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime;
- (4) Marijuana in a quantity of more than one pound. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime;
- (5) A schedule Y drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class C crime; or
- (6) A schedule Z drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class C crime.

Section 9-A ([./17-A/title17-Asec9-A.html](#)) governs the use of prior convictions when determining a sentence, except that, for the purposes of this paragraph, the date of each prior conviction may precede the commission of the offense being enhanced by more than 10 years; [PL 2007, c. 476, §39 (AMD).]

C. [PL 2001, c. 667, Pt. D, §22 (RP); PL 2001, c. 667, Pt. D, §36 (AFF).]

C-1. At the time of the offense, the person possesses a firearm in the furtherance of the offense, uses a firearm, carries a firearm or is armed with a firearm, and the drug is:

- (1) A schedule W drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class A crime;
- (2) Marijuana in a quantity of 20 pounds or more. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class A crime;
- (3) A schedule X drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime;
- (4) Marijuana in a quantity of more than one pound. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime;
- (5) A schedule Y drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class C crime; or
- (6) A schedule Z drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class C crime; [PL 2001, c. 667, Pt. D, §23 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 667, Pt. D, §36 (AFF).]

D. At the time of the offense, the person trafficks in cocaine in a quantity of 112 grams or more. Violation of this paragraph is a Class A crime; [PL 2021, c. 396, §4 (AMD).]

E. At the time of the offense, the person is on a school bus or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a private or public elementary or secondary school or a safe zone as defined in section 1101, subsection 23 ([./17-A/title17-Asec1101.html](https://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/17-a/title17-Asec1101.html)) and the drug is:

- (1) A schedule W drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class A crime;
- (2) Marijuana in a quantity of 20 pounds or more. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class A crime;
- (3) A schedule X drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime;
- (4) Marijuana in a quantity of more than one pound. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime;
- (5) A schedule Y drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class C crime; or
- (6) A schedule Z drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class C crime.

For purposes of this paragraph, "school bus" has the same meaning as defined in Title 29-A, section 2301, subsection 5 ([./29-A/title29-Asec2301.html](https://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/29-A/title29-Asec2301.html)); [PL 2005, c. 415, §2 (AMD).]

F. At the time of the offense, the person enlists or solicits the aid of or conspires with a child who is in fact less than 18 years of age to traffick in a scheduled drug and the drug is:

- (1) A schedule W drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class A crime;
- (2) Marijuana in a quantity of 20 pounds or more. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class A crime;
- (3) A schedule X drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime;
- (4) Marijuana in a quantity of more than one pound. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime;
- (5) A schedule Y drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class C crime; or
- (6) A schedule Z drug. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class C crime; [PL 2001, c. 383, §119 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

G. At the time of the offense, the person trafficks in methamphetamine or amphetamine in a quantity of 300 or more pills, capsules, tablets or units or 100 grams or more. Violation of this paragraph is a Class A crime; [PL 2011, c. 436, §1 (AMD).]

H. At the time of the offense, the person trafficks in heroin in a quantity of 6 grams or more or 270 or more individual bags, folds, packages, envelopes or containers of any kind containing heroin. Violation of this



**paragraph is a Class A crime;** [PL 2001, c. 667, Pt. D, §24 (AMD); PL 2001, c. 667, Pt. D, §36 (AFF).]

**I. At the time of the offense, the person trafficks in 300 or more pills, capsules, tablets, vials, ampules, syringes or units containing any narcotic drug other than heroin, or any quantity of pills, capsules, tablets, units, compounds, mixtures or substances that, in the aggregate, contains 8,000 milligrams or more of oxycodone or 1,000 milligrams or more of hydromorphone. Violation of this paragraph is a Class A crime;** [PL 2003, c. 688, Pt. B, §3 (RPR).]

**J. At the time of the offense, the person trafficks in a quantity of 300 or more pills, capsules, tablets or units containing 3, 4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, MDMA, or any other drug listed in section 1102, subsection 1, paragraph O ([./17-A/title17-Asec1102.html](#)). Violation of this paragraph is a Class A crime;** [PL 2003, c. 688, Pt. B, §3 (RPR).]

**K. Death of another person is in fact caused by the use of one or more scheduled drugs, the scheduled drug trafficked by the defendant is a contributing factor to the death of the other person and that drug is a schedule W drug. A violation of this paragraph is a Class A crime;** [PL 2017, c. 460, Pt. F, §2 (AMD).]

**L. Serious bodily injury of another person is in fact caused by the use of one or more scheduled drugs, the scheduled drug trafficked by the defendant is a contributing factor to the serious bodily injury of the other person and that drug is a schedule W drug. A violation of this paragraph is a Class B crime; or** [PL 2017, c. 460, Pt. F, §2 (AMD).]

**M. At the time of the offense, the person trafficks in fentanyl powder in a quantity of 6 grams or more or 270 or more individual bags, folds, packages, envelopes or containers of any kind containing fentanyl powder. A violation of this paragraph is a Class A crime.** [PL 2017, c. 460, Pt. F, §3 (NEW).]

[PL 2021, c. 396, §4 (AMD).]

**2. If a person uses a motor vehicle to facilitate the aggravated trafficking in a scheduled drug, the court may, in addition to other authorized penalties, suspend the person's driver's license or permit or privilege to operate a motor vehicle or right to apply for or obtain a license for a period not to exceed 5 years. A suspension may not begin until after any period of incarceration is served. If the court suspends a person's driver's license or permit, privilege to operate a motor vehicle or right to apply for or obtain a license, the court shall notify the Secretary of State of the suspension and the court shall take physical custody of the person's license or permit. The Secretary of State may not reinstate the person's driver's license or permit or privilege to operate a motor vehicle or right to apply for or obtain a license unless the person demonstrates that, after having been released and discharged from any period of incarceration that may have been ordered, the person has served the period of suspension ordered by the court.**

[PL 2001, c. 383, §119 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

**3. It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section that the substance trafficked in is hemp.**

[PL 2019, c. 12, Pt. B, §4 (AMD).]

#### SECTION HISTORY

PL 2001, c. 383, §119 (NEW). PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF). PL 2001, c. 667, §§22-25 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 667, §36 (AFF). PL 2003, c. 1, §7 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 61, §3 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 476, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 688, §B3 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 415, §2 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 476, §39 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 436, §1 (AMD). PL 2017, c. 460, Pt. F, §§2, 3 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 12, Pt. B, §4 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 396, §4 (AMD).

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