

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE

THIRD SPECIAL SESSION

October 1, 1992 to October 6, 1992

FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION

October 16, 1992

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

December 2, 1992 to July 14, 1993

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS

OCTOBER 13, 1993

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

J.S. McCarthy Company
Augusta, Maine
1993

PUBLIC LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED AT THE
FIRST REGULAR SESSION

of the
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE

1993

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act takes effect when approved.

Effective June 9, 1993.

CHAPTER 304

H.P. 1013 - L.D. 1359

An Act to Amend the Laws Concerning Medicare Supplement Insurance

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

Sec. 1. 24-A MRSA §5010-A is enacted to read:

§5010-A. Coverage of the disabled

An issuer offering coverage under a Medicare supplement policy in this State shall offer coverage under its standardized plans to all individuals, regardless of age, who are entitled to Medicare benefits due to disability. Issuers shall give notice of Medicare supplement coverage to individuals enrolled in Medicare in advertising of Medicare supplement policies intended for use in this State. By January 1, 1994, the superintendent shall establish rules to ensure that the notice of the availability of coverage for the disabled is sufficiently advertised.

Sec. 2. Allocation. The following funds are allocated from Other Special Revenue to carry out the purposes of this Act.

1993-94

PROFESSIONAL AND FINANCIAL REGULATION, DEPARTMENT OF

Bureau of Insurance

All Other \$2,000

Provides an allocation for additional rule-making costs relating to Medicare supplement insurance.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 305

S.P. 404 - L.D. 1262

An Act Regarding Child Molestation

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

Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §1322, sub-§3, as amended by PL 1989, c. 872, §5 and c. 924, §13, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

3. Economic loss. “Economic loss” includes economic detriment consisting of environmental clean-up expense, property loss, allowable expense, work loss, replacement services loss and, if injury causes death, dependent’s economic loss and dependent’s replacement services loss. Noneconomic detriment is not loss. Economic detriment is loss although caused by pain and suffering or physical impairment. “Economic loss” includes expenses of an emergency response by any public agency.

A. “Allowable expense” means reasonable charges incurred for reasonably needed products, services and accommodations, including those for medical care, rehabilitation, rehabilitative occupational training, counseling services and other remedial treatment and care, and nonmedical remedial care and treatment rendered in accordance with a recognized religious method of healing. The term includes reasonable and customary charges incurred for expenses in any way related to funeral, cremation and burial. It does not include that portion of a charge for a room in a hospital, clinic, convalescent or nursing home, or any other institution engaged in providing nursing care and related services, in excess of a reasonable and customary charge for semiprivate accommodations, unless other accommodations are medically required.

B. “Dependent’s economic loss” means loss after a decedent’s death of contributions of things of economic value to the decedent’s dependents, not including services they would have received from the decedent if the decedent had not suffered the fatal injury, less expenses of the dependents avoided by reason of decedent’s death.

C. “Dependent’s replacement loss” means loss reasonably incurred by dependents after a decedent’s death in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the decedent would have performed for their benefit if the decedent had not suffered the fatal injury, less expenses of the dependents avoided by reason of the decedent’s death and not subtracted in calculating dependent’s economic loss.

C-1. “Environmental clean-up expense” means any reasonable expense incurred for products and services needed to clean up any harm or damage caused to the environment, including any harm or damage caused by chemicals; to restore the environment to its previous condition prior to any harm or damage; and to properly dispose of chemicals and other materials, including those used in the manufacture of scheduled drugs in violation of chapter 45.