

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from electronic originals
(may include minor formatting differences from printed original)

LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
October 23, 2017 to November 6, 2017

SECOND REGULAR SESSION
January 3, 2018 to May 2, 2018

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
FEBRUARY 5, 2018

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
SECOND REGULAR SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
AUGUST 1, 2018

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

Augusta, Maine
2018

§707-A. Falsifying health care records

1. A person is guilty of falsifying health care records if, with intent to deceive any person or governmental entity, the person:

A. Makes, or causes to be made, a false material entry in the health care records maintained by a health care provider;

B. Alters, erases, obliterates, deletes, removes or destroys a true material entry in the health care records maintained by a health care provider;

C. Knowingly omits to make a true material entry in the health care records maintained by a health care provider in violation of a duty to do so that is imposed by statute, standard of care or regulatory provision; or

D. Prevents the making of a true material entry or causes the omission of a true material entry in the health care records maintained by a health care provider.

2. Supplementation of information or correction of an error in health care records in a manner that reasonably discloses that the supplementation or correction was performed and that does not conceal or alter prior entries is not a violation of this section.

3. Falsifying health care records is a Class D crime, except as provided in subsection 4.

4. Falsifying health care records is a Class C crime if any reliance on a violation of this section causes serious bodily injury or impairment of the mental or behavioral condition of any person.

5. As used in this section, the following definitions apply.

A. "Health care provider" means a hospital, clinic, nursing home or other facility in which skilled nursing care or medical services are prescribed by or performed under the general direction of persons licensed to practice medicine, dentistry, podiatry or surgery in this State and that is licensed or otherwise authorized by the laws of this State.

B. "Health care record" means a record that relates to an individual's physical, mental or behavioral condition, personal or family medical history or medical treatment or the health care provided to that individual.

C. "Material" means capable of altering the course or outcome of any subsequent reliance on the health care record.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 411

H.P. 824 - L.D. 1187

An Act To Amend the Child Protective Services Statutes

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

Sec. 1. 18-A MRSA §9-308, sub-§(e), as amended by PL 2001, c. 696, §9, is further amended to read:

(e). The department shall notify the grandparents of a child when the child is placed for adoption if the department has received notice that the grandparents were granted reasonable rights of visitation or access under Title 19-A, chapter 59 or Title 22, section 4005-E 4005-H.

Sec. 2. 22 MRSA §4002, sub-§1-C is enacted to read:

1-C. Best interest of the child. "Best interest of the child," "best interests of the child," "child's best interest" and "child's best interests" mean the standard of the best interest of the child according to the factors set forth in Title 19-A, section 1653, subsection 3.

Sec. 3. 22 MRSA §4002, sub-§5-C is enacted to read:

5-C. Grandparent. "Grandparent" means the parent of a child's parent.

Sec. 4. 22 MRSA §4002, sub-§9-B, as amended by PL 2007, c. 371, §1, is further amended to read:

9-B. Relative. "Relative" means ~~the biological or adoptive parent of the child's biological or adoptive parent, or the biological or adoptive sister, brother, aunt, uncle or cousin of a family member related to the child~~ within the 3rd degree through parentage established under Title 19-A, chapter 61 or any spouse of that family member. "Relative" also includes the adoptive parent of the child's siblings. "Relative" includes, for an Indian child as defined by the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, 25 United States Code, Section 1903, Subsection 4, an extended family member as defined by the law or custom of the Indian child's tribe or, in the absence of such law or custom, an extended family member as defined by the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, 25 United States Code, Section 1903, Subsection 2.

Sec. 5. 22 MRSA §4003, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1979, c. 733, §18, is amended to read:

2. Removal from parental custody. Provide that children will be ~~taken~~ removed from the custody of their parents only where failure to do so would jeopardize their health or welfare;

Sec. 6. 22 MRSA §4003, sub-§3-A, as enacted by PL 2005, c. 374, §1, is amended to read:

3-A. Kinship placement. ~~Place~~ Consistent with sections 4005-G and 4005-H, place children who are taken removed from the custody of their parents with an adult relative when possible;

Sec. 7. 22 MRSA §4003, sub-§3-B is enacted to read:

3-B. Sibling placement. Consistent with sections 4005-G and 4005-H, place children who are removed from the custody of their parents with as many of those children's siblings as possible;

Sec. 8. 22 MRSA §4005-D, sub-§1, ¶B, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 696, §16, is amended to read:

B. ~~"Grandparent" means the biological or adoptive parent of a child's biological or adoptive parent~~ "Grandparent." "Grandparent," in addition to the meaning set forth in section 4002, subsection 5-C, includes the a parent of a child's parent whose parental rights have been terminated, but only until the child is placed for adoption.

Sec. 9. 22 MRSA §4005-D, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 696, §16, is amended to read:

2. Interested persons. Upon request, the court shall designate a foster parent, grandparent, preadoptive parent or a relative of a child ~~by blood or marriage~~ as an interested person unless the court finds good cause not to do so. The court may also grant interested person status to other individuals who have a significant relationship to the child, including, but not limited to, teachers, coaches, counselors or a person who has provided or is providing care for the child.

Sec. 10. 22 MRSA §4005-E, as amended by PL 2007, c. 513, §5, is repealed.

Sec. 11. 22 MRSA §§4005-G and 4005-H are enacted to read:

§4005-G. Department responsibilities regarding kinship and sibling placement

1. Kinship preference. Except as provided in subsections 3, 5 and 6, in the residential placement of a child, the department shall give preference to an adult relative over a nonrelated caregiver when determining placement for a child, as long as the adult relative meets all relevant state child protection standards.

2. Sibling preference. Except as provided in subsection 3, in the residential placement of a child, the department shall make reasonable efforts to place a child with all of the child's siblings at the earliest possible time unless the placement is contrary to the safety or well-being of the child or one or more of the siblings. If placing a child with all of the child's siblings is impossible or contrary to the safety or well-being of the child or one or more of the siblings, the

department shall place the child with as many of the child's siblings as is possible and consistent with the safety and well-being of the child and the siblings.

3. Exception; reunification. The department is not required to apply the placement preferences in subsections 1 and 2 if documented facts support the conclusion that the placement will interfere with active reunification under section 4041. If the court orders the department not to commence reunification or to cease reunification or if the court terminates parental rights pursuant to section 4055, the department must apply the placement preferences in subsections 1 and 2.

4. Identification of adult relatives. Prior to filing a child protection petition under section 4032, the department shall exercise due diligence to ask each individual that the department has identified as a parent of a child that is the subject of the petition to provide the names and contact information of the following:

A. Relatives who have provided care for the child on a temporary basis in the past;

B. Relatives who the parent believes would be safe caregivers during family reunification under section 4041; and

C. Relatives who the parent believes would be able to serve as a safe resource to support family reunification under section 4041, including by safely supervising visits between the parent and the child.

The department shall include the names and contact information of relatives identified by a parent in the petition pursuant to section 4032, subsection 2, paragraphs J and K. When the department identifies or locates a parent after filing the petition, the department shall exercise due diligence to ask that parent to provide the names and contact information of relatives as required by this subsection as soon as possible.

5. Background check. Within 14 days of receiving information about a relative pursuant to subsection 4, the department shall conduct a background check on that relative unless the relative has informed the department that the relative does not want to provide a residential placement for the child or to serve as a safe resource under subsection 4, paragraph C for the child. The background check must include, at a minimum, obtaining public criminal history record information as defined in Title 16, section 703, subsection 8 from the Maine Criminal Justice Information System and determining whether the relative has been the subject of a child abuse and neglect finding in this or another state.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the department is not required to consider residential

placement of the child with a relative or use a relative as a safe resource under subsection 4, paragraph C if:

A. The department has substantiated any report of child abuse or neglect regarding that relative or a substantially equivalent determination regarding that relative has been made in another state; or

B. The relative has been convicted of a criminal offense relevant to the relative's ability to provide a safe placement for the child or serve as a safe resource under subsection 4, paragraph C.

6. License as a family foster home. The department is not required to consider residential placement of a child with a relative who does not exercise due diligence to obtain a license as a family foster home, including by applying for a license, attending all required trainings, cooperating with a home study and promptly addressing any problems identified by the department that prevent the department from granting the license. The department is also not required to consider or to continue residential placement of a child with a relative who has exercised due diligence to obtain a license as a family foster home but whose application for a license has been denied. As used in this subsection, "family foster home" has the same meaning as in section 8101, subsection 3.

§4005-H. Relatives; visitation or access; placement by court

1. Grandparent visitation or access. A grandparent who is designated as an interested person or a participant under section 4005-D or who has been granted intervenor status under the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 24 may request the court to grant reasonable rights of visitation or access. When a child is placed in a prospective adoptive home and the prospective adoptive parents have signed an adoptive placement agreement, a grandparent's rights of visitation or access that were granted pursuant to this chapter are suspended unless a court determines that it is in the best interest of the child to continue the grandparent's rights of visitation or access. A grandparent's rights of visitation or access terminate when the adoption is finalized pursuant to Title 18-A, section 9-308. Nothing in this section prohibits prospective adoptive parents from independently facilitating or permitting contact between a child and a grandparent, especially when a court has previously ordered rights of visitation or access.

For the purposes of this subsection, "grandparent" includes a parent of a child's parent whose parental rights have been terminated, but only until the child is adopted.

2. Placement by court. A relative may request that the court order that the department place a child with that relative in accordance with this subsection.

A. A relative who is designated as an interested person or a participant under section 4005-D or who has been granted intervenor status under the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 24 may request either orally or in writing that the court order that the child be placed with that relative. A relative who has not been designated as an interested person, a participant or an intervenor may request in writing that the child be placed with that relative.

B. If one or more relatives request placement under paragraph A, the court may by order refer the relatives to mediation with the foster parents, if the child has been placed with foster parents, and the guardian ad litem. The court may order the department to attend the mediation. The order must designate the mediator and specify responsibility for the costs of mediation. An agreement reached by the parties through mediation involving placement or visitation must be reduced to writing, signed by all parties and presented to the court. The court shall consider but is not bound by an agreement under this paragraph.

C. In making a decision on a request under paragraph A, the court shall, consistent with section 4003, place the child with a relative who made a request if that placement is in the best interest of the child.

D. If a court order placing a child with a relative under paragraph C is made part of a permanency planning order entered pursuant to section 4038-B, subsection 3, placement with that relative is the preferred placement in all future proceedings on the child protection petition with respect to the child unless evidence is presented that remaining in that placement will negatively affect the child's emotional or physical health, safety, stability or well-being.

3. Conviction or adjudication for certain sex offenses; presumption. There is a rebuttable presumption that the relative would create a situation of jeopardy for the child if any contact were to be permitted and that contact is not in the best interest of the child if the court finds that the relative:

A. Has been convicted of an offense listed in Title 19-A, section 1653, subsection 6-A, paragraph A in which the victim was a minor at the time of the offense and the relative was at least 5 years older than the minor at the time of the offense except that, if the offense was gross sexual assault under Title 17-A, section 253, subsection 1, paragraph B or C, or an offense in another jurisdiction that involves conduct that is substantially similar to that contained in Title 17-A, section 253, subsection 1, paragraph B or C, and the minor victim submitted as a result of compulsion, the presump-

tion applies regardless of the ages of the relative and the minor victim at the time of the offense; or

B. Has been adjudicated in an action under this chapter of sexually abusing a person who was a minor at the time of the abuse.

The relative seeking visitation with or access to the child may produce evidence to rebut the presumption.

Sec. 12. 22 MRSA §4038-E, sub-§10, ¶C, as enacted by PL 2011, c. 402, §15, is amended to read:

C. If the judge is satisfied by a preponderance of the evidence with the identity and relations of the parties, the ability of the permanency guardian to bring up and educate the child properly and the fitness and propriety of the adoption and that the adoption is in the best interest of the child, the judge shall grant the adoption setting forth the facts and ordering that from that date the child is the child of the permanency guardian and must be accorded that status set forth in subsection 12 and that the child's name is changed, without requiring public notice of that change.

After the adoption has been granted, the department shall file a certificate of adoption with the State Registrar of Vital Statistics on a form prescribed and furnished by the state registrar.

The department shall notify the biological parents whose parental rights have been terminated and grandparents who were granted reasonable rights of visitation or access pursuant to section ~~4005-E~~ 4005-H or Title 19-A, section 1803.

Sec. 13. 22 MRSA §4062, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1999, c. 382, §1, is amended to read:

4. Kinship and sibling preferences. In the residential placement of a child, the department shall ~~consider giving preference to an adult relative over a non-related caregiver when determining placement for a child, as long as the related caregiver meets all relevant state child protection standards~~ comply with section 4005-G.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 412

S.P. 58 - L.D. 166

An Act To Increase Reimbursement for Child Care Services

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

Sec. 1. 22 MRSA §3737, sub-§4 is enacted to read:

4. Child care rates. The department shall establish payment rates for child care services that are up to the 75th percentile of local market rates for the various categories of child care services. The payment rates for child care services for children with special needs may be higher than the 75th percentile of local market rates.

Sec. 2. 22 MRSA §3762, sub-§3, ¶B, as amended by PL 2017, c. 284, Pt. NNNNNNN, §10 and c. 290, §1, is further amended to read:

B. The department may use funds, insofar as resources permit, provided under and in accordance with the United States Social Security Act or state funds appropriated for this purpose or a combination of state and federal funds to provide assistance to families under this chapter. In addition to assistance for families described in this subsection, funds must be expended for the following purposes:

(1) To continue the pass-through of the first \$50 per month of current child support collections and the exclusion of the \$50 pass-through from the budget tests and benefit calculations;

(2) To provide financial assistance to noncitizens legally admitted to the United States who are receiving assistance under this subsection as of July 1, 2011. Recipients of assistance under this subparagraph are limited to the categories of noncitizens who would be eligible for the TANF programs but for their status as aliens under PRWORA. Eligibility for the TANF program for these categories of noncitizens must be determined using the criteria applicable to other recipients of assistance from the TANF program. Any household receiving assistance as of July 1, 2011 may continue to receive assistance, as long as that household remains eligible, without regard to interruptions in coverage or gaps in eligibility for service. A noncitizen legally admitted to the United States who is neither receiving assistance on July 1, 2011 nor has an application pending for assistance on July 1, 2011 that is later approved is not eligible for financial assistance through a state-funded program unless that noncitizen is:

(a) Elderly or disabled, as described under the laws governing supplemental security income in 42 United States Code, Sections 1381 to 1383f (2010);

(b) A victim of domestic violence;

(c) Experiencing other hardship, such as time necessary to obtain proper work documentation, as defined by the department by rule. Rules adopted by the