

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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STATE OF MAINE
126TH LEGISLATURE
FIRST REGULAR SESSION



Summaries of bills, amendments and laws enacted or finally passed

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

July 2013

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SUSAN Z. JOHANNESMAN, ANALYST
OFFICE OF POLICY AND LEGAL ANALYSIS
13 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, ME 04333
(207) 287-1670

STATE OF MAINE

126TH LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE DIGEST OF BILL SUMMARIES AND ENACTED LAWS

This *Legislative Digest of Bill Summaries and Enacted Laws* contains summaries of all LDs and adopted amendments and all laws enacted or finally passed during the First Regular Session of the 126th Maine Legislature.

The *Digest* is arranged alphabetically by committee and within each committee by Legislative Document (LD) number. The committee report(s), prime sponsor and lead co-sponsor(s), if designated, are listed below each LD title. All adopted amendments are summarized and listed by paper number. A subject index is included with each committee. The appendices include a summary of relevant session statistics, an index of all bills by LD number and an index of enacted laws by law type and chapter number.

Final action on each LD is noted to the right of the LD title. The following describes the various final actions.

CARRIED OVER carried over to a subsequent session of the Legislature
CON RES XXX..... chapter # of constitutional resolution passed by both houses
CONF CMTE UNABLE TO AGREE.....Committee of Conference unable to agree; legislation died
DIED BETWEEN HOUSES.....House & Senate disagreed; legislation died
DIED IN CONCURRENCE.....defeated in each house, but on different motions; legislation died
DIED ON ADJOURNMENT..... action incomplete when session ended; legislation died
EMERGENCY..... enacted law takes effect sooner than 90 days after session adjournment
FAILED, EMERGENCY ENACTMENT or FINAL PASSAGE emergency failed to receive required 2/3 vote
FAILED, ENACTMENT or FINAL PASSAGE..... failed to receive final majority vote
FAILED, MANDATE ENACTMENT legislation proposing local mandate failed required 2/3 vote
HELD BY GOVERNOR..... Governor has not signed; final disposition to be determined at subsequent session
LEAVE TO WITHDRAW..... sponsor's request to withdraw legislation granted
NOT PROPERLY BEFORE THE BODY ruled out of order by the presiding officer; legislation died
INDEF PP..... indefinitely postponed; legislation died
ONTP, ACCEPTED, MAJORITY, MINORITY or REPORT X... ought-not-to-pass report accepted; legislation died
P&S XXX..... chapter # of enacted private & special law
PUBLIC XXX.....chapter # of enacted public Law
RESOLVE XXX..... chapter # of finally passed resolve
VETO SUSTAINED..... Legislature failed to override Governor's veto

The effective date for non-emergency legislation enacted in the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature is October 9, 2013. The effective date for legislation enacted as an emergency measure may be found in the enacted law summary for that legislation.

Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary

or an incapacitated person. Consent may be given in certain circumstances by a brother or sister who is at least 21 years of age or by a stepparent or a grandparent. Consent is not required in a medical emergency. The Probate Court or District Court may issue an order for the purpose of consenting to the abortion in two circumstances.

First, the court may waive the need for third-party consent if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner is both sufficiently mature and well-informed to decide whether to have an abortion.

Second, the court may waive the need for third-party consent if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that there is a pattern of physical or sexual abuse or neglect of the petitioner by one or both of her parents or her guardian or that notification of a parent or guardian is not in the best interests of the petitioner.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-448)

This amendment, which is the minority report of the Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary, incorporates a fiscal note.

This amendment was not adopted.

LD 1377 An Act To Protect Cellular Telephone Privacy

PUBLIC 402

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
KATZ CAREY	OTP-AM OTP-AM	S-278 S-322 KATZ

This bill enacts provisions governing the disclosure of information regarding the content of communications conveyed using portable electronic devices such as cellular telephones. This bill prohibits a government entity from obtaining information concerning the identities of parties to a communication, the date and time of the communication or the existence, substance, purport or meaning of the communication conveyed using a cellular telephone or other electronic device without a valid warrant, except that a government entity may obtain such information with the consent of the owner or user of the electronic device. It also authorizes the Attorney General to designate a law enforcement officer to obtain such content information without a warrant in cases in which there is an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury or a threat to national security.

This bill requires a government entity to inform the owner or user of a portable electronic device that content information was obtained from that person's device within 3 days of obtaining the information, unless the court determines there is good cause to delay this notification.

This bill also requires judges involved with granting warrants to obtain content information to report their activities regarding the warrants to the Administrative Office of the Courts annually. It directs the Administrative Office of the Courts to provide a summary of those reports to the Legislature.

This bill provides that a person damaged as a result of a violation of these provisions has a cause of action in Superior Court against the provider of electronic communication service that disclosed portable electronic device content information in violation of these provisions, and, in addition to actual damages, costs and attorney's fees, the court may award statutory damages in an amount not to exceed \$5,000. The bill also provides that a person damaged as a result of a violation of these provisions has a cause of action in court against a government entity that fails to comply with these provisions, and the court may award injunctive relief. Finally, the bill authorizes the Attorney General to enforce these provisions.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-278)

This amendment is the majority report of the Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary. It replaces the bill.

Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary

This amendment enacts provisions governing the disclosure of information regarding the content of communications conveyed using portable electronic devices such as cellular telephones. This amendment prohibits a government entity from obtaining content information concerning the substance, purport or meaning of the communication conveyed using a cellular telephone or other portable electronic device without a valid warrant, except that a government entity may obtain such information with the consent of the owner or user of the portable electronic device or in an emergency.

This amendment requires a government entity to inform the owner or user of a portable electronic device that content information was obtained from that person's device within 3 days of obtaining the information, unless the court determines there is good cause to waive the notification requirement.

This amendment provides that a person damaged as a result of a violation of these provisions has a cause of action in court against a government entity that fails to comply with these provisions, and the court may award injunctive relief.

Committee Amendment "B" (S-279)

This amendment is the minority report of the Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary. It replaces the bill.

This amendment enacts provisions governing the disclosure of information regarding the content of communications conveyed using portable electronic devices such as cellular telephones. This amendment prohibits a government entity from obtaining content information concerning the substance, purport or meaning of the communication conveyed using a cellular telephone or other portable electronic device without a valid warrant, except that a government entity may obtain such information with the consent of the owner or user of the portable electronic device or in an emergency.

This amendment requires a government entity to inform the owner or user of a portable electronic device that content information was obtained from that person's device within 10 days of obtaining the information, unless the court determines there is good cause to delay this notification. The delay may be for a period of up to 90 days. The government entity may request subsequent delays for up to one additional year. The government entity may also request that the court order the provider of an electronic communication service that is subject to the warrant not to notify any person about the existence of the warrant for the same time periods.

This amendment provides that, except as proof of a violation of the new provisions, evidence obtained in violation of the provisions is not admissible in a criminal, civil, administrative or other proceeding. Content information may be received in evidence or otherwise disclosed in a proceeding only if each party has been furnished with a copy of the warrant and accompanying application under which the content information was obtained at least 10 days before the proceeding, unless the 10-day requirement is waived by the court.

This amendment provides that a person damaged as a result of a violation of these provisions has a cause of action in Superior Court against the provider of an electronic communication service that disclosed portable electronic device content information in violation of these provisions, and, in addition to actual damages, costs and attorney's fees, the court may award statutory damages in an amount not to exceed \$5,000. There is no liability if the action taken was in response to a warrant or with the affirmative consent of the apparent owner or user of the portable electronic device. The amendment also provides that a person damaged as a result of a violation of these provisions has a cause of action in court against a government entity that fails to comply with these provisions, and the court may award injunctive relief. Finally, the bill authorizes the Attorney General to enforce these provisions.

The amendment also adds an appropriations and allocations section.

This amendment was not adopted.

Senate Amendment "A" To Committee Amendment "A" (S-322)

Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary

This amendment clarifies the language concerning access to portable electronic communication device content. The amendment provides that a warrant is required when a government entity seeks portable electronic device content information directly from the provider of the portable electronic communication service.

This amendment also provides that the consent of the owner or user is not required if the content information is disclosed in a publicly accessible domain.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2013, chapter 402 prohibits a government entity from obtaining content information concerning the substance, purport or meaning of the communication conveyed using a cellular telephone or other portable electronic device directly from the provider of the portable electronic communication service without a valid warrant, except that a government entity may obtain such information with the consent of the owner or user of the portable electronic device or in an emergency. Consent of the owner or user is not required if the content information is disclosed in a publicly accessible domain.

A government entity must inform the owner or user of a portable electronic device that content information was obtained from that person's device within three days of obtaining the information, unless the court determines there is good cause to waive the notification requirement.

A person damaged as a result of a violation of these provisions has a cause of action in court against a government entity that fails to comply with these provisions, and the court may award injunctive relief.

LD 1384 An Act To Amend Article 9-A of the Uniform Commercial Code

**PUBLIC 317
EMERGENCY**

Sponsor(s)

FREY

Committee Report

OTP-AM

Amendments Adopted

H-333

This bill enacts the 2010 amendments to the Uniform Commercial Code, Article 9-A, which were adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The changes take effect July 1, 2013.

This bill includes in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 11, section 9-1503 Alternative B, as proposed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, concerning acceptable names of individual debtors as part of financing statements. Maine issues driver's licenses and non-driver identification cards, and those are specifically referenced as acceptable sources of a debtor's name to be included in a financing statement.

The bill modifies the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws proposal with regard to written financing statements and amendments by providing that a filing office may not reject filings that are made on forms approved by the International Association of Commercial Administrators or a successor organization or approved by the Secretary of State by rule.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-333)

This amendment changes the standard for filing the debtor name in a secured transaction when the debtor is an individual. The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws provided two alternatives from which state legislatures were to choose when adopting the 2010 Amendments to Revised Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. The bill was printed with Alternative B. This amendment instead adopts Alternative A, which provides that if the debtor is an individual to whom this State has issued a driver's license or a non-driver identification card and it has not expired, then the correct debtor name for the financing statement is the name on the driver's license or nondriver identification card. This change is made in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 11, section 9-1503. A corresponding change is added in Title 11, section 9-1502.