1	L.D. 549			
2	Date: (Filing No. H-)			
3	JUDICIARY			
4	Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the Clerk of the House.			
5	STATE OF MAINE			
6	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
7	126TH LEGISLATURE			
8	FIRST REGULAR SESSION			
9 10	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " "to H.P. 368, L.D. 549, Bill, "An Act To Allow a Person Who Is 21 Years of Age or Older To Expunge Certain Criminal Convictions"			
11	Amend the bill by striking out the title and substituting the following:			
12 13 14	'An Act To Provide for Special Restrictions on Dissemination and Use of Criminal History Record Information for Class E Crimes Committed by an Adult under 21 Years of Age'			
15 16	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and before the summary and inserting the following:			
17	'Sec. 1. 15 MRSA c. 310 is enacted to read:			
18	CHAPTER 310			
19 20 21 22	POST-JUDGMENT MOTION BY PERSON SEEKING TO SATISFY THE PREREQUISITES FOR OBTAINING SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS ON DISSEMINATION AND USE OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD INFORMATION FOR CERTAIN CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS			
23	§2251. Definitions			
24 25	As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.			
26 27	1. Administration of criminal justice. "Administration of criminal justice" has the same meaning as in Title 16, section 611, subsection 1.			
28 29	2. Another jurisdiction. "Another jurisdiction" has the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 3-B.			
30 31	3. Criminal history record information. "Criminal history record information" has the same meaning as in Title 16, section 611, subsection 3.			
32 33	4. Criminal justice agency. "Criminal justice agency" has the same meaning as in Title 16, section 611, subsection 4.			

611, subsection 6.

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3 4	6. Eligible criminal conviction. "Eligible criminal conviction" means a conviction for a Class E crime under Title 17-A, chapter 15.
5	§2252. Statutory prerequisites for obtaining special restrictions on dissemination and use of criminal history record information for a criminal conviction
7 8	The special restrictions on dissemination and use of criminal history record information for a criminal conviction specified in section 2255 apply only if:
9 10	1. Eligible criminal conviction. The criminal conviction is an eligible criminal conviction;
11 12 13	2. Age of person at time of commission. At the time of the commission of the crime underlying the eligible criminal conviction, the person had in fact attained 18 years of age but not 21 years of age;
14 15 16	3. Time since sentence fully satisfied. At least 4 years have passed since the person has fully satisfied each of the sentencing alternatives imposed for the eligible criminal conviction;
17 18 19 20 21	4. Other state convictions. The eligible criminal conviction is the only criminal conviction of the person in this State and the person has not had a criminal charge dismissed as a result of a deferred disposition pursuant to Title 17-A, chapter 54-F and has not been adjudicated as having committed a juvenile crime for which the hearing was open to the general public under section 3307;
22 23	<u>5. Convictions in another jurisdiction.</u> The person has no criminal convictions <u>from another jurisdiction; and</u>
24 25	6. Pending criminal charges. The person has no presently pending criminal charges in this State or in another jurisdiction.
26	§2253. Motion; persons who may file
27 28 29 30 31	A person may file a written motion in the underlying criminal proceeding seeking a court determination that the person satisfies the statutory prerequisites specified in section 2252 for obtaining the special restrictions on dissemination and use of criminal history record information relating to a criminal conviction as specified in section 2255. The written motion must briefly address each of the statutory prerequisites.
32	§2254. Motion and hearing; process
33 34 35	1. Filing motion. A motion filed pursuant to section 2253 must be filed in the underlying criminal proceeding. After a motion has been filed, the clerk shall set the motion for hearing.

5. Dissemination. "Dissemination" has the same meaning as in Title 16, section

2. Counsel. The person filing a motion pursuant to section 2253 has the right to

3. Representation of the State. The prosecutorial office that represented the State

in the underlying criminal proceeding shall represent the State for purposes of this

employ counsel but is not entitled to assignment of counsel at state expense.

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 a hearing on a motion under this section, and evidence presented at a 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 shall hold a hearing on the motion under this section. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the court determines that the person who filed the motion has established by a preponderance of the evidence each of the statutory prerequisites specified in section 2252, the court shall find the person entitled to the special restrictions on dissemination and use of the criminal history record information relating to the criminal conviction as specified in section 2255 and shall issue a written order certifying this determination. If, at the conclusion of the hearing, the court determines that the person has not established one or more of the statutory prerequisites specified in section 2252, the court shall deny the motion and issue a written order certifying this determination. The order must contain written findings of fact supporting the court's determination. A copy of the court's written order must be provided to the person and the prosecutorial office that represented the State pursuant to subsection 3.
- 6. Notice to State Bureau of Identification; responsibility to inform. If the court determines pursuant to subsection 5 that a person has established by a preponderance of the evidence each of the statutory prerequisites specified in section 2252, a copy of the court's written order certifying its determination must be provided to the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of State Police, State Bureau of Identification. The State Bureau of Identification upon receipt of the order shall promptly alter its records relating to the person's eligible criminal conviction to reflect that future dissemination of this criminal history record information must be pursuant to section 2255 rather than pursuant to Title 16, section 615 and shall advise all prior recipients who have received that information within the year prior to the court's written order under subsection 5 of the change. The State Bureau of Identification shall also notify the person of compliance with that requirement and the prior recipients notified.
- 7. Subsequent new criminal conviction; automatic loss of eligibility; person's duty to notify. Notwithstanding that a person has been determined by a court pursuant to subsection 5 to be entitled to the special restrictions on dissemination and use of criminal history record information relating to a criminal conviction specified in section 2255, if at any time subsequent to the court's determination the person is convicted of a new crime in this State or in another jurisdiction, the new conviction extinguishes that entitlement. In the event of a new criminal conviction, the person shall promptly file a written notice in the underlying criminal proceeding of the person's disqualification from entitlement identifying the new conviction, including the jurisdiction, court and docket number of the criminal proceeding. If the person fails to file the required written notice and the court learns of the existence of the new criminal conviction, the court shall notify the person of its apparent existence and offer the person an opportunity at a hearing to contest the fact of a new conviction. If a hearing is requested by the person, the court shall, after giving notice to the person and the appropriate prosecutorial office, hold a hearing. At the hearing, the person has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the person does not have the new conviction. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the court determines that the person has not satisfied the burden of proof, it shall find that the

person has been convicted of the new crime and as a consequence is no longer entitled to the special restrictions on dissemination and use of the criminal history record information relating to the criminal conviction as specified in section 2255 and shall issue a written order certifying this determination. If, at the conclusion of the hearing, the court determines that the person has satisfied the burden of proof, it shall find that the person has not been convicted of the new crime and issue a written order certifying this determination. The order must contain written findings of fact supporting the court's determination. A copy of the court's written order must be provided to the person and the prosecutorial office that represented the State.

8. Notice to State Bureau of Identification; responsibility to inform. If the court determines under subsection 7 that a person has been convicted of a new crime and as a consequence is no longer eligible for the special restrictions on dissemination and use of the criminal history record information relating to the criminal conviction as specified in section 2255, a copy of the court's written order certifying its determination must be provided to the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of State Police, State Bureau of Identification. The State Bureau of Identification upon receipt of the order shall alter its records relating to the person's criminal conviction to reflect that dissemination of this criminal history record information is pursuant to Title 16, section 615 rather than pursuant to section 2255 and shall advise all prior recipients who have received that information within the year prior to the court's written order under subsection 5 of the change. It shall also notify the person of compliance with that requirement and the prior recipients notified.

§2255. Special restrictions on dissemination and use of criminal history record information relating to criminal conviction

Notwithstanding Title 16, section 615, the criminal history record information relating to a criminal conviction for which the court has determined the person is entitled to special restrictions on dissemination and use is confidential and may not be disseminated by a criminal justice agency, whether directly or through any intermediary, except:

- 1. Subject of conviction. To the person who is the subject of the criminal conviction or that person's designee; and
- **2.** Criminal justice agency. To a criminal justice agency for the purpose of the administration of criminal justice and criminal justice agency employment.

For the purposes of this section, dissemination to a criminal justice agency for the purpose of the administration of criminal justice includes dissemination and use of the criminal history record information relating to the qualifying criminal conviction by an attorney for the State or for another jurisdiction as part of a prosecution of the person for a new crime, including use in a charging instrument or other public court document and in open court.

§2256. Limited disclosure of eligible criminal conviction

A person who has a criminal conviction eligible for the special restrictions on dissemination and use of criminal history record information under section 2255 may

respond to inquiries from other than criminal justice agencies by not disclosing it					
existe	existence, without being subject to any sanctions.				
<u>§225′</u>	§2257. Unlawful dissemination				
to a c	A person who intentionally disseminates criminal history record information relating to a criminal conviction in violation of section 2255 knowing it to be in violation is guilt of unlawful dissemination as provided in Title 16, section 619.				
<u>§225</u>	8. Review of determination of eligibility; revie criminal conviction	ew of determination of s	subsequent		
·	A final judgment entered under section 2254, subupreme Judicial Court.	osection 5 or 7 may be r	eviewed by		
2254. mann	1. Appeal by the person. A person aggrieved by the final judgment under section 2254, 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.				
2254. Attor	2. Appeal by the State. If the State is aggrieved by the final judgment under section 2254, 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.				
§225	9. Repeal				
<u>T</u>	his chapter is repealed October 1, 2017.				
S read:	ec. 2. 16 MRSA §619, sub-§1, as enacted by	PL 1979, c. 433, §2, is	amended to		
disser this <u>inform</u>	1. Offense. A person is guilty of unlawful dissemination if he the person knowingly disseminates criminal history record information in violation of any of the provisions of this subchapter or if the person intentionally disseminates criminal history record information relating to a criminal conviction in violation of section 2255 knowing it to be in violation.				
	ec. 3. Appropriations and allocations. ations are made.	The following appropr	iations and		
JUD	ICIAL DEPARTMENT				
Cour	ts - Supreme, Superior and District 0063				
	Initiative: Provides funds for the temporary services of an Active Retired Judge and Clerk position and related costs, including one-time funds for computer programming costs.				
P	ENERAL FUND Personal Services	2013-14 \$3,463 \$11,203	2014-15 \$3,567 \$203		

1	GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$14,666	\$3,770
2 3	JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT DEPARTMENT TOTALS	2013-14	2014-15
4		2010 11	201112
5	GENERAL FUND	\$14,666	\$3,770
6		****	
7	DEPARTMENT TOTAL - ALL FUNDS	\$14,666	\$3,770
8	PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF		
9	State Police 0291		
10	Initiative: Provides funding for computer programming costs.		
11	GENERAL FUND	2013-14	2014-15
12	All Other	\$76,500	\$2,550
13	THI Guidi	ψ, ο , ε ο ο	\$2,55 0
14	GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$76,500	\$2,550
15	HIGHWAY FUND	2013-14	2014-15
16	All Other	\$73,500	\$2,450
17	THOUSEN THE TOTAL	Φ 72.5 00	Φ2.450
18	HIGHWAY FUND TOTAL	\$73,500	\$2,450
19	PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF		
20 21	DEPARTMENT TOTALS	2013-14	2014-15
22	GENERAL FUND	\$76,500	\$2,550
23	HIGHWAY FUND	\$73,500	\$2,450
24	_	·	. ,
25	DEPARTMENT TOTAL - ALL FUNDS	\$150,000	\$5,000
26	SECTION TOTALS	2013-14	2014-15
27	CENEDAL EUND	401 1	φ <i>c</i> 220
28 29	GENERAL FUND HIGHWAY FUND	\$91,166 \$73,500	\$6,320 \$2,450
30	MGRWAI FUND	φ <i>13</i> ,300	φ 4,43 0
31 32	SECTION TOTAL - ALL FUNDS	\$164,666	\$8,770

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

1 SUMMARY

This amendment is the majority report of the Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary and it replaces the bill. It establishes a process to apply special restrictions on the dissemination and use of criminal history record information about an eligible criminal conviction. An eligible criminal conviction must meet 6 requirements in order for the person to be eligible for special treatment of the conviction information. The person must have been at least 18 years of age but under 21 years of age when the person committed the crime, and the crime is limited to Class E theft. In addition, at least 4 years must have passed since the person has fully satisfied each of the sentencing alternatives imposed for the conviction of the Class E theft. The Class E theft conviction must be the only criminal conviction of the person in this State, the person may not have been adjudicated as having committed a juvenile crime for which the hearing was open to the general public under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, section 3307 and the person may not have had a criminal charge dismissed as a result of a deferred disposition pursuant to Title 17-A, chapter 54-F. The person may have no criminal convictions from another jurisdiction, and no criminal charges may be pending in this State or in another jurisdiction.

To be eligible for the special restrictions, a person must file a motion with the court in the underlying criminal proceeding. The person is entitled to employ counsel, but the State is not required to cover the expense. The prosecutorial office that represented the State in the underlying criminal proceeding must represent the State, except in certain circumstances.

The judge or justice must hold a hearing on the motion. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the court determines that the person who filed the motion has established by a preponderance of the evidence each of the 6 statutory prerequisites, the court must find the person entitled to the special restrictions on dissemination and use of the criminal history record information relating to the criminal conviction and issue a written order certifying this determination. If, at the conclusion of the hearing, the court determines that the person has not established one or more of the statutory prerequisites, the court must deny the motion and issue a written order certifying this determination.

The Department of Public Safety, Bureau of State Police, State Bureau of Identification upon receipt of the order must promptly alter its records relating to the person's qualifying criminal conviction to reflect that future dissemination of this criminal history record information must be pursuant to the new procedure rather than pursuant to Title 16, section 615 and shall notify all prior recipients who have received that information within the year prior to the court order of the change. It must also notify the person of compliance with that requirement and the prior recipients notified. This is consistent with the requirements for notification of changes or amendments to criminal history record information under Title 16, section 620.

If the person is convicted of a subsequent crime, the person is required to file a written notice in the underlying criminal proceeding. If the person fails to file the required written notice and the court learns of the existence of the new criminal conviction, the court must notify the person of its apparent existence and offer the person an opportunity at a hearing to contest the fact of a new conviction. At the hearing the person has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the person does

not have the new conviction. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the court determines that the person has not satisfied the burden of proof, it must find that the person has been convicted of the new crime and as a consequence is no longer eligible for the special restrictions on dissemination and use of the criminal history record information relating to the criminal conviction and issue a written order certifying this determination. The order must contain written findings of fact supporting the court's determination.

If the court determines that the person has been convicted of a new crime and as a consequence is no longer entitled to the special restrictions on dissemination and use of the criminal history record information relating to the criminal conviction, a copy of the court's written order certifying its determination must be provided to the State Bureau of Identification. The State Bureau of Identification upon receipt of the order must alter its records relating to the person's criminal conviction to reflect that dissemination of this criminal history record information is pursuant to the criminal history record information laws under Title 16, chapter 3, subchapter 8 rather than pursuant to the new process and notify the person, the appropriate criminal justice agencies and all prior recipients of record of the change.

Notwithstanding Title 16, chapter 3, subchapter 8, the criminal history record information relating to the eligible criminal conviction is confidential and may not be disseminated by a criminal justice agency, whether directly or through any intermediary, except to the person and to a criminal justice agency for the purpose of the administration of criminal justice and criminal justice agency employment. Dissemination to a criminal justice agency for the purpose of the administration of criminal justice includes dissemination and use of the criminal history record information relating to the eligible criminal conviction by an attorney for the State or for another jurisdiction as part of a prosecution of the person for a new crime, including use in a charging instrument or other public court document and in open court.

A person who has an eligible criminal conviction for which the court has determined the person is entitled to special restrictions on dissemination and use may respond to inquiries from other than criminal justice agencies by not disclosing its existence, without being subject to any sanctions.

Unlawfully releasing the restricted information is a violation of the release of confidential information under the criminal history record information laws under Title 16, chapter 3, subchapter 8.

A final judgment on the motion or determination on a subsequent criminal conviction may be reviewed by the Supreme Judicial Court.

The provisions establishing the process to apply special restrictions on the dissemination and use of criminal history record information about an eligible criminal conviction are repealed October 1, 2017.

This amendment also adds an appropriations and allocations section.

FISCAL NOTE REQUIRED

(See attached)