

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD  
TWO THOUSAND NINETEEN

H.P. 553 - L.D. 748

**An Act To Provide Relief to Survivors of Economic Abuse**

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

**Sec. 1. 10 MRSA §1310-H, sub-§2-A** is enacted to read:

**2-A. Economic abuse.** Except as prohibited by federal law, if a consumer provides documentation to the consumer reporting agency as set forth in Title 14, section 6001, subsection 6, paragraph H that the debt or any portion of the debt is the result of economic abuse as defined in Title 19-A, section 4002, subsection 3-B, the consumer reporting agency shall reinvestigate the debt. If after the investigation it is determined that the debt is the result of economic abuse, the consumer reporting agency shall remove any reference to the debt or any portion of the debt determined to be the result of economic abuse from the consumer's credit report.

**Sec. 2. 10 MRSA §1310-H, sub-§3,** as enacted by PL 2013, c. 228, §1, is amended to read:

**3. Nonliability.** A person may not be held liable for any violation of this section if the person shows by a preponderance of the evidence that at the time of the alleged violation the person maintained reasonable procedures to ensure compliance with the provisions of subsections 1 ~~and~~ 2 and 2-A.

**Sec. 3. 19-A MRSA §4002, sub-§3-B** is enacted to read:

**3-B. Economic abuse.** "Economic abuse" means causing or attempting to cause an individual to be financially dependent by maintaining control over the individual's financial resources, including, but not limited to, unauthorized or coerced use of credit or property, withholding access to money or credit cards, forbidding attendance at school or employment, stealing from or defrauding of money or assets, exploiting the individual's resources for personal gain of the defendant or withholding physical resources such as food, clothing, necessary medications or shelter.

**Sec. 4. 19-A MRSA §4007, sub-§1,** as amended by PL 2017, c. 288, Pt. A, §§23 to 26, is further amended to read:

**1. Protection order; consent agreement.** The court, after a hearing and upon finding that the defendant has committed the alleged abuse as defined in section 4002, subsection 1 or engaged in the alleged conduct described in section 4005, subsection 1, may grant a protective order or, upon making that finding, approve a consent agreement to bring about a cessation of abuse or the alleged conduct. This subsection does not preclude the parties from voluntarily requesting a consent agreement without a finding of abuse. The court may enter a finding that the defendant represents a credible threat to the physical safety of the plaintiff or a minor child residing in the plaintiff's household. The court may enter a finding of economic abuse. Relief granted under this section may include:

- A. Directing the defendant to refrain from threatening, assaulting, molesting, harassing, attacking or otherwise abusing the plaintiff and any minor children residing in the household;
  - A-1. Directing the defendant not to possess a firearm, muzzle-loading firearm, bow, crossbow or other dangerous weapon for the duration of the order;
  - A-2. Prohibiting the defendant from the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury against the plaintiff or a minor child residing in the household;
- B. Directing the defendant to refrain from going upon the premises of the plaintiff's residence;
- C. Directing the defendant to refrain from repeatedly and without reasonable cause:
  - (1) Following the plaintiff;
  - (2) Being at or in the vicinity of the plaintiff's home, school, business or place of employment; or
  - (3) Engaging in conduct defined as stalking in Title 17-A, section 210-A;
- D. Directing the defendant to refrain from having any direct or indirect contact with the plaintiff;
- E. When the mutual residence or household of the parties is jointly owned or jointly leased or when one party has a duty to support the other or their minor children living in the residence or household and that party is the sole owner or lessee:
  - (1) Granting or restoring possession of the residence or household to one party, excluding the other; or
  - (2) A consent agreement, allowing the party with the duty to support to provide suitable alternate housing;
- E-1. Directing the defendant to refrain from injuring or threatening to injure any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household;
- F. Ordering a division of the personal property and household goods and furnishings of the parties and placing any protective orders considered appropriate by the court, including an order to refrain from taking, converting or damaging property in which the plaintiff has a legal interest;

F-1. Ordering the termination of a life insurance policy or rider under that policy owned by the defendant if the plaintiff is the insured life under the policy or rider. Upon issuance, a copy of the court order must be sent to the insurer that issued the policy;

G. Either awarding some or all temporary parental rights and responsibilities with regard to minor children or awarding temporary rights of contact with regard to minor children, or both, under such conditions that the court finds appropriate as determined in accordance with the best interest of the child pursuant to section 1653, subsections 3 to 6-B. The court's award of parental rights and responsibilities or rights of contact is not binding in any separate action involving an award of parental rights and responsibilities pursuant to chapter 55 or in a similar action brought in another jurisdiction exercising child custody jurisdiction in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act;

H. Requiring the defendant to receive counseling from a social worker, family service agency, mental health center, psychiatrist or any other guidance service that the court considers appropriate. The court may not order and the State may not pay for the defendant to attend a batterers' intervention program unless the program is certified under section 4014;

I. Ordering the payment of temporary support for the dependent party or for a child in the dependent party's custody in accordance with chapter 63, or both, when there is a legal obligation to support that dependent party or that child, or both;

J. Ordering the payment of temporary support payments to the State as provided in chapters 63 and 67;

K. Ordering payment of monetary ~~compensation~~ relief to the ~~abused person~~ plaintiff for losses suffered as a ~~direct~~ result of the ~~abuse~~ defendant's conduct. ~~Compensatory losses are~~ Monetary relief includes but is not limited to loss of earnings or support, reasonable expenses incurred for personal injuries or property damage, transitional living expenses and reasonable moving expenses. Upon the motion of either party, for sufficient cause, the court may set a later hearing on the issue of the amount of ~~damages~~ monetary relief, if any, to be awarded. Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to limit the court's discretion to enter any of the other available relief under this chapter, and does not preclude a plaintiff from seeking monetary relief through other actions as permissible by law;

L. Ordering the defendant to pay court costs or reasonable attorney's fees;

L-1. Ordering the plaintiff to pay court costs or reasonable attorney's fees, or both, only if a judgment is entered against the plaintiff after a hearing in which both the plaintiff and the defendant are present and the court finds that the complaint is frivolous;

M. Entering any other orders determined necessary or appropriate in the discretion of the court;

N. Directing the care, custody or control of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household;

O. With regard to conduct described as aggravated sex trafficking or sex trafficking as described in Title 17-A, section 852 or 853, respectively, entering any other orders determined necessary or appropriate in the discretion of the court, including, but not limited to, requiring the defendant to pay economic damages related to the return or restoration of the plaintiff's passport or other immigration document and any debts of the plaintiff arising from the trafficking relationship;

P. With respect to unauthorized dissemination of certain private images as described in Title 17-A, section 511-A, entering any orders determined necessary or appropriate in the discretion of the court, including but not limited to ordering the defendant to pay costs associated with removal, destruction or return of the private images; or

Q. With respect to unauthorized dissemination of certain private images as described in Title 17-A, section 511-A, ordering the defendant to remove, destroy or return or to direct the removal, destruction or return of the private images, ordering the defendant to cease the dissemination of the private images and prohibiting the defendant from disseminating the private images.

If the court enjoins the defendant under this subsection and the enjoined conduct constitutes harassment under Title 17-A, section 506-A, the court shall include in the order a warning in conformity with Title 17-A, section 506-A.

**Sec. 5. 32 MRSA §11014, sub-§2-A** is enacted to read:

**2-A. Economic abuse.** If the consumer provides documentation to the debt collector as set forth in Title 14, section 6001, subsection 6, paragraph H that the debt or any portion of the debt is the result of economic abuse as defined in Title 19-A, section 4002, subsection 3-B, the debt collector shall cease collection of the debt or any disputed portion of the debt owed by the consumer subjected to economic abuse.