

125th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2011

Legislative Document

No. 926

H.P. 686

House of Representatives, March 8, 2011

An Act To Increase the Credit Toward Payment of Fines Given for Jail Time

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

HEATHER J.R. PRIEST Clerk

Presented by Representative HASKELL of Portland.

Cosponsored by Senator KATZ of Kennebec and

Representatives: DILL of Cape Elizabeth, FOSSEL of Alna, HANLEY of Gardiner,

HARLOW of Portland, LAJOIE of Lewiston, WAGNER of Lewiston, Senator: GERZOFSKY

of Cumberland.

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

- **Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §1304, sub-§3, ¶A,** as amended by PL 2009, c. 608, §11, is further amended to read:
 - A. Unless the offender shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the default was not attributable to an intentional or knowing refusal to obey the court's order or to a failure on the offender's part to make a good faith effort to obtain the funds required for the payment, the court shall find that the default was unexcused and may:
 - (1) Commit the offender to the custody of the sheriff until all or a specified part of the fine is paid. The length of confinement in a county jail for unexcused default must be specified in the court's order and may not exceed one day for every \$5 \$25 of unpaid fine or 6 months, whichever is shorter. An offender committed for nonpayment of a fine is given credit toward the payment of the fine for each day of confinement that the offender is in custody, at the rate specified in the court's order. The offender is also given credit for each day that the offender is detained as the result of an arrest warrant issued pursuant to this section. An offender is responsible for paying any fine remaining after receiving credit for confinement and detention. A default on the remaining fine is also governed by this section; or
 - (2) If the unexcused default relates to a fine imposed for a Class D or Class E crime, as authorized by chapter 53, order the offender to perform community service work, as authorized in chapter 54-C, until all or a specified part of the fine is paid. The number of hours of community service work must be specified in the court's order and may not exceed 8 hours for every \$25 of unpaid fine or one hundred 8-hour days, whichever is shorter. An offender ordered to perform community service work pursuant to this subparagraph is given credit toward the payment of the fine for each 8-hour day of community service work performed at the rate specified in the court's order. The offender is also given credit toward the payment of the fine for each day that the offender is detained as a result of an arrest warrant issued pursuant to this section at a rate specified in the court's order that is not less than \$5 \$25 of unpaid fine per day of confinement. An offender is responsible for paying any fine remaining after receiving credit for any detention and for community service work performed. A default on the remaining fine is also governed by this section.

34 SUMMARY

Current law allows a court to order a person who fails to pay a criminal fine to be committed to a county jail and receive credit toward payment of the fine at the rate of \$5 for each day of confinement. This bill increases the rate of credit to \$25 per day of confinement.