

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 2, 2020 to March 30, 2021

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
April 28, 2021 to July 19, 2021

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
JUNE 29, 2021

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
OCTOBER 18, 2021

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

Augusta, Maine
2021

2-A. Certificate after adoption or legitimization or gender marker change. This subsection governs birth certificates after adoption or legitimization or gender marker change.

A. When a new birth certificate is established after adoption pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph A, or subsection 1-A, the actual place and date of birth, the names and personal data of the adoptive parents at the time of the child's birth and the name of the child after adoption must be entered on the new birth certificate.

(1) At the request of an adopted person who is at least 18 years of age or of the adoptive parents of an adopted child under 18 years of age, the new certificate must carry a notation that it has been amended, all items that have been revised pursuant to the adoption decree must be identified, and the notation "court action" and the date of the adoption decree must be shown on the new certificate.

(2) If the birth certificate has been annotated pursuant to subparagraph (1), the annotation may be deleted in accordance with department regulations at the request of an adopted person who is at least 18 years of age or of the adoptive parents of an adopted child under 18 years of age.

B. When a new certificate is established after legitimization pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph B, the actual place and date of birth, the name of the child and the names and personal data of both parents at the time of birth must be shown. Notwithstanding section 2705, the new certificate may not be marked "amended." The new certificate must be filed with all other birth certificates and is not subject to the provisions of section 2761, subsection 4.

C. When a new certificate of birth is established following adoption or legitimization or gender marker change, it must be substituted for the original certificate of birth. After that substitution, the original certificate of birth and the evidence of adoption or application for gender marker change are not subject to inspection except upon order of the Probate Court or the Superior Court or pursuant to section 2768. The application for legitimization may be released to persons listed on the original birth certificate upon completion of written application to the State Registrar of Vital Statistics or the registrar's designee.

Sec. 6. 22 MRSA §2765, sub-§2-B is enacted to read:

2-B. Certificate after gender marker change. When a new birth certificate is established after changes are made to the gender marker pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph C or subsection 2-A, the requested gender marker and, if requested at the same time, the first and

middle names as they appear on the application must be entered on the new birth certificate. A new birth certificate may be requested by a parent on behalf of a minor.

The new birth certificate may not be marked "amended." The new birth certificate must be filed with all other birth certificates.

Additional requirements may be specified in rules adopted by the department.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 310

H.P. 672 - L.D. 916

An Act To Protect Data Privacy and Security in Elections

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

Sec. 1. 21-A MRSA §196-A, sub-§1, ¶B, as amended by PL 2015, c. 447, §7, is further amended to read:

B. A political party, or an individual or organization engaged in so-called "get out the vote" efforts directly related to a campaign or other activities directly related to a campaign, or an individual who has been elected or appointed to and is currently serving in a municipal, county, state or federal office, may purchase a list or report of certain voter information from the central voter registration system by making a request to the Secretary of State or to a registrar if the information requested concerns voters in that municipality. The Secretary of State or the registrar shall make available the following voter record information, subject to the fees set forth in subsection 2: the voter's name, residence address, mailing address, year of birth, enrollment status, electoral districts, voter status, date of registration, date of change of the voter record if applicable, voter participation history, voter record number and any special designations indicating uniformed service voters, overseas voters or township voters. ~~Any person obtaining, either directly or indirectly, information from the central voter registration system under this paragraph may not sell, distribute or use the data for any purpose that is not directly related to activities of a political party, "get out the vote" efforts directly related to a campaign or other activities directly related to a campaign. This paragraph does not prohibit political parties, party committees, candidate committees, political action committees or any other organizations that have purchased information from the central voter registration system from providing access to such information to their members for purposes directly related to party activities,~~

"get out the vote" efforts or a campaign. For purposes of this paragraph, "campaign" has the same meaning as in section 1052, subsection 1. A person obtaining, either directly or indirectly, information from the central voter registration system under this paragraph may not:

- (1) Sell, transfer to another person or use the voter information or any part of the voter information for any purpose that is not directly related to activities of a political party, "get out the vote" efforts directly related to a campaign or other activities directly related to a campaign; or
- (2) Cause the voter information or any part of the voter information that identifies, or that could be used with other information to identify, a specific voter, including but not limited to a voter's name, residence address or street address, to be made accessible by the general public on the Internet or through other means.

This paragraph does not prohibit a political party, party committee, candidate committee, political action committee or any other organization that purchased voter information from the central voter registration system from providing access to such information to its members, volunteers or employees for purposes directly related to party activities, "get out the vote" efforts or a campaign. For purposes of this paragraph, "campaign" has the same meaning as in section 1052, subsection 1.

Sec. 2. 21-A MRSA §196-A, sub-§1, ¶J is enacted to read:

J. An individual or organization that is evaluating the State's compliance with its voter list maintenance obligations may, consistent with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, 52 United States Code, Section 20507(i) (2021), purchase a list or report of the voter information described in paragraph B from the central voter registration system by making a request to the Secretary of State and paying the fee set forth in subsection 2. A person obtaining, either directly or indirectly, voter information from the central voter registration system under this paragraph may not:

- (1) Sell, transfer to another person or use the voter information or any part of the information for any purpose that is not directly related to evaluating the State's compliance with its voter list maintenance obligations; or
- (2) Cause the voter information or any part of the voter information that identifies, or that could be used with other information to identify, a specific voter, including but not limited to a voter's name, residence address or street address, to be made accessible by the general public on the Internet or through other means.

Sec. 3. 21-A MRSA §196-A, sub-§4 is enacted to read:

4. Discrimination prohibited. An individual or organization that accesses or obtains voter information from the central voter registration system may not use that information or any part of that information to engage in discrimination on the basis of physical or mental disability, race, color, age, sex, sexual orientation, religion, ancestry or national origin, including but not limited to discrimination prohibited by the Maine Human Rights Act and federal civil rights laws. For purposes of this paragraph, "federal civil rights laws" means the following federal laws and statutes, as amended, and the regulations promulgated under those laws and statutes, as amended, as of January 1, 2021:

- A. Title II of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 United States Code, Sections 12131 to 12165;
- B. Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 United States Code, Section 794;
- C. Title VI of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 United States Code, Sections 2000d to 2000d-7;
- D. The federal Older Americans Amendments of 1975, 42 United States Code, Sections 6101 to 6107; and
- E. Title IX of the federal Education Amendments of 1972, 20 United States Code, Sections 1681 to 1688.

Sec. 4. 21-A MRSA §196-A, sub-§5 is enacted to read:

5. Penalty. A person who:

- A. Violates subsection 1 or subsection 4 commits a civil violation for which a fine of not more than \$1,000 may be adjudged; and
- B. Violates subsection 1 or subsection 4 after having previously violated either subsection 1 or subsection 4 commits a civil violation for which a fine of not more than \$5,000 may be adjudged.

For purposes of this subsection, each voter's information that a person causes to be made accessible to the general public in violation of subsection 1, paragraph B or J constitutes a separate offense.

See title page for effective date.