

CHAPTER 1-A**GENERAL PROVISIONS****SUBCHAPTER 1****GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING LICENSES****§59. Temporary licenses**

If a person holds a valid license issued by an occupational or professional licensing board established in Title 5, section 12004-A, at the time of initial enlistment in the United States Armed Forces and the license lapses during the licensee's initial enlistment, that person may obtain a temporary license if that person meets all requirements for issuance of that license except examination by payment of a \$5 fee, provided that the application for the temporary license is made not later than 90 days after the date of discharge. This temporary license shall continue in force until the results of the next licensing examination are available. The terms of this section shall apply notwithstanding any contrary provision contained in the statutes governing these licensing boards. [PL 1989, c. 503, Pt. B, §118 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1985, c. 297 (NEW). PL 1989, c. 503, §B118 (AMD).

§59-A. Consumer information**(REPEALED)****SECTION HISTORY**

PL 1993, c. 600, §A26 (NEW). PL 1995, c. 370, §1 (RP).

§59-B. Deferment for continuing education**(REPEALED)****SECTION HISTORY**

PL 2001, c. 285, §1 (NEW). PL 2007, c. 402, Pt. C, §7 (RP).

§59-C. Definitions

As used in this Title, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings. [PL 2019, c. 165, §4 (NEW).]

1. Conversion therapy. "Conversion therapy" means any practice or treatment that seeks or claims to change an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity, including, but not limited to, any effort to change gender expression or to eliminate or reduce sexual or romantic attractions, feelings or behavior toward others based on the individual's gender. "Conversion therapy" does not include the following:

- A. Any practice or treatment that assists an individual undergoing a gender transition; [PL 2019, c. 165, §4 (NEW).]
- B. Any practice or treatment that provides acceptance, support and understanding to an individual as long as the practice or treatment does not seek or claim to change the individual's sexual orientation or gender identity; and [PL 2019, c. 165, §4 (NEW).]

C. Any practice or treatment that facilitates an individual's coping, social support or identity exploration and development, including any therapeutic treatment such as talk therapy that is neutral with regard to sexual orientation and gender identity that does not seek or claim to change an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity and that seeks to prevent or address unlawful conduct or unsafe sexual practices, as long as the counseling does not seek or claim to change the individual's sexual orientation or gender identity. [PL 2019, c. 165, §4 (NEW).]

[PL 2019, c. 165, §4 (NEW).]

2. Sexual orientation or gender identity. "Sexual orientation or gender identity" has the same meaning as "sexual orientation" in Title 5, section 4553, subsection 9-C.

[PL 2019, c. 165, §4 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2019, c. 165, §4 (NEW).

§60. Standardized terms

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1993, c. 600, §A26 (NEW). PL 1999, c. 687, §§D1,2 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 402, Pt. C, §8 (RP).

§60-A. Consumer complaints of board procedure

Complaints received by an occupational and professional regulatory board regarding that board's administrative procedure must be filed by the board with the Department of the Attorney General. [PL 1993, c. 600, Pt. A, §26 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1993, c. 600, §A26 (NEW).

§60-B. Compensation

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1995, c. 397, §16 (NEW). PL 1995, c. 502, §H18 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 687, §D3 (RP).

§60-C. Disposition of fees

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1995, c. 397, §16 (NEW). PL 1995, c. 502, §H18 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 687, §D3 (RP).

§60-D. Contracts

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1995, c. 397, §16 (NEW). PL 1995, c. 502, §H18 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 386, §D1 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 687, §D4 (RP).

§60-E. Budget

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1995, c. 397, §16 (NEW). PL 1995, c. 502, §H18 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 687, §D5 (RP).

§60-F. Employees**(REPEALED)**

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1995, c. 397, §16 (NEW). PL 1995, c. 502, §H18 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 687, §D5 (RP).

§60-G. Disciplinary actions; unlicensed practice**(REPEALED)**

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1995, c. 397, §16 (NEW). PL 1995, c. 502, §H18 (AMD). PL 1997, c. 727, §C7 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 687, §D6 (RP).

§60-H. Investigations; enforcement duties; assessments**(REPEALED)**

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1995, c. 397, §16 (NEW). PL 1995, c. 502, §H18 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 386, §D2 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 687, §D7 (RP).

§60-I. Citations and fines**(REPEALED)**

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1995, c. 397, §16 (NEW). PL 1995, c. 502, §H18 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 386, §D3 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 687, §D8 (RP).

SUBCHAPTER 2**SUNRISE REVIEW PROCEDURES****§60-J. Evaluation criteria**

Pursuant to Title 5, section 12015, subsection 3, any professional or occupational group or organization, any individual or any other interested party, referred to in this section as the "applicant group," that proposes regulation of any unregulated professional or occupational group or substantial expansion of regulation of a regulated professional or occupational group shall submit with the proposal written answers and information pertaining to the evaluation criteria enumerated in this section to the appropriate committee of the Legislature. The technical committee, the Commissioner of Professional and Financial Regulation, referred to in this subchapter as the "commissioner," and the joint standing committee, before it makes its final recommendations to the full Legislature, also shall accept answers and information pertaining to the evaluation criteria from any party that opposes such regulation or expansion and from any other interested party. All answers and information submitted must identify the applicant group, the opposing party or the interested party making the submission and the proposed regulation or expansion of regulation that is sought or opposed. The commissioner may develop standardized questions designed to solicit information concerning the evaluation criteria. The preauthorization evaluation criteria are: [PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

1. Data on group. A description of the professional or occupational group proposed for regulation or expansion of regulation, including the number of individuals or business entities that would be subject to regulation, the names and addresses of associations, organizations and other groups representing the practitioners and an estimate of the number of practitioners in each group;

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

2. Specialized skill. Whether practice of the profession or occupation proposed for regulation or expansion of regulation requires such a specialized skill that the public is not qualified to select a competent practitioner without assurances that minimum qualifications have been met;

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

3. Public health; safety; welfare. The nature and extent of potential harm to the public if the profession or occupation is not regulated, the extent to which there is a threat to the public's health, safety or welfare and production of evidence of potential harm, including a description of any complaints filed with state law enforcement authorities, courts, departmental agencies, other professional or occupational boards and professional and occupational associations that have been lodged against practitioners of the profession or occupation in this State within the past 5 years;

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

4. Voluntary and past regulatory efforts. A description of the voluntary efforts made by practitioners of the profession or occupation to protect the public through self-regulation, private certifications, membership in professional or occupational associations or academic credentials and a statement of why these efforts are inadequate to protect the public;

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

5. Cost; benefit. The extent to which regulation or expansion of regulation of the profession or occupation will increase the cost of goods or services provided by practitioners and the overall cost-effectiveness and economic impact of the proposed regulation, including the indirect costs to consumers;

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

6. Service availability of regulation. The extent to which regulation or expansion of regulation of the profession or occupation would increase or decrease the availability of services to the public;

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

7. Existing laws and regulations. The extent to which existing legal remedies are inadequate to prevent or redress the kinds of harm potentially resulting from nonregulation and whether regulation can be provided through an existing state agency or in conjunction with presently regulated practitioners;

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

8. Method of regulation. Why registration, certification, license to use the title, license to practice or another type of regulation is being proposed, why that regulatory alternative was chosen and whether the proposed method of regulation is appropriate;

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

9. Other states. A list of other states that regulate the profession or occupation, the type of regulation, copies of other states' laws and available evidence from those states of the effect of regulation on the profession or occupation in terms of a before-and-after analysis;

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

10. Previous efforts. The details of any previous efforts in this State to implement regulation of the profession or occupation;

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

11. Mandated benefits. Whether the profession or occupation plans to apply for mandated benefits;

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

12. Minimal competence. Whether the proposed requirements for regulation exceed the standards of minimal competence and what those standards are; and

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

13. Financial analysis. The method proposed to finance the proposed regulation and financial data pertaining to whether the proposed regulation can be reasonably financed by current or proposed licensees through dedicated revenue mechanisms.

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).

§60-K. Commissioner's independent assessment

1. Fees. Any applicant group whose regulatory proposal has been directed to the commissioner for independent assessment shall pay an administrative fee determined by the commissioner, which may not exceed \$500. The commissioner may waive the fee if the commissioner finds it in the public's interest to do so. Such a finding by the commissioner may include, but is not limited to, circumstances in which the commissioner determines that:

A. The applicant group is an agency of the State; or [PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

B. Payment of the application fee would impose unreasonable hardship on members of the applicant group. [PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

2. Criteria. In conducting the independent assessment, the commissioner shall apply the evaluation criteria established in section 60-J to all of the answers and information submitted to the commissioner or otherwise collected by the commissioner pursuant to section 60-J.

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

3. Recommendations. The commissioner shall prepare a final report, for the joint standing committee of the Legislature that requested the evaluation, that includes any legislation required to implement the commissioner's recommendation. The commissioner may recommend that no legislative action be taken on a proposal. If the commissioner finds that final answers to the evaluation criteria are sufficient to support some form of regulation, the commissioner shall recommend an agency to be responsible for the regulation and the level of regulation to be assigned to the applicant group. The recommendations of the commissioner must reflect the least restrictive method of regulation consistent with the public interest.

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).

§60-L. Technical committee; fees; membership; duties; commissioner's recommendation

1. Fees. Any applicant group whose regulatory proposal has been directed to the commissioner for review by a technical committee shall pay a fee determined by the commissioner as required to administer the technical committee, which fee may not exceed \$1,000. The administrative fee is not refundable, but the commissioner may waive all or part of the fee if the commissioner finds it in the public's interest to do so. Such a finding by the commissioner may include, but is not limited to, circumstances in which the commissioner determines that:

A. The applicant group is an agency of the State; or [PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

B. Payment of the application fee would impose unreasonable hardship on members of the applicant group. [PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

2. Technical committee membership. The commissioner shall appoint a technical committee consisting of 7 members to examine and investigate each proposal.

A. Two members must be from the profession or occupation being proposed for regulation or expansion of regulation. [PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

B. Two members must be from professions or occupations with a scope of practice that overlaps that of the profession or occupation being proposed for regulation or expansion of regulation. If there is more than one overlapping profession or occupation, representatives of the 2 with the greatest number of practitioners must be appointed. [PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

C. One member must be the commissioner or the commissioner's designee. [PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

D. Two members must be public members. These persons and their spouses, parents or children may not be or ever have been members of, and may not have or ever have had a material financial interest in, the profession or occupation being proposed for regulation or expansion of regulation or another profession or occupation with a scope of practice that may overlap that of the profession or occupation being proposed for regulation. [PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

The professional and public members serve without compensation. The chair of the committee must be the commissioner, the commissioner's designee or a public member. The commissioner shall ensure that the total composition of the committee is fair and equitable. [PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

3. Meetings. As soon as possible after appointment, a technical committee shall meet and review the proposal assigned to it. Each committee shall investigate the proposed regulation and, on its own motion, may solicit public input. Notice of all meetings must be printed in the legislative calendar at an appropriate time preceding the meeting. [PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

4. Procedure for review. Applicant groups are responsible for furnishing evidence upon which a technical committee makes its findings. The technical committee may also utilize information received through public input or through its own research or investigation. The committee shall make a report of its findings and file the report with the commissioner. The committee shall evaluate the application presented to it based on the information provided as required by section 60-J. If the committee finds that additional information is required to assist in developing its recommendations, it may require that the applicant group provide this information or may otherwise solicit information for this purpose. If the committee finds that final answers to the evaluation criteria are sufficient to support regulation of a profession or occupation not currently regulated, the committee must also recommend the least restrictive method of regulation to be implemented, consistent with the public interest. Whether it recommends approval or denial of an application, the committee may make additional recommendations regarding solutions to problems identified during the review. [PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

5. Commissioner report. After receiving and considering reports from the technical committee, the commissioner shall prepare a final report, for the joint standing committee of the Legislature that requested the review, that includes any legislation required to implement the commissioner's recommendation. The final report must include copies of the committee report, but the commissioner is not bound by the findings and recommendations of the report. In compiling the report, the commissioner shall apply the criteria established in section 60-J and may consult with the technical committee. The recommendations of the commissioner must reflect the least restrictive method of regulation consistent with the public interest. The final report must be submitted to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over occupational and professional regulation matters no later than 9 months after the proposal is submitted to the technical committee and must be made available to all other members of the Legislature upon request.

The commissioner may recommend that no legislative action be taken on a proposal. If the commissioner recommends that a proposal of an applicant group be approved, the commissioner shall recommend an agency to be responsible for the regulation and the level of regulation to be assigned to the applicant group.

[PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1995, c. 686, §2 (NEW).

SUBCHAPTER 3

REPORT

§60-N. Report

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2007, c. 240, Pt. LLL, §1 (NEW). PL 2007, c. 466, Pt. C, §8 (RP).

The State of Maine claims a copyright in its codified statutes. If you intend to republish this material, we require that you include the following disclaimer in your publication:

All copyrights and other rights to statutory text are reserved by the State of Maine. The text included in this publication reflects changes made through the Second Regular Session of the 131st Maine Legislature and is current through January 1, 2025. The text is subject to change without notice. It is a version that has not been officially certified by the Secretary of State. Refer to the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated and supplements for certified text.

The Office of the Revisor of Statutes also requests that you send us one copy of any statutory publication you may produce. Our goal is not to restrict publishing activity, but to keep track of who is publishing what, to identify any needless duplication and to preserve the State's copyright rights.

PLEASE NOTE: The Revisor's Office cannot perform research for or provide legal advice or interpretation of Maine law to the public. If you need legal assistance, please contact a qualified attorney.