

LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

August 21, 1989 to August 22, 1989

and

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

January 3, 1990 to April 14, 1990

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J.S. McCarthy Company Augusta, Maine 1990

PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE STATE OF MAINE

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SECOND REGULAR SESSION

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CHAPTER 223

TELEFACSIMILE TRANSMISSIONS

<u>§1496. Unsolicited telefacsimile transmissions prohib-</u> <u>ited</u>

1. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Telefacsimile" means any process in which electronic signals are transmitted by means of a telephone system for immediate direct printing as images or written text, excluding telecommunication signals transmitted by devices for the deaf, hearing impaired or speech impaired.

2. Prohibition. No person may initiate:

A. The unsolicited transmission of a telefacsimile message:

(1) Seeking charitable contributions; or

(2) Promoting real property, goods or services for purchase or rent by the recipient of such a message.

3. Exception. Subsection 2, paragraph A, does not apply if the person initiating the transmission and the recipient have a contractual or business relationship and no request to cease any such transmission has been made by the recipient in writing or by telefacsimile message to the person initiating the transmission.

4. Penalty. Violation of this chapter is an unfair trade practice as prohibited by Title 5, section 207. Each complete telefacsimile transmission constitutes a separate violation.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 759

S.P. 695 - L.D. 1833

An Act Relating to the Child and Family Services and Child Protection Act

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

22 MRSA §4041, sub-§2, ¶A, as amended by PL 1985, c. 739, §15, is further amended to read:

A. The department may either decide to not commence or to discontinue rehabilitation and reunification efforts with either parent or the court may order that rehabilitation and reunification efforts need not commence or that the department has no further responsibilities for rehabilitation and reunification with either parent when: (1) The parent is willing to consent to termination of his parental rights;

(2) The parent cannot be located;

(3) The parent is unwilling or unable to rehabilitate and reunify with the child within a time which is reasonably calculated to meet the child's needs;

(4) The parent has abandoned the child;

(5) The parent has acted toward a child in a manner which is heinous or abhorrent to society or has failed to protect a child in a manner which is heinous or abhorrent to society, without regard to the intent of the parent; or

(6) If the The victim of any of the following crimes was a child for whom the parent was responsible or the victim was a child who was a member of a household lived in or frequented by the parent and the parent has been convicted of:

- (a) Murder;
- (b) Felony murder;
- (c) Manslaughter;
- (d) Aiding or soliciting suicide;
- (e) Aggravated assault;
- (f) Rape;
- (g) Gross sexual misconduct;
- (h) Sexual abuse of minors;
- (i) Incest;
- (j) Kidnapping;
- (k) Promotion of prostitution; or

(l) A comparable crime in another jurisdiction.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 760

H.P. 1679 - L.D. 2320

An Act to Further Clarify the Relationship Between Woodcutters and Landowners

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