

**§57. Criminal liability for conduct of another; accomplices**

1. A person may be guilty of a crime if it is committed by the conduct of another person for which the person is legally accountable as provided in this section.

[PL 2007, c. 173, §13 (AMD).]

2. A person is legally accountable for the conduct of another person when:

A. Acting with the intention, knowledge, recklessness or criminal negligence that is sufficient for the commission of the crime, the person causes an innocent person, or a person not criminally responsible, to engage in such conduct; or [PL 2007, c. 173, §13 (AMD).]

B. The person is made accountable for the conduct of such other person by the law defining the crime; or [PL 2007, c. 173, §13 (AMD).]

C. The person is an accomplice of such other person in the commission of the crime, as provided in subsection 3. [PL 2007, c. 173, §13 (AMD).]

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3. A person is an accomplice of another person in the commission of a crime if:

A. With the intent of promoting or facilitating the commission of the crime, the person solicits such other person to commit the crime, or aids or agrees to aid or attempts to aid such other person in planning or committing the crime. A person is an accomplice under this subsection to any crime the commission of which was a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the person's conduct; or [PL 2007, c. 173, §13 (AMD).]

B. The person's conduct is expressly declared by law to establish the person's complicity. [PL 2007, c. 173, §13 (AMD).]

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4. A person who is legally incapable of committing a particular crime may be guilty thereof if it is committed by the conduct of another person for which the person is legally accountable.

[PL 2007, c. 173, §13 (AMD).]

5. Unless otherwise expressly provided, a person is not an accomplice in a crime committed by another person if:

A. The person is the victim of that crime; [PL 2007, c. 173, §13 (AMD).]

B. The crime is so defined that it cannot be committed without the person's cooperation; or [PL 2007, c. 173, §13 (AMD).]

C. The person terminates complicity prior to the commission of the crime by:

(1) Informing the person's accomplice that the person has abandoned the criminal activity; and

(2) Leaving the scene of the prospective crime, if the person is present thereat. [PL 2007, c. 173, §13 (AMD).]

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6. An accomplice may be convicted on proof of the commission of the crime and of the accomplice's complicity therein, though the person claimed to have committed the crime has not been prosecuted or convicted, or has been convicted of a different crime or degree of crime, or is not subject to criminal prosecution pursuant to section 10-A, subsection 1, or has an immunity to prosecution or conviction, or has been acquitted.

[PL 2007, c. 173, §13 (AMD).]

**SECTION HISTORY**

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). PL 1977, c. 510, §§25-A (AMD). PL 2007, c. 173, §13 (AMD).

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