

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE

SECOND REGULAR SESSION
JANUARY 7, 2026 to APRIL 29, 2026

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
SECOND REGULAR SESSION
NONEMERGENCY LAWS IS
JULY 29, 2026

PUBLISHED BY THE REVISOR OF STATUTES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAINE REVISED STATUTES,
TITLE 3, SECTION 163-A, SUBSECTION 4.

Augusta, Maine
2026

CHAPTER 693
S.P. 826 - L.D. 2132

**An Act to Amend the Maine
Emergency Medical Services
Act of 1982 to Modify Penalties
for Unauthorized Operation or
Practice of Emergency Medical
Services, to Direct Maine
Emergency Medical Services to
Evaluate Improvements to
Maine's Trauma System
Reporting and to Make Certain
Technical Changes**

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

Sec. 1. 32 MRSA §82, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2021, c. 220, §1, is further amended to read:

1. Licenses required. An ambulance service, ambulance, nontransporting emergency medical service, emergency medical services person, emergency medical services ambulance operator, emergency medical services educator, emergency medical services training center, emergency medical dispatch center or emergency medical dispatcher may not operate or practice unless duly licensed by the Emergency Medical Services' Board pursuant to this chapter, except as stated in subsection 2.

Sec. 2. 32 MRSA §82, sub-§3, as amended by PL 2007, c. 274, §3, is repealed.

Sec. 3. 32 MRSA §82, sub-§4 is enacted to read:

4. Unlicensed practice; criminal penalties. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a person that practices or represents to the public that the person is authorized to practice or engage in an activity that requires a license under this section and intentionally, knowingly or recklessly fails to obtain a license as required under this section or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly practices or represents to the public that the person is authorized to practice or engages in an activity that requires a license after the license required under this section has expired or has been suspended or revoked commits a Class E crime.

Sec. 4. 32 MRSA §82, sub-§5 is enacted to read:

5. Unlicensed practice; civil violations. A person that practices or represents to the public that the person is authorized to practice or engage in an activity that requires a license under this section and fails to obtain a license as required under this section or practices or represents to the public that the person is authorized to practice or engage in an activity that requires a license after the license required under this section has expired

or has been suspended or revoked commits a civil violation punishable by a fine of not less than \$1,000 but not more than \$5,000 for each violation. An action under this subsection may be brought in the District Court or, in combination with an action under subsection 6, in the Superior Court.

Sec. 5. 32 MRSA §82, sub-§6 is enacted to read:

6. Unlicensed practice; injunctions. The Attorney General may bring an action in the Superior Court to enjoin any person from violating subsection 5, whether or not proceedings have been or may be instituted in the District Court or whether or not criminal proceedings have been or may be instituted, and to restore to any person that has suffered any ascertainable loss by reason of that violation any money or personal or real property that may have been acquired by means of that violation and to compel the return of compensation received for engaging in that unlawful conduct.

A person that violates the terms of an injunction issued under this subsection shall pay to the State a fine of not more than \$10,000 for each violation. In any action under this subsection, when a permanent injunction has been issued, the court may order the person against whom the permanent injunction is issued to pay to the General Fund the costs of the investigation of that person by the Attorney General and the costs of suit, including attorney's fees. In any action by the Attorney General brought against a person for violating the terms of an injunction issued under this subsection, the court may make the necessary orders or judgments to restore to any person that has suffered any ascertainable loss of money or personal or real property or to compel the return of compensation received by reason of such conduct found to be in violation of an injunction.

Sec. 6. 32 MRSA §83, sub-§12-B is enacted to read:

12-B. Emergency medical services educator. "Emergency medical services educator" means a lead instructor of an emergency medical services licensure program.

Sec. 7. 32 MRSA §83, sub-§20, as amended by PL 2007, c. 274, §7, is further amended to read:

20. Regional council. "Regional council" means a business an entity recognized by the board that represents a geographical area of the State, as designated by the board, with respect to matters subject to this chapter.

Sec. 8. State Trauma Prevention and Control Advisory Committee report. The Director of Maine Emergency Medical Services within the Department of Public Safety, or the director's designee, shall convene the State Trauma Prevention and Control Advisory Committee under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 32, section 87-A, subsection 2 to evaluate opportunities to enhance the State's trauma care system and

to share uniform quality data as it relates to injury-related incidents. By September 1, 2027, the director shall submit a report with the findings of the advisory committee to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over emergency medical services matters. The joint standing committee may report out legislation to the Second Regular Session of the 133rd Legislature based on the report.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 694

H.P. 1450 - L.D. 2161

An Act to Modify Certain Statutes Governing Revocation of Probation, Victim Confidentiality and the Commissioner of Corrections

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

Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §1810, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2019, c. 113, Pt. A, §2, is amended to read:

2. Contents of summons; probation officer to file motion for revocation. The summons delivered pursuant to subsection 1 must include the signature of the probation officer; a brief statement of the alleged violation; the time and place of the alleged violation; and the time, place and date the person is to appear in court or a statement that the court will notify the person of the time, place and date to appear. As soon as practical after service of the summons, the probation officer shall file with the court a motion for revocation of probation that sets forth the facts underlying the alleged violation. The motion must be approved by the prosecuting attorney before it is filed with the court. The motion may be withdrawn by either the probation officer or the prosecuting attorney. If the request to withdraw the motion is made by the probation officer, the request must state the position of the prosecuting attorney regarding that request.

Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA §1811, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 2019, c. 113, Pt. A, §2, is amended to read:

1. Timing of motion for probation revocation. A motion for probation revocation, which first must be approved by the prosecuting attorney, must be filed within 3 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, of the arrest of a person on probation pursuant to section 1809. The motion may be withdrawn by either the probation officer or the prosecuting attorney. If the request to withdraw the motion is made by the probation officer, the request must state the position of the prosecuting attorney regarding that request.

Sec. 3. 17-A MRSA §1812, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 2019, c. 113, Pt. A, §2, is amended to read:

1. Place of hearing. The hearing on a motion to revoke probation must be held in the court that sentenced the person to probation in either the county or division in which the person resides or is incarcerated, unless the court orders otherwise in the interests of justice. A motion to transfer the hearing to another court may be filed by either the probation officer or the prosecuting attorney. If the motion to transfer the hearing to another court is filed by the probation officer, the motion must state the position of the prosecuting attorney at the time of the motion regarding the motion and, if applicable, the prosecuting attorney receiving the transfer. A motion for revocation of probation need not be heard by the justice or judge who originally imposed probation, but may be heard by any justice or judge.

Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA §2109, as amended by PL 2025, c. 139, §7, is further amended by amending the section headnote to read:

§2109. Certain communications by and information from victims confidential

Sec. 5. 17-A MRSA §2109, first ¶, as enacted by PL 2019, c. 113, Pt. A, §2, is amended to read:

The following communications and information are privileged from disclosure.

Sec. 6. 17-A MRSA §2109, sub-§4 is enacted to read:

4. Information obtained by Department of Corrections; community-based programs. Information from a victim obtained by the Department of Corrections for the purpose of evaluating a client's ability to participate in a community-based program as described in Title 34-A, section 1216, subsection 1 is privileged from disclosure as provided in Title 34-A, section 1216, subsection 1. For the purposes of this subsection, "client" has the same meaning as in Title 34-A, section 1001, subsection 1-A.

Sec. 7. 34-A MRSA §1401, sub-§2, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §6, is amended to read:

B. If the office of the commissioner is vacant or if the commissioner is absent or disabled, the deputy commissioner or an associate commissioner shall perform the duties and have the powers provided by law for the commissioner.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 695

H.P. 1452 - L.D. 2163

An Act to Enhance Crime Victims' Rights

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