

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 3, 2014 to July 16, 2015

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
OCTOBER 15, 2015

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

Augusta, Maine
2015

- (b) Killing or threatening to kill pets;
- (c) An escalation of violence;
- (d) Stalking behavior or extreme obsession;
- (e) Sexual violence;
- (f) Excessive alcohol or drug use; and
- (g) Abuse against a pregnant victim.

If the court prohibits the defendant from possessing a firearm, muzzle-loading firearm, bow, crossbow or other dangerous weapon in a temporary order and if the defendant moves for dissolution or modification of an order pursuant to subsection 7, the court must hear and decide the motion as expeditiously as possible and must issue a written decision on the motion within 24 hours after a hearing on that motion.

If the court prohibits the defendant from possessing a dangerous weapon other than a firearm, muzzle-loading firearm, bow or crossbow in a temporary order, the court shall specify the type of weapon the defendant is prohibited from possessing.

If the court prohibits the defendant from possessing a firearm, muzzle-loading firearm, bow, crossbow or other dangerous weapon in a temporary order, the court shall direct the defendant to relinquish, within 24 hours after service of the order on the defendant or such earlier time as the court specifies in the order, all firearms, muzzle-loading firearms, bows, crossbows and specified dangerous weapons in the possession of the defendant to a law enforcement officer or other individual for the duration of the order. If the weapons are relinquished to an individual other than a law enforcement officer, the defendant must file, within 24 hours after such relinquishment, with the court or local law enforcement agency designated in the order a written statement that contains the name and address of the individual holding the weapons and a description of all weapons held by that individual. The court may subsequently issue a search warrant authorizing a law enforcement officer to seize any firearms, muzzle-loading firearms, bows, crossbows and other dangerous weapons at any location if there is probable cause to believe such firearms, muzzle-loading firearms, bows, crossbows or dangerous weapons have not been relinquished by the defendant.

Sec. 2. 19-A MRSA §4007, sub-§1, ¶A-1, as enacted by PL 1997, c. 334, §5, is amended to read:

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;

Sec. 3. 19-A MRSA §4007, sub-§1-A, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 372, §3, is amended to read:

1-A. No possession of firearm, muzzle-loading firearm, bow or crossbow or dangerous weapons for duration of order. If the court prohibits the defendant from possessing a dangerous weapon other than a firearm, muzzle-loading firearm, bow or crossbow, the court shall specify the type of weapon the defendant is prohibited from possessing.

If the court prohibits the defendant from possessing a firearm, muzzle-loading firearm, bow, crossbow or other dangerous weapon, the court shall direct the defendant to relinquish, within 24 hours after service of the order on the defendant or such earlier time as the court specifies in the order, all firearms, muzzle-loading firearms, bows, crossbows and specified dangerous weapons in the possession of the defendant to a law enforcement officer or other individual for the duration of the order. If the weapons are relinquished to an individual other than a law enforcement officer, the defendant must file, within 24 hours after such relinquishment, with the court or local law enforcement agency designated in the order a written statement that contains the name and address of the individual holding the weapons and a description of all weapons held by that individual. The court may subsequently issue a search warrant authorizing a law enforcement officer to seize any firearms, muzzle-loading firearms, bows, crossbows and other dangerous weapons at any location if there is probable cause to believe such firearms, muzzle-loading firearms, bows, crossbows or dangerous weapons have not been relinquished by the defendant.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 218

H.P. 978 - L.D. 1434

An Act To Amend the Laws Governing Law Enforcement's Access to, and Access to Information about, Certain Persons in Hospitals and Mental Health Facilities

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

Sec. 1. 22 MRSA §1711-C, sub-§6, ¶E-2 is enacted to read:

E-2. To federal, state or local governmental entities if the health care practitioner or facility that is providing diagnosis, treatment or care to an individual has determined in the exercise of sound professional judgment that the disclosure is required by section 1726;

Sec. 2. 22 MRSA §1726 is enacted to read:

§1726. Cooperation with law enforcement

A hospital licensed under chapter 404 or 405 shall make a good faith effort to cooperate with law enforcement agencies as provided in this section.

1. Service of protection from abuse order. A law enforcement agency may request that a hospital provide access to a defendant who is receiving care in the hospital for the purpose of serving a protection from abuse order pursuant to Title 19-A, section 4006, subsection 6.

A. The hospital shall provide the law enforcement agency with an opportunity to serve the defendant personally with the order at a time the hospital determines is clinically appropriate with due consideration to the medical condition of the defendant.

B. A hospital may disclose that the defendant is a patient to facilitate service under this section regardless of patient consent.

2. Notice of upcoming release. A law enforcement agency may request that a hospital provide notice to the law enforcement agency that a person is to be released from the hospital so that the law enforcement agency may arrest the person.

A. The hospital shall provide notice that the person is to be released from the hospital if the person was transported or was caused to be transported to the hospital by the law enforcement agency.

B. The information contained in the notice provided by the hospital must be no more than the minimum amount necessary to satisfy the requirements of this subsection.

3. Required consistency with federal requirements. A hospital may provide access under subsection 1 and information under subsection 2 only if the request is consistent with the provisions of 45 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 164.512 (2015) and 42 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 2 (2015).

4. Immunity; no cause of action. A hospital, hospital agent, employee or other person who in good faith and without gross negligence provides access or information to a law enforcement agency as required by this section or cooperates in an investigation or a criminal or judicial proceeding related to the requirements of this section is immune from civil and criminal liability and professional licensure action arising out of or related to compliance with this section. This section does not create a cause of action against the hospital, hospital agent, employee or other person for failure to comply with this section.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 219**H.P. 100 - L.D. 142****An Act To Expand Deer Hunting Opportunities for Junior Hunters**

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

Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §11152, sub-§5-A is enacted to read:

5-A. Permit transfer to junior hunter. Notwithstanding subsection 5, a junior hunter may take an antlerless deer if another person who is 18 years of age or older and holds a valid antlerless deer permit transfers that permit to that junior hunter by identifying the name and address of the transferee on the permit as well as any other information reasonably requested by the commissioner and then returns the permit to the department at least 48 hours prior to the junior hunter's hunting antlerless deer. Upon transfer of the antlerless deer permit to a junior hunter, the transferor may not hunt an antlerless deer pursuant to the transferred permit but remains eligible, unless otherwise prohibited, to take a deer other than an antlerless deer in accordance with this Part.

The commissioner shall record a transfer under this subsection and return the permit to the transferee. A valid permit must be in the possession of the transferee in order for the transferee to take an antlerless deer.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 220**S.P. 205 - L.D. 589****An Act To Increase the Beneficial Reuse of Waste Materials**

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

Sec. 1. 35-A MRSA §3210, sub-§2, ¶B-3, as enacted by PL 2009, c. 542, §3, is amended to read:

B-3. "Renewable capacity resource" means a source of electrical generation:

(1) Whose total power production capacity does not exceed 100 megawatts and relies on one or more of the following:

- (a) Fuel cells;
- (b) Tidal power;
- (c) Solar arrays and installations;
- (d) Geothermal installations;