

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

January 3, 1979 to June 15, 1979

PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH IN ACCORDANCE WITH MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED, TITLE 3, SECTION 164, SUBSECTION 6.

Kennebec Journal
Augusta, Maine
1979

PUBLIC LAWS
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The Chief of the State Police shall receive accident reports required by law and shall tabulate and analyze such reports and may publish annually, or at more frequent intervals, statistical information based thereon as to the number, cause and location of ~~highway accidents~~ **an accident on a public way or any place where public traffic may reasonably be anticipated.**

Sec. 3. 29 MRSA § 891, 6th ¶, first sentence, as amended by PL 1973, c. 689, § 4, is further amended to read:

The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or property damage to the apparent amount of ~~\$200~~ **\$300** or more, or some person acting for him, shall, within 48 hours after the accident, make a written report of it to the Secretary of State, on forms provided by said Secretary of State.

Effective September 14, 1979

CHAPTER 481

H. P. 1456 — L. D. 1649

AN ACT to Adopt the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act.

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

Sec. 1. 19 MRSA § 214, as last amended by PL 1973, c. 479, § 1, is further amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:

The jurisdiction granted by this section shall be limited by the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, sections 801 to 825, if another state may have jurisdiction as provided in that Act.

Sec. 2. 19 MRSA § 663 is amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:

The validity of any custody determination contained in or ancillary to a valid divorce decree granted by another state shall be governed by the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, sections 801 to 825.

Sec. 3. 19 MRSA § 752, as last amended by PL 1977, c. 118, § 4, is further amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:

The jurisdiction granted by this section to make or alter an order concerning custody shall be limited by the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, sections 801 to 825, if another state may have jurisdiction as provided in that Act.

Sec. 4. 19 MRSA c. 16 is enacted to read:

CHAPTER 16

UNIFORM CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION ACT

§ 801. Short title

This chapter may be cited as the "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act."

§ 802. Purposes of Act; construction of provisions

1. General purposes. The general purposes of this Act are to:

- A. Avoid jurisdictional competition and conflict with courts of other states in matters of child custody which have in the past resulted in the shifting of children from state to state with harmful effects on their well-being;
- B. Promote cooperation with the courts of other states to the end that a custody decree is rendered in that state which can best decide the case in the interest of the child;
- C. Assure that litigation concerning the custody of a child take place ordinarily in the state with which the child and his family have the closest connection and where significant evidence concerning his care, protection, training and personal relationships is most readily available, and that courts of this State decline the exercise of jurisdiction when the child and his family have a closer connection with another state;
- D. Discourage continuing controversies over child custody in the interest of greater stability of home environment and of secure family relationships for the child;
- E. Deter abductions and other unilateral removals of children undertaken to obtain custody awards;
- F. Avoid re-litigation of custody decisions of other states in this State insofar as feasible;
- G. Facilitate the enforcement of custody decrees of other states;
- H. Promote and expand the exchange of information and other forms of mutual assistance between the courts of this State and those of other states concerned with the same child; and
- I. Make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

2. Construction. This Act shall be construed to promote the general purposes stated in this section.

§ 803. Definitions

As used in this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings.

1. **Contestant.** "Contestant" means a person, including a parent, who claims a right to custody or visitation rights with respect to a child.

2. **Custody determination.** "Custody determination" means a court decision and court orders and instructions providing for the custody of a child, including visitation rights; it does not include a decision relating to child support or any other monetary obligation of any person.

3. **Custody proceeding.** "Custody proceeding" includes proceedings in which custody determination is one of the several issues, such as an action for divorce or separation, and includes child neglect and dependency proceedings.

4. **Decree or custody decree.** "Decree" or "custody decree" means a custody determination contained in a judicial decree or order made in a custody proceeding, and includes an initial decree and a modification decree.

5. **Home state.** "Home state" means the state in which the child immediately preceding the time involved lived with his parents, a parent or a person acting as parent, for at least 6 consecutive months, and in the case of a child less than 6 months old the state in which the child lived from birth with any of the persons mentioned. Periods of temporary absence of any of the named persons are counted as part of the 6-month or other period.

6. **Initial decree.** "Initial decree" means the first custody decree concerning a particular child.

7. **Modification decree.** "Modification decree" means a custody decree which modifies or replaces a prior decree, whether made by the court which rendered the prior decree or by another court.

8. **Physical custody.** "Physical custody" means actual possession and control of a child.

9. **Person acting as a parent.** "Person acting as a parent" means a person, other than a parent, who has physical custody of a child and who has either been awarded custody by a court or claims a right to custody.

10. **State.** "State" means any state, territory or possession of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

§ 804. Jurisdiction

1. **Grounds for jurisdiction.** A court of this State which is competent to decide

child custody matters has jurisdiction to make a child custody determination by initial or modification decree if:

A. This State is the home state of the child at the time of commencement of the proceeding, or has been the child's home state within 6 months before commencement of the proceeding and the child is absent from this State because of his removal or retention by a person claiming his custody or for other reasons, and a parent or person acting as parent continues to live in this State;

B. It is in the best interest of the child that a court of this State assume jurisdiction because the child and his parents, or the child and at least one contestant, have a significant connection with this State, and there is available in this State substantial evidence concerning the child's present or future care, protection, training and personal relationships;

C. The child is physically present in this State and the child has been abandoned or it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because he has been subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse or is otherwise neglected; or

D. It appears that no other state would have jurisdiction under prerequisites substantially in accordance with paragraphs A, B or C; or another state has declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that this State is the more appropriate forum to determine the custody of the child, and it is in the best interest of the child that this court assume jurisdiction.

2. Sufficiency of physical presence. Except under subsection 1, paragraphs C and D, physical presence in this State of the child, or of the child and one of the contestants, is not alone sufficient to confer jurisdiction on a court of this State to make a child custody determination.

3. Physical presence as prerequisite. Physical presence of the child, while desirable, is not a prerequisite for jurisdiction to determine his custody.

§ 805. Notice and opportunity to be heard

Before making a decree under this Act, reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard shall be given to the contestants, any parent whose parental rights have not been previously terminated and any person who has physical custody of the child. If any of these persons is outside this State, notice and opportunity to be heard shall be given pursuant to section 806.

§ 806. Notice to persons outside the State; submission to jurisdiction

1. Manner of notice. Notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction over a person outside this State shall be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice and may be:

A. By personal delivery outside this State in the manner prescribed for service of process within this State;

B. In the manner prescribed by the law of the place in which the service is made for service of process in that place in an action in any of its courts of general jurisdiction;

C. By any form of mail addressed to the person to be served and requesting a receipt; or

D. As directed by the court, including publication, if other means of notification are ineffective.

2. Time of notice. Notice under this section shall be served, mailed or delivered, or last published at least 20 days before any hearing in this State.

3. Proof of service. Proof of service outside this State may be made by affidavit of the individual who made the service, in the manner prescribed by the law of this State, the order pursuant to which the service is made, or the law of the place in which the service is made. If service is made by mail, proof may be receipt signed by the addressee or other evidence of delivery to the addressee.

4. Notice not required. Notice is not required if a person submits to the jurisdiction of the court.

§ 807. Simultaneous proceedings in other states

1. Prohibition on exercising jurisdiction. A court of this State shall not exercise its jurisdiction under this Act if at the time of filing the petition a proceeding concerning the custody of the child was pending in a court of another state exercising jurisdiction substantially in conformity with this Act, unless the proceeding is stayed by the court of the other state because this State is a more appropriate forum or for other reasons.

2. Investigating proceedings in other states. Before hearing the petition in a custody proceeding, the court shall examine the pleadings and other information supplied by the parties under section 810 and shall consult the child custody registry established under section 817 concerning the pendency of proceedings with respect to the child in other states. If the court has reason to believe that proceedings may be pending in another state, it shall direct an inquiry to the state court administrator or other appropriate official of the other state.

3. Resolution of multiple proceedings. If the court is informed during the course of the proceeding that a proceeding concerning the custody of the child was pending in another state before the court assumed jurisdiction, it shall stay the proceeding and communicate with the court in which the other proceeding is pending to the end that the issue may be litigated in the more appropriate forum and that information be exchanged in accordance with sections 820 through 823. If

a court of this State has made a custody decree before being informed of a pending proceeding in a court of another state, it shall immediately inform that court of the fact. If the court is informed that a proceeding was commenced in another state after it assumed jurisdiction, it shall likewise inform the other court to the end that the issues may be litigated in the more appropriate forum.

§ 808. Inconvenient forum

1. Decline to exercise jurisdiction. A court which has jurisdiction under this Act to make an initial or modification decree may decline to exercise its jurisdiction any time before making a decree if it finds that it is an inconvenient forum to make a custody determination under the circumstances of the case and that a court of another state is a more appropriate forum.

2. Motion for findings. A finding of inconvenient forum may be made upon the court's own motion or upon motion of a party or a guardian ad litem or other representative of the child.

3. Determination of inconvenient forum. In determining if it is an inconvenient forum, the court shall consider if it is in the interest of the child that another state assume jurisdiction. For this purpose it may take into account the following factors, among others:

- A. If another state is or recently was the child's home state;
- B. If another state has a closer connection with the child and his family or with the child and one or more of the contestants;
- C. If substantial evidence concerning the child's present or future care, protection, training and personal relationships is more readily available in another state;
- D. If the parties have agreed on another forum which is no less appropriate; and
- E. If the exercise of jurisdiction by a court of this State would contravene any of the purposes stated in section 802.

4. Communicating with other states. Before determining whether to decline or retain jurisdiction, the court may communicate with a court of another state and exchange information pertinent to the assumption of jurisdiction by either court with a view to assuring that jurisdiction will be exercised by the more appropriate court and that a forum will be available to the parties.

5. Dismissal or stay. If the court finds that it is an inconvenient forum and that a court of another state is a more appropriate forum, it may dismiss the proceedings, or it may stay the proceedings upon condition that a custody proceeding be promptly commenced in another named state or upon any other

conditions which may be just and proper, including the condition that a moving party stipulate his consent and submission to the jurisdiction of the other forum.

6. Separation of divorce and custody jurisdictions. The court may decline to exercise its jurisdiction under this Act if a custody determination is incidental to an action for divorce or another proceeding while retaining jurisdiction over the divorce or other proceeding.

7. Costs. If it appears to the court that it is clearly an inappropriate forum, it may require the party who commenced the proceedings to pay, in addition to the costs of the proceedings in this State, necessary travel and other expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by other parties or their witnesses. Payment is to be made to the clerk of the court for remittance to the proper party.

8. Informing another state. Upon dismissal or stay of proceedings under this section, the court shall inform the court found to be the more appropriate forum of this fact or, if the court which would have jurisdiction in the other state is not certainly known, shall transmit the information to the court administrator or other appropriate official for forwarding to the appropriate court.

9. Other state informing this State. Any communication received from another state informing this State of a finding of inconvenient forum because a court of this State is the more appropriate forum shall be filed in the custody registry of the appropriate court. Upon assuming jurisdiction, the court of this State shall inform the original court of this fact.

§ 809. Jurisdiction declined by reason of conduct

1. Reprehensible conduct. If the petitioner for an initial decree has wrongfully taken the child from another state or has engaged in similar reprehensible conduct the court may decline to exercise jurisdiction if this is just and proper under the circumstances.

2. Improper removal of child. Unless required in the interest of the child, the court shall not exercise its jurisdiction to modify a custody decree of another state if the petitioner, without consent of the person entitled to custody, has improperly removed the child from the physical custody of the person entitled to custody or has improperly retained the child after a visit or other temporary relinquishment of physical custody. If the petitioner has violated any other provision of a custody decree of another state, the court may decline to exercise its jurisdiction if this is just and proper under the circumstances.

3. Costs. In appropriate cases, a court dismissing a petition under this section may charge the petitioner with necessary travel and other expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by other parties or their witnesses.

§ 810. Information under oath to be submitted to the court

1. Information required in first pleading. Every party in a custody proceeding in his first pleading or in an affidavit attached to that pleading shall give information under oath or affirmation as to the child's present address, the places where the child has lived within the last 5 years and the names and present addresses of the persons with whom the child has lived during that period. In this pleading or affidavit, every party shall further declare under oath or affirmation whether:

- A. He has participated as a party, witness or in any other capacity in any other litigation concerning the custody of the same child in this or any other state;
- B. He has information of any custody proceeding concerning the child pending in a court of this or any other state; and
- C. He knows of any person not a party to the proceedings who has physical custody of the child or claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child.

2. Other information. If the declaration as to any item in subsection 1 is in the affirmative the declarant shall give additional information under oath or affirmation as required by the court. The court may examine the parties under oath or affirmation as to details of the information furnished and as to other matters pertinent to the court's jurisdiction and the disposition of the case.

3. Continuing duty of parties. Each party has a continuing duty to inform the court of any custody proceeding concerning the child in this or any other state of which he obtained information during this proceeding.

§ 811. Additional parties.

If the court learns from information furnished by the parties under section 810 or from other sources that a person not a party to the custody proceeding has physical custody of the child or claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child, it shall order that person to be joined as a party and to be duly notified of the pendency of the proceeding and of his joinder as a party. If the person joined as a party is outside this State, he shall be served with process or otherwise notified in accordance with section 806.

§ 812. Appearance of parties and the child

1. Personal appearance of in-state party. The court may order any party to the proceeding who is in this State to appear personally before the court. If that party has physical custody of the child, the court may order that he appear personally with the child.

2. Personal appearance of-out-of-state party. If a party to the proceeding whose presence is desired by the court is outside this State with or without the child, the court may order that the notice given under section 806 include a

statement directing that party to appear personally with or without the child and declaring that failure to appear may result in a decision adverse to that party.

3. Costs. If a party to the proceeding who is outside this State is directed to appear under subsection 2 or desires to appear personally before the court with or without the child, the court may require another party to pay to the clerk of the court travel and other necessary expenses of the party so appearing and of the child if this is just and proper under the circumstances.

§ 813. Binding force and res judicata effect of custody decree

A custody decree rendered by a court of this State which had jurisdiction under section 804 binds all parties who have been served in this State or notified in accordance with section 806 or who have submitted to the jurisdiction of the court and who have been given an opportunity to be heard. As to these parties, the custody decree is conclusive as to all issues of law and fact decided and as to the custody determination made unless and until that determination is modified pursuant to law, including the provisions of this Act.

§ 814. Recognition of out-of-state custody decrees

The courts of this State shall recognize and enforce an initial or modification decree of a court of another state which had assumed jurisdiction under statutory provisions substantially in accordance with this Act or which was made under factual circumstances meeting the jurisdictional standards of the Act, so long as this decree has not been modified in accordance with jurisdictional standards substantially similar to those of this Act.

§ 815. Modification of custody decree of another state

1. Limits on modification. If a court of another state has made a custody decree, a court of this State shall not modify that decree unless it appears to the court of this State that the court which rendered the decree does not now have jurisdiction under jurisdictional prerequisites substantially in accordance with this Act or has declined to assume jurisdiction to modify the decree and the court of this State has jurisdiction.

2. Consideration of proceedings in another state. If a court of this State is authorized under subsection 1 and section 809 to modify a custody decree of another state, it shall give due consideration to the transcript of the record and other documents of all previous proceedings submitted to it in accordance with section 823.

§ 816. Filing and enforcement of custody decree of another state

1. Filing a decree of another state. A certified copy of a custody decree of another state may be filed in the office of the clerk of any court of this State having jurisdiction under section 804. The clerk shall treat the decree in the same

manner as a custody decree of that court. A custody decree so filed has the same effect and shall be enforced in like manner as a custody decree rendered by a court of this State.

2. **Costs.** A person violating a custody decree of another state which makes it necessary to enforce the decree in this State may be required to pay necessary travel and other expenses, including attorneys' fees incurred by the party entitled to the custody or his witnesses.

3. **Filing in registry.** On receiving a custody decree of another state, the clerk shall send a certified copy of that decree for filing under section 817 to the State Court Administrator.

§ 817. Registry of out-of-state custody decrees and proceedings

The State Court Administrator shall maintain a registry in which he shall enter the following:

1. **Copies of decrees.** Certified copies of custody decrees of other states received for filing;
2. **Communications on pending decrees.** Communications as to the pendency of custody proceedings in other states;
3. **Communications on inconvenient forum findings.** Communications concerning a finding of inconvenient forum by a court of another state; and
4. **Other information.** Other communications or documents concerning custody proceedings in another state which may affect the jurisdiction of a court of this State or the disposition to be made by it in a custody proceeding.

§ 818. Certified copies of custody decree

The State Court Administrator at the request of the court of another state or at the request of any person who is affected by or has a legitimate interest in a custody decree, shall certify and forward a copy of the decree to that court or person. He shall provide copies at cost.

§ 819. Taking testimony in another state

In addition to other procedural devices available to a party, any party to the proceeding or a guardian ad litem or other representative of the child may adduce testimony of witnesses, including parties and the child, by deposition or otherwise, in another state. The court on its own motion may direct that the testimony of a person be taken in another state and may prescribe the manner in which and the terms upon which the testimony shall be taken.

§ 820. Hearings and studies in another state; orders to appear

1. Requesting another state to hold hearings. A court of this State may request the appropriate court of another state to hold a hearing to adduce evidence, to order a party to produce or give evidence under other procedures of that state or to have social studies made with respect to the custody of a child involved in proceedings pending in the court of this State; and to forward to the court of this State certified copies of the transcript of the record of the hearing, the evidence otherwise adduced or any social studies prepared in compliance with the request. The cost of the services may be assessed against the parties or, if necessary, ordered paid by the State.

2. Request another state to order personal appearance. A court of this State may request the appropriate court of another state to order a party to custody proceedings pending in the court of this State to appear in the proceedings and if that party has physical custody of the child, to appear with the child. The request may state that travel and other necessary expenses of the party and of the child whose appearance is desired will be assessed against another party or will otherwise be paid.

§ 821. Assistance to courts of other states

1. Responding to requests of other states. Upon request of the court of another state, the courts of this State which are competent to hear custody matters may order a person in this State to appear at a hearing to adduce evidence or to produce or give evidence under other procedures available in this State or may request social studies to be made for use in a custody proceeding in another state as provided under section 751 for proceedings in this State. A certified copy of the transcript of the record of the hearing or the evidence otherwise adduced and any social studies prepared shall be forwarded by the clerk of the court to the requesting court.

2. Voluntary testimony. A person within this State may voluntarily give his testimony or statement in this State for use in a custody proceeding outside this State.

3. Ordering personal appearance in another state. Upon request of the court of another state, a competent court of this State may order a person in this State to appear alone or with the child in a custody proceeding in another state. The court may condition compliance with the request upon assurance by the other state that state travel and other necessary expenses will be advanced or reimbursed.

§ 822. Preservation of documents for use in other states

In any custody proceeding in this State, the court shall preserve the pleadings, orders and decrees, any record that has been made of its hearings, social studies and other pertinent documents until the child reaches 18 years of age. Upon appropriate request of the court of another state, the court shall forward to the other court certified copies of any or all of such documents.

§ 823. Request for court records of another state

If a custody decree has been rendered in another state concerning a child involved in a custody proceeding pending in a court of this State, the court of this State upon taking jurisdiction of the case shall request of the court of the other state a certified copy of the transcript of any court record and other documents mentioned in section 822.

§ 824. International application

The general policies of this Act extend to the international area. The provisions of this Act relating to the recognition and enforcement of custody decrees of other states apply to custody decrees and decrees involving legal institutions similar in nature to custody rendered by appropriate authorities of other nations if reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard were given to all affected persons.

§ 825. Priority

Upon the request of a party to a custody proceeding which raises a question of existence or exercise of jurisdiction under this Act, the case shall be given calendar priority and handled expeditiously.

Sec. 5. 22 MRSA § 3792, 4th ¶, first sentence, as repealed and replaced by PL 1977, c. 652, § 1, is amended to read:

The probate court or District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear such a petition in all cases involving the alleged need for protective custody of a minor child, without regard to the existence of a valid decree of custody in any other court and notwithstanding the provisions of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, Title 19, sections 801 to 825.

Effective September 14, 1979

CHAPTER 482

H. P. 1081 — L. D. 1517

AN ACT Altering the Organization and Governance of Community School Districts.

Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, some municipalities are presently unable to form community school districts because of the existing limitations on cost-sharing methods; and

Whereas, in the absence of the passage of this Act as emergency legislation, these municipalities will be needlessly delayed another year; and