MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1	L.D. 748
2	Date: 6/13/19 (Filing No. H-585)
3	JUDICIARY
4	Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the Clerk of the House.
5	STATE OF MAINE
6	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
7	129TH LEGISLATURE
8	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
9 0	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " to H.P. 553, L.D. 748, Bill, "An Act To Provide Relief to Survivors of Economic Abuse"
1 2 3	Amend the bill in section 1 in subsection 2-A in the first line (page 1, line 3 in L.D.) by striking out the following: "Notwithstanding any provision of" and inserting the following: 'Except as prohibited by'
4 5 6 7	Amend the bill in section 1 in subsection 2-A in the 5th line (page 1, line 7 in L.D.) by inserting after the following: "shall" the following: 'reinvestigate the debt. If after the investigation it is determined that the debt is the result of economic abuse, the consumer reporting agency shall'
.8 .9	Amend the bill in section 3 in subsection 3-B in the 3rd line (page 1, line 18 in L.D.) by inserting after the following: "unauthorized" the following: 'or coerced'
0	Amend the bill by striking out all of section 4 and inserting the following:
.1 .2	'Sec. 4. 19-A MRSA §4007, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2017, c. 288, Pt. A, §§23 to 26, is further amended to read:
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 10 11 10 12	1. Protection order; consent agreement. The court, after a hearing and upon finding that the defendant has committed the alleged abuse as defined in section 4002, subsection 1 or engaged in the alleged conduct described in section 4005, subsection 1, may grant a protective order or, upon making that finding, approve a consent agreement to bring about a cessation of abuse or the alleged conduct. This subsection does not preclude the parties from voluntarily requesting a consent agreement without a finding of abuse. The court may enter a finding that the defendant represents a credible threat to the physical safety of the plaintiff or a minor child residing in the plaintiff's household. The court may enter a finding of economic abuse. Relief granted under this section may include:
33 34 35	A. Directing the defendant to refrain from threatening, assaulting, molesting, harassing, attacking or otherwise abusing the plaintiff and any minor children residing in the household;

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1 2	A-1. Directing the defendant not to possess a firearm, muzzle-loading firearm, bow, crossbow or other dangerous weapon for the duration of the order;
3 4 5	A-2. Prohibiting the defendant from the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury against the plaintiff or a minor child residing in the household;
6 7	B. Directing the defendant to refrain from going upon the premises of the plaintiff's residence;
8 9	C. Directing the defendant to refrain from repeatedly and without reasonable cause: (1) Following the plaintiff;
10 11	(2) Being at or in the vicinity of the plaintiff's home, school, business or place of employment; or
12	(3) Engaging in conduct defined as stalking in Title 17-A, section 210-A;
13 14	D. Directing the defendant to refrain from having any direct or indirect contact with the plaintiff;
15 16 17	E. When the mutual residence or household of the parties is jointly owned or jointly leased or when one party has a duty to support the other or their minor children living in the residence or household and that party is the sole owner or lessee:
18 19	(1) Granting or restoring possession of the residence or household to one party, excluding the other; or
20 21	(2) A consent agreement, allowing the party with the duty to support to provide suitable alternate housing;
22 23 24	E-1. Directing the defendant to refrain from injuring or threatening to injure any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household;
25 26 27 28	F. Ordering a division of the personal property and household goods and furnishings of the parties and placing any protective orders considered appropriate by the court, including an order to refrain from taking, converting or damaging property in which the plaintiff has a legal interest;
29 30 31 32	F-1. Ordering the termination of a life insurance policy or rider under that policy owned by the defendant if the plaintiff is the insured life under the policy or rider. Upon issuance, a copy of the court order must be sent to the insurer that issued the policy;
33 34 35 36 37 38 39	G. Either awarding some or all temporary parental rights and responsibilities with regard to minor children or awarding temporary rights of contact with regard to minor children, or both, under such conditions that the court finds appropriate as determined in accordance with the best interest of the child pursuant to section 1653, subsections 3 to 6-B. The court's award of parental rights and responsibilities or rights of contact is not binding in any separate action involving an award of parental rights and responsibilities pursuant to chapter 55 or in a similar action brought in another
37	responsibilities pursuant to enapter 33 of in a summar action brought in another

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1 jurisdiction exercising child custody jurisdiction in accordance with the Uniform 2 Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act; H. Requiring the defendant to receive counseling from a social worker, family 3 4 service agency, mental health center, psychiatrist or any other guidance service that 5 the court considers appropriate. The court may not order and the State may not pay for the defendant to attend a batterers' intervention program unless the program is 6 7 certified under section 4014; I. Ordering the payment of temporary support for the dependent party or for a child 8 in the dependent party's custody in accordance with chapter 63, or both, when there is 9 10 a legal obligation to support that dependent party or that child, or both; J. Ordering the payment of temporary support payments to the State as provided in 11 chapters 63 and 67; 12 K. Ordering payment of monetary eompensation relief to the abused person plaintiff 13 for losses suffered as a direct result of the abuse defendant's conduct. Compensatory 14 15 losses are Monetary relief includes but is not limited to loss of earnings or support, reasonable expenses incurred for personal injuries or property damage, transitional 16 living expenses and reasonable moving expenses. Upon the motion of either party, 17 for sufficient cause, the court may set a later hearing on the issue of the amount of 18 damages monetary relief, if any, to be awarded. Nothing in this paragraph may be 19 construed to limit the court's discretion to enter any of the other available relief under 20 this chapter, and does not preclude a plaintiff from seeking monetary relief through 21 other actions as permissible by law; 22 L. Ordering the defendant to pay court costs or reasonable attorney's fees; 23 L-1. Ordering the plaintiff to pay court costs or reasonable attorney's fees, or both, 24 25 only if a judgment is entered against the plaintiff after a hearing in which both the plaintiff and the defendant are present and the court finds that the complaint is 26 frivolous: 27 28 M. Entering any other orders determined necessary or appropriate in the discretion of 29 the court; 30 N. Directing the care, custody or control of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household; 31 O. With regard to conduct described as aggravated sex trafficking or sex trafficking 32 as described in Title 17-A, section 852 or 853, respectively, entering any other orders 33 determined necessary or appropriate in the discretion of the court, including, but not 34 limited to, requiring the defendant to pay economic damages related to the return or 35 36 restoration of the plaintiff's passport or other immigration document and any debts of the plaintiff arising from the trafficking relationship; 37 P. With respect to unauthorized dissemination of certain private images as described 38

in Title 17-A, section 511-A, entering any orders determined necessary or appropriate in the discretion of the court, including but not limited to ordering the defendant to

pay costs associated with removal, destruction or return of the private images; or

Q. With respect to unauthorized dissemination of certain private images as described in Title 17-A, section 511-A, ordering the defendant to remove, destroy or return or to direct the removal, destruction or return of the private images, ordering the defendant to cease the dissemination of the private images and prohibiting the defendant from disseminating the private images.

If the court enjoins the defendant under this subsection and the enjoined conduct constitutes harassment under Title 17-A, section 506-A, the court shall include in the order a warning in conformity with Title 17-A, section 506-A.'

Amend the bill by relettering or renumbering any nonconsecutive Part letter or section number to read consecutively.

SUMMARY

The bill adds remedies for economic abuse to the relief a court may include in a protection from abuse order. This amendment makes revisions to the bill ensuring that it does not conflict with the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, including provisions concerning identity theft, as well as modifying the monetary relief generally available to the court to allow the court broader discretion in addressing economic abuse issues.

This amendment addresses concerns about preemption of state law by the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act and makes clear that a credit reporting agency's removal from a consumer's credit report of references to debt or any portion of a debt determined to be the result of economic abuse is not intended to conflict with federal law but complement the federal law and protect survivors of economic abuse when possible. The amendment requires the credit reporting agency to reinvestigate the debt, and if it is determined that the debt is the result of economic abuse, the credit reporting agency must remove reference to the debt, or any part determined to be the result of economic abuse, from the consumer's credit report.

The amendment clarifies the definition of "economic abuse" to include both unauthorized and coerced use of credit, recognizing that there are already remedies for the crime of identity theft. This amendment is not intended to address identity theft, which is covered by the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act in 15 United States Code, Section 1681c-2. Instead, the amendment includes, but is not limited to, the exploitative use of joint credit accounts without authorization by both joint owners and debt incurred through coercion.

The amendment adds language to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 19-A, section 4007, subsection 1 to ensure that it is clear that the abuse for which a plaintiff may seek the issuance of a protection from abuse order is what is defined as abuse in Title 19-A, section 4002, subsection 1. The bill does not add economic abuse as a type of conduct for which a protection from abuse order may be sought, although it does provide that if a protection from abuse order is issued, the court has expanded discretion to order appropriate monetary relief to help address the impact of any economic abuse that may be found by the court. The amendment makes clear that the court may make a finding of economic abuse.

The amendment strikes from the bill language specific to economic abuse relief that may be included in a protection from abuse order and instead amends the current law

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT 7 "to H.P. 553, L.D. 748

 concerning monetary compensation. The amendment broadens the available relief by changing the monetary compensation in current law to monetary relief to the plaintiff that includes, but is not limited to, the existing types of relief and adds transitional living expenses, which are often necessary for plaintiffs who have suffered economic abuse. It also provides that the monetary relief component of a protection from abuse order does not limit the court's discretion to provide any other relief in a protection from abuse order, either as the statute specifically enumerates or as the court may find necessary and appropriate to issue as part of the proceeding under its discretion in section 4007, subsection 1, paragraph M, and does not preclude the plaintiff from seeking monetary relief through other actions as permissible by law.

FISCAL NOTE REQUIRED

(See attached)

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129th MAINE LEGISLATURE

LD 748

LR 913(03)

An Act To Provide Relief to Survivors of Economic Abuse

Fiscal Note for Bill as Amended by Committee Amendment $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{H}^{-5}85)$

Fiscal Note Required: Yes

Fiscal Note

Minor cost increase - General Fund Minor revenue increase - General Fund Minor revenue increase - Other Special Revenue Funds

Correctional and Judicial Impact Statements

This bill may increase the number of civil suits filed in the court system.

The additional workload associated with the minimal number of new cases filed in the court system does not require additional funding at this time.

The collection of additional filing fees may increase General Fund and other dedicated revenue by minor amounts.