

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**LAWS**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MAINE**

**AS PASSED BY THE**

**ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE**

**SECOND SPECIAL SESSION**  
**September 29, 2021**

**SECOND REGULAR SESSION**  
**January 5, 2022 to May 9, 2022**

**THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR**  
**SECOND SPECIAL SESSION**  
**NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS**  
**DECEMBER 29, 2021**

**THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR**  
**SECOND REGULAR SESSION**  
**NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS**  
**AUGUST 8, 2022**

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

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**Augusta, Maine**  
**2022**

tion 2752, this Act is enacted without review and evaluation by the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation, Bureau of Insurance.

**Sec. 7. No addition to State's essential health benefits; legislative finding.** The requirements of this Act do not constitute an addition to the State's essential health benefits that requires defrayal of costs by the State pursuant to 42 United States Code, Section 18031(d)(3)(B) because this Act clarifies that health insurance carriers must provide coverage for contraceptive supplies prescribed by an individual's health care provider without cost sharing.

See title page for effective date.

**CHAPTER 610**

**H.P. 1458 - L.D. 1958**

**An Act To Amend the Maine Parentage Act with Regard to Presumed Parentage**

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

**Sec. 1. 19-A MRSA §1832, sub-§1,** as enacted by PL 2015, c. 296, Pt. A, §1 and affected by Pt. D, §1, is amended to read:

**1. Acknowledged father parent.** "Acknowledged ~~father parent~~" means a man person who has established parentage under subchapter 3.

**Sec. 2. 19-A MRSA §1881, sub-§4,** as enacted by PL 2015, c. 296, Pt. A, §1 and affected by Pt. D, §1, is amended to read:

**4. Rebuttal or challenge of presumption.** A presumption established under this subchapter may be rebutted or challenged only by a court determination of parentage pursuant to section 1882 or a valid denial of parentage under subchapter 3.

**Sec. 3. 19-A MRSA §1882,** as enacted by PL 2015, c. 296, Pt. A, §1 and affected by Pt. D, §1, is amended to read:

**§1882. Challenge to ~~presumed-parent~~ presumption of parentage**

**1. Two-year limitation.** Except as provided in subsection 2, a proceeding to challenge the parentage of an individual whose parentage is presumed under section 1881 must be commenced not later than 2 years after the birth of the child; otherwise the presumption cannot be rebutted. If such a proceeding is commenced within 2 years by a presumed parent, by the woman who gave birth to the child or by a 3rd party with a claim of parentage, the following apply.

A. If the presumed parent is also identified under section 1904 as a genetic parent of the child, the

court shall adjudicate the presumed parent to be a parent of the child.

B. If the presumed parent is not identified under section 1904 as a genetic parent of the child and the genetic parent is not a donor under section 1922, the court shall adjudicate the parentage of the child in accordance with the factors in section 1912, subsection 2, consistent with section 1901, subsection 2, section 1915, subsection 2 and this chapter. Challenges regarding the parentage of a child conceived through assisted reproduction must be resolved under subchapter 7.

**2. Later than 2 years.** A proceeding to challenge the parentage of an individual whose parentage is presumed under section 1881 may not be commenced, and the presumption of parentage under section 1881 cannot be rebutted, more than 2 years after the birth of the child except in the following situations.

A. A presumed parent under section 1881, subsection 1 who is not the genetic parent of a child and who could not reasonably have known about the birth of the child may commence a proceeding under this subsection within 2 years after learning of the child's birth.

B. An alleged genetic parent who did not know of the potential genetic parentage of a child, and who could not reasonably have known on account of material misrepresentation or concealment, may commence a proceeding under this subsection within 2 years after discovering the potential genetic parentage. If the individual is adjudicated to be the genetic parent of the child, the court may not disestablish a presumed parent and, consistent with section 1853, subsection 2, the court shall determine parental rights and responsibilities of the parents in accordance with section 1653.

C. ~~A mother~~ The woman who gave birth or a presumed parent under section 1881, subsection 3 disputing the validity of the presumption may commence a proceeding under this subsection at any time.

**Sec. 4. 19-A MRSA §1901,** as enacted by PL 2015, c. 296, Pt. A, §1 and affected by Pt. D, §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

**§1901. Scope of subchapter**

**1. Scope.** This subchapter governs procedures and requirements of genetic testing and genetic testing results of an individual to determine parentage and adjudication of parentage based on genetic testing, whether the individual voluntarily submits to testing or is tested pursuant to an order of the court or the department.

**2. Genetic testing.** Genetic testing may not be used to challenge the parentage of a person who is a parent by operation of law under subchapter 7 or 8 or to establish the parentage of a person who is a donor.

**Sec. 5. 19-A MRSA §1911, sub-§3**, as enacted by PL 2015, c. 296, Pt. A, §1 and affected by Pt. D, §1, is amended to read:

**3. No presumed, acknowledged or adjudicated parent.** ~~The department~~ A child support enforcement agency may seek an order for genetic testing only if there is no presumed parent, acknowledged ~~father par-~~ent, adjudicated parent or intended parent who consented to assisted reproduction pursuant to this chapter. Genetic testing may not be ordered if the person who is the subject of the request for order is a donor.

**Sec. 6. 19-A MRSA §1912**, as enacted by PL 2015, c. 296, Pt. A, §1 and affected by Pt. D, §1, is amended by amending the section headnote to read:

**§1912. Authority to deny requested order for genetic testing or admission of test results or to consider other factors when adjudicating parentage**

**Sec. 7. 19-A MRSA §1912, sub-§2**, as enacted by PL 2015, c. 296, Pt. A, §1 and affected by Pt. D, §1, is amended to read:

**2. Factors.** In determining whether to deny a motion seeking an order for genetic testing under this chapter or a request for admission of such test results at trial, or in an adjudication of parentage pursuant to section 1882 or 1915, the court shall consider the best interest of the child, including the following factors, if relevant:

- A. The length of time between the proceeding to adjudicate parentage and the time that a parent was placed on notice that genetic parentage is at issue;
- B. The length of time during which the parent has assumed a parental role for the child;
- C. The facts surrounding discovery that genetic parentage is at issue;
- D. The nature of the relationship between the child and the parent;
- E. The age of the child;
- F. Any adverse effect on the child that may result if parentage is successfully disproved;
- G. The nature of the relationship between the child and any alleged parent;
- H. The extent to which the passage of time reduces the chances of establishing the parentage of another person and a child support obligation in favor of the child; and
- I. Factors in addition to those in paragraphs A to H, including factors set forth in section 1653, subsection 3, that may affect the equities arising from the disruption of the relationship between the child and the parent or the chance of other adverse effect to the child.

**Sec. 8. 19-A MRSA §1913, sub-§3**, as enacted by PL 2015, c. 296, Pt. A, §1 and affected by Pt. D, §1, is amended to read:

**3. Results inadmissible; exceptions.** If a child has a presumed parent, acknowledged ~~father~~ parent or adjudicated parent, the results of genetic testing are admissible to adjudicate parentage only:

- A. With the consent of each person who is a parent of the child under this chapter, unless the court otherwise orders under section 1912; or
- B. Pursuant to an order of the court under section 1911.

**Sec. 9. 19-A MRSA §1915**, as enacted by PL 2015, c. 296, Pt. A, §1 and affected by Pt. D, §1, is amended by amending the section headnote to read:

**§1915. Adjudication of parentage based on genetic testing; multiple claims of parentage**

**Sec. 10. 19-A MRSA §1915, sub-§1, ¶A**, as enacted by PL 2015, c. 296, Pt. A, §1 and affected by Pt. D, §1, is amended by amending subparagraph (2) to read:

- (2) If genetic testing results pursuant to section 1904 identify a person as the genetic parent of a child, ~~the court shall find that person to be the genetic parent and~~ may adjudicate the person as the child's parent, unless otherwise provided by this chapter.

**Sec. 11. 19-A MRSA §1915, sub-§1-A** is enacted to read:

**1-A. Adjudication of multiple claims of parentage.** In a proceeding to adjudicate parentage based on a claim of, or challenge by, a genetic parent who is not a donor or involving a genetic parent who is not a donor that also involves a challenge to an acknowledged parent under subchapter 3 or a presumed parent under subchapter 4, the court shall adjudicate parentage based on the factors set forth in section 1912, subsection 2.

**Sec. 12. 19-A MRSA §3051, sub-§2, ¶F**, as corrected by RR 2015, c. 2, §10, is amended to read:

- F. An acknowledged ~~father~~ parent of the child as provided in chapter 61, subchapter 3;

See title page for effective date.