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)

STATE OF MAINE 118TH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION AND FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

BILL SUMMARIES JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

JULY 1997

MEMBERS: Sen. Susan W. Longley, Chair Sen. Lloyd P. LaFountain III Sen. John W. Benoit

Staff: Margaret J. Reinsch, Principal Analyst Lisa C. Copenhaver, Legislative Analyst Thomas Eyman, Legislative Analyst

Office of Policy and Legal Analysis Room 101/107/135, 13 State House Station Augusta, ME 04333 (207)287-1670 Rep. Richard H. Thompson, Chair Rep. Elizabeth Watson Rep. David Etnier Rep. Joseph M. Jabar, Sr. Rep. Richard H. Mailhot Rep. Judith A. Powers Rep. Debra D. Plowman Rep. David R. Madore Rep. Richard A. Nass Rep. G. Paul Waterhouse



Maine State Legislature OFFICE OF POLICY AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

13 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333-0013 Telephone: (207) 287-1670 Fax: (207) 287-1275

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE FIRST REGULAR AND FIRST SPECIAL SESSIONS

Summary Of Legislation Before The Joint Standing Committees August 1997

We are pleased to provide this summary of bills that were considered by the 15 Joint Standing Committees of the Maine Legislature staffed by this office. The document is a compilation of bill summaries which describe each bill, committee amendments and other relevant amendments, as well as the final action taken on the bill. Also included are statistical summaries of bill activity this Session for the Legislature and each of its joint standing committees.

The document is organized for convenient reference to information on bills handled by the joint standing committees. It is organized alphabetically by committees and within committees by bill (LD) number. The committee report(s), prime sponsor for each bill and the lead co-sponsor(s), if designated, are listed below each bill title. All adopted amendments are listed by paper number. Two indices, a subject index and a numerical index by LD number are provided for easy reference to bills. They are located at the back of the document. A separate publication, <u>History and Final Disposition of Legislative Documents</u>, may also be helpful in providing information on the disposition of bills. These bill summaries also are available at the Law and Legislative Reference Library and on the Internet (www.state.me.us/legis/opla).

Final action on each bill is noted to the right of the bill title. The abbreviations used for various categories of final action are as follows:

CARRIED OVER	Bill carried over to Second Regular Session
CON RES XXX	
	House & Senate disagree; bill died
DIED IN CONCURRENCEOne	body accepts ONTP report; the other indefinitely postpones the bill
DIED ON ADJOURNMENT	Action incomplete when session ended; bill died
EMERGENCY	Enacted law takes effect sooner than 90 days
FAILED EMERGENCY ENACTMENT/FINAL PAS	SSAGE Emergency bill failed to get 2/3 vote
FAILED ENACTMENT/FINAL PASSAGE	
FAILED MANDATE ENACTMENT	Bill imposing local mandate failed to get 2/3 vote
INDEF PP	Bill Indefinitely Postponed
ONTP	Bill imposing local mandate failed to get 2/3 voteBill Indefinitely PostponedOught Not To Pass report accepted
OTP ND	
<i>OTP ND/NT</i>	
<i>P&S XXX</i>	Chapter # of enacted Private & Special Law
PUBLIC XXX	
RESOLVE XXX	
UNSIGNED	Bill held by Governor
	Legislature failed to override Governor's Veto

Please note the effective date for all non-emergency legislation enacted in the First Regular Session (unless otherwise specified in a particular law) is June 26, 1997 and September 19, 1997 for the First Special Session.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-259) proposed to clarify language concerning the use of marks, trade names and corporate names.

Enacted law summary

Public Law 1997, chapter 376 makes several technical changes and clarifies the laws governing business entities.

LD 1669

An Act Regarding the Relocation of a Child by a Parent Having Primary Physical Custody **PUBLIC 403**

Sponsor(s)Committee ReportAmendments AdoptedPLOWMANOTP-AMH-589

LD 1669 proposed to make any change in residence of a child a substantial change in circumstances under the domestic relations law pertaining to court-ordered parental rights and responsibilities. The bill proposed to require a parent seeking to relocate a child to petition the court for permission to proceed with the relocation. It proposed that if the court permits the relocation, the parent relocating the child must pay transportation costs for maintaining court-ordered contact between the child and the other parent.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-589) proposed that orders governing parental rights and responsibilities include a provision giving prior notice to one parent of the other parent's intended relocation of the child. Notice to the other parent would be required for any change of residence, except when giving the notice would result in danger to the parent or child. It proposed that relocation of the child to a location that will disrupt the parent-child contact between the child and the parent who is not moving gives the parent standing to petition the court for a modification of the order. It proposed that a relocation of 60 miles from the current residence or from the parent who is not relocating is presumed to disrupt the parent-child contact. In addition, the amendment proposed that receipt of notice that the other parent intends to relocate the child also gives a parent standing to petition the court for a modification.

Enacted law summary

Public Law 1997, chapter 403 provides guidance on the effect of relocation of child by a parent when the parents have been awarded allocated or shared parental rights and responsibilities. The order awarding parental rights and responsibilities must state that the other parent must be notified when a parent intends to relocate the child. The relocation or intended relocation of the child to a location that will disrupt the parent-child contact between the child and the parent who is not moving gives the parent standing to petition the court for a modification of the order. A relocation of 60 miles from the current residence or from the parent who is not relocating is presumed to disrupt the parent-child contact. In addition, the receipt of notice that the other parent intends to relocate the child also gives a parent standing to petition the court for a modification.