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Legislative Document

No. 908

H.P. 636

House of Representatives, March 7, 2017

An Act Establishing the Crime of Child Abuse in the Maine Criminal Code

Reference to the Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety suggested and ordered printed.

ROBERT B. HUNT
Clerk

Presented by Representative STEWART of Presque Isle.

Cosponsored by Senator MAKER of Washington and

Representatives: ESPLING of New Gloucester, GERRISH of Lebanon, GUERIN of Glenburn, SIROCKI of Scarborough, Senators: KEIM of Oxford, ROSEN of Hancock, VOLK of Cumberland.

2	Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §214 is enacted to read:
3	§214. Child abuse
4 5	1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
6	A. "Abuse" means:
7	(1) Offensive physical contact or the infliction of physical or mental injury;
8 9	(2) An act that could reasonably be expected to result in physical or mental injury; or
10 11	(3) Active encouragement of a person to commit an act described in subparagraph (1) or (2).
12 13 14 15 16	B. "Expert testimony" means testimony provided by a person who is a licensed physician under Title 32, chapter 48 or who has an equivalent license from another jurisdiction who has completed an accredited residency in psychiatry or who is a licensed psychologist under Title 32, chapter 56 or has an equivalent license from another jurisdiction.
17 18	C. "Maliciously" means intentionally acting wrongfully and without legal justification or excuse.
19 20 21 22	D. "Mental injury" means injury to the intellectual or psychological capacity of a child evidenced by a discernible and substantial impairment in the ability of the child to function within that child's normal range of performance and behavior as supported by expert testimony.
23	E. "Neglect" means:
24 25 26 27	(1) When responsible for providing care for a child, to fail to provide the child with the care, supervision and services necessary to maintain the child's physical or mental health, including food, nutrition, clothing, shelter, medicine or medical services considered essential for the well-being of the child; or
28 29	(2) When responsible for providing care for a child, to fail to make a reasonable effort to protect the child from abuse, neglect or exploitation by another person.
30 31	F. "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury to another that creates a substantial risk of death or extended convalescence necessary for recovery of physical health.
32	2. A person is guilty of child abuse if:
33 34 35 36 37	A. The person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly neglects or abuses a child without causing serious bodily injury, permanent disability or permanent disfigurement to the child, except when a parent, guardian or other person responsible for the long-term general care and welfare of a child administers corporal punishment as reasonable discipline on the child. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime;

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

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1 2 3	bodily injury, permanent disability or permanent disfigurement to the child. Violation of this paragraph is a Class B crime; or
4	C. The person intentionally or knowingly:
5	(1) Commits aggravated assault under section 208 on a child;
6	(2) Tortures, maliciously punishes or unlawfully cages a child; or
7 8 9	(3) Abuses a child causing serious bodily injury, permanent disability or permanent disfigurement to the child. Violation of this paragraph is a Class A crime.
10 11	Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA §554, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2015, c. 358, §3, is further amended to read:
12	1. A person is guilty of endangering the welfare of a child if that person:
13 14	A. Knowingly permits a child to enter or remain in a house of prostitution. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime; <u>or</u>
15 16 17 18	B. Knowingly sells, furnishes, gives away or offers to sell, furnish or give away to a child under 16 years of age any intoxicating liquor, cigarettes, tobacco, air rifles, gunpowder, smokeless powder or ammunition for firearms. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime;
19 20 21	B-2. Being a parent, foster parent, guardian or other person responsible for the long-term general care and welfare of a child, recklessly fails to take reasonable measures to protect the child from the risk of further bodily injury after knowing:
22 23	(1) That the child had, in fact, sustained serious bodily injury or bodily injury under circumstances posing a substantial risk of serious bodily injury; and
24 25	(2) That such bodily injury was, in fact, caused by the unlawful use of physical force by another person.
26	Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime;
27 28 29 30	B-3. Being the parent, foster parent, guardian or other person having the care and custody of a child, knowingly deprives the child of necessary health care, with a result that the child is placed in danger of serious harm. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime; or
31 32	C. Otherwise recklessly endangers the health, safety or welfare of the child by violating a duty of care or protection. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime.
33	SUMMARY
34 35 36 37 38	This bill creates the crime of child abuse. Child abuse occurs when a person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly neglects or abuses a child. The sentencing classes for the crime of child abuse range from a Class C crime to a Class A crime, depending on the severity of the abuse and the level of intentionality of the person inflicting the abuse. The bill repeals several provisions regarding endangering the welfare of a child that have

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- been incorporated into the crime of child abuse. It also requires expert testimony from a licensed physician who has completed an accredited residency in psychiatry or a licensed psychologist to establish mental injury in a child abuse case. 2
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