

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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REVISED STATUTES  
OF THE  
STATE OF MAINE  
1954

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1963 CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT

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ANNOTATED

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IN FIVE VOLUMES

VOLUME 1

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**Discard Previous Supplement**

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THE MICHIE COMPANY  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA  
1963

full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters. (1959, c. 185.)

**Sec. 2. Administrator.**—The commissioner of health and welfare is designated and directed to serve as administrator of the interstate compact on welfare services in accordance with article V. (1959, c. 185.)

**Sec. 3. Duties.**—Nothing in this chapter or in the compact enacted hereby shall be construed to transfer operation of or responsibility for performance of any function or service from or to any officer, agency or subdivision of or within this state, but the administrator of the compact shall serve as general coordinator of activities under the compact in this state and shall have all other powers conferred upon him by article V of the compact to the end that this state may discharge effectively its obligations thereunder. (1959, c. 185.)

**Sec. 4. Withdrawal.**—In the event that this chapter is repealed at a subsequent date, the governor is directed thereupon promptly to communicate withdrawal notices to all other party states in accordance with the provisions of article VI. (1959, c. 185.)

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## Chapter 25-C.

### Interstate Compact on Placement of Children.

**Sec. 1. Compact enacted into law; form.**—The interstate compact on the placement of children is enacted into law and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in form substantially as follows:

#### Interstate Compact on Placement of Children.

##### Article I. Purpose and Policy.

It is the purpose and policy of the party states to cooperate with each other in the interstate placement of children to the end that each child requiring placement shall receive the maximum opportunity to be placed in a suitable environment and with persons or institutions having appropriate qualifications and facilities to provide a necessary and desirable degree and type of care.

The appropriate authorities in a state where a child is to be placed may have full opportunity to ascertain the circumstances of the proposed placement, thereby promoting full compliance with applicable requirements for the protection of the child.

The proper authorities of the state from which the placement is made may obtain the most complete information on the basis of which to evaluate a projected placement before it is made.

Appropriate jurisdictional arrangements for the care of children will be promoted.

##### Article II. Definitions.

As used in this compact:

**I. Child.** "Child" means a person who, by reason of minority, is legally subject to parental, guardianship or similar control.

**II. Placement.** "Placement" means the arrangement for the care of a child in a family free or boarding home or in a child-caring agency or institution but does not include any institution caring for the mentally ill, mentally defective or epileptic or any institution primarily educational in character, and any hospital or other medical facility.

**III. Receiving state.** "Receiving state" means the state to which a child is sent, brought or caused to be sent or brought, whether by public authorities

or private persons or agencies, and whether for placement with state or local public authorities or for placement with private agencies or persons.

**IV. Sending agency.** "Sending agency" means a party state, officer or employee thereof; a subdivision of a party state, or officer or employee thereof; a court of a party state; a person, corporation, association, charitable agency or other entity which sends, brings or causes to be sent or brought any child to another party state.

### **Article III. Conditions for Placement.**

No sending state shall send, bring or cause to be sent or brought into any other party state any child for placement in foster care or as a preliminary to a possible adoption unless the sending agency shall comply with each and every requirement set forth in this article and with the applicable laws of the receiving state governing the placement of children therein.

Prior to sending, bringing or causing any child to be sent or brought into a receiving state for placement in foster care or as a preliminary to a possible adoption, the sending agency shall furnish the appropriate public authorities in the receiving state written notice of the intention to send, bring or place the child in the receiving state. The notice shall contain the name, date and place of birth of the child, the identity and address or addresses of the parents or legal guardian, the name and address of the person, agency or institution to or with which the sending agency proposes to send, bring or place the child and a full statement of the reasons for such proposed action and evidence of the authority pursuant to which the placement is proposed to be made.

Any public officer or agency in a receiving state which is in receipt of a notice pursuant to this article may request of the sending agency, or any other appropriate officer or agency of or in the sending agency's state, and shall be entitled to receive therefrom, such supporting or additional information as it may deem necessary under the circumstances to carry out the purposes and policy of this compact.

The child shall not be sent, brought or caused to be sent or brought into the receiving state until the appropriate public authorities in the receiving state shall notify the sending agency, in writing, to the effect that the proposed placement does not appear to be contrary to the interests of the child.

### **Article IV. Penalty for Illegal Placement.**

The sending, bringing or causing to be sent or brought into any receiving state of a child in violation of the terms of this compact shall constitute a violation of the laws respecting the placement of children of both the state in which the sending agency is located or from which it sends or brings the child and of the receiving state. Such violation may be punished or subject to penalty in either jurisdiction in accordance with its laws. In addition to liability for any such punishment or penalty, any such violation shall constitute full and sufficient grounds for the suspension or revocation of any license, permit or other legal authorization held by the sending agency which empowers or allows it to place or care for children.

### **Article V. Retention of Jurisdiction.**

The sending agency shall retain jurisdiction over the child sufficient to determine all matters in relation to the custody, supervision, care, treatment and disposition of the child which it would have had if the child had remained in the sending agency's state, until the child is adopted, reaches majority, becomes self-supporting or is discharged with the concurrence of the appropriate authority in the receiving state. Such jurisdiction shall also include the power to ef-

fect or cause the return of the child or its transfer to another location and custody pursuant to law. The sending agency shall continue to have financial responsibility for support and maintenance of the child during the period of the placement. Nothing contained herein shall defeat a claim of jurisdiction by a receiving state sufficient to deal with an act of delinquency or crime committed therein.

When the sending agency is a public agency, it may enter into an agreement with an authorized public or private agency in the receiving state providing for the performance of one or more services in respect of such case by the latter as agent for the sending agency.

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prevent a private charitable agency authorized to place children in the receiving state from performing services or acting as agent in that state for a private charitable agency of the sending state; nor to prevent the agency in the receiving state from discharging financial responsibility for the support and maintenance of a child who has been placed on behalf of the sending agency without relieving the responsibility set forth in the first paragraph.

#### **Article VI. Institutional Care of Delinquent Children.**

A child adjudicated delinquent may be placed in an institution in another party jurisdiction pursuant to this compact but no such placement shall be made unless the child is given a court hearing on notice to the parent or guardian with opportunity to be heard, prior to his being sent to such other party jurisdiction for institutional care and the court finds that:

**I. Facilities.** Equivalent facilities for the child are not available in the sending agency's jurisdiction; and

**II. Best interest of child.** Institutional care in the other jurisdiction is in the best interest of the child and will not produce undue hardship.

#### **Article VII. Compact Administrator.**

The executive head of each jurisdiction party to this compact shall designate an officer who shall be general coordinator of activities under this compact in his jurisdiction and who, acting jointly with like officers of other party jurisdictions, shall have power to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out more effectively the terms and provisions of this compact.

#### **Article VIII. Limitations.**

This compact shall not apply to:

**I. Non-agencies.** The sending or bringing of a child into a receiving state by his parent, step-parent, grandparent, adult brother or sister, adult uncle or aunt, or his guardian and leaving the child with any such relative or non-agency guardian in the receiving state.

**II. Other compacts or agreements.** Any placement, sending or bringing of a child into a receiving state pursuant to any other interstate compact to which both the state from which the child is sent or brought and the receiving state are party, or to any other agreement between said states which has the force of law.

#### **Article IX. Enactment and Withdrawal.**

This compact shall be open to joinder by any state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and, with the consent of congress, the government of Canada or any province thereof. It shall become effective with respect to any such jurisdiction when such jurisdiction has enacted the same into law. Withdrawal from this compact

shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same, but shall not take effect until 2 years after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the governor of each other party jurisdiction. Withdrawal of a party state shall not affect the rights, duties and obligations under this compact of any sending agency therein with respect to a placement made prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

### Article X. Construction and Severability.

This compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes thereof. This compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state party thereto, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters. (1961, c. 142.)

**Sec. 2. Financial responsibility.**—Financial responsibility for any child placed pursuant to the interstate compact on the placement of children shall be determined in accordance with article V thereof in the first instance. In the event of partial or complete default of performance thereunder the department of health and welfare or the private agency supervising the child shall assume financial responsibility. (1961, c. 142.)

**Sec. 3. Appropriate public authorities.**—The “appropriate public authorities” as used in article III of the interstate compact on the placement of children shall, with reference to this state, mean the department of health and welfare and said department shall receive and act with reference to notices required by said article III. (1961, c. 142.)

**Sec. 4. Appropriate authority in the receiving state.**—As used in the first paragraph of article V of the interstate compact on the placement of children, the phrase “appropriate authority in the receiving state” with reference to this state shall mean the department of health and welfare. (1961, c. 142.)

**Sec. 5. Authority to enter into agreements.**—The officers and agencies of this state and its subdivisions having authority to place children are empowered to enter into agreements with appropriate officers or agencies of or in other party states pursuant to the second paragraph of article V of the interstate compact on the placement of children. Any such agreement which contains a financial commitment or imposes a financial obligation on this state or subdivision or agency thereof shall not be binding unless it has the approval in writing of the commissioner of the department of health and welfare in the case of the state and of the chief local fiscal officer in the case of a subdivision of the state. (1961, c. 142.)

**Sec. 6. Jurisdiction.**—Any court having jurisdiction to place delinquent children may place such a child in an institution of or in another state pursuant to article VI of the interstate compact on the placement of children and shall retain jurisdiction as provided in article V. (1961, c. 142.)

**Sec. 7. Executive head.**—As used in article VII of the interstate compact on the placement of children, the term “executive head” means the governor. The governor is authorized to appoint a compact administrator in accordance with the terms of said article VII. (1961, c. 142.)