

[For use when adopting a **new version of the GA ordinance or amending the body of the ordinance** – not solely adoption of updated appendices]

MUNICIPALITY OF Pittston
GENERAL ASSISTANCE ORDINANCE

Pursuant to 22 M.R.S. § 4305(1), the municipal officers of the Municipality of Pittston, after notice and hearing, hereby enact the attached General Assistance Ordinance with appendices in its entirety. This Ordinance shall supercede and replace all previous Ordinance versions. A copy of this Ordinance will be filed with the Maine Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS) pursuant to 22 M.R.S. § 4305(4), and shall be available for public inspection at the municipal office along with a copy of 22 M.R.S. chapter 1161.

Signed this 10th day of June, 2026 by the municipal officers:

Cathy Thomas
(Print Name)

Cathy Thomas
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[Send a copy of the enactment page and ordinance to DHHS, 109 Capitol Street, SHS 11, Augusta, ME 04330-0011]

GENERAL ASSISTANCE ORDINANCE



**MAINE MUNICIPAL
ASSOCIATION SINCE 1936**

**Prepared by Maine Municipal Association
September 2025**

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ARTICLE I – Statement of Policy

The Municipality of _____ administers a general assistance (GA) program available to all persons who are eligible pursuant to the standards provided in this ordinance, state law (22 M.R.S. §§ 4301-4326), and Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) regulations.

The program will make every effort to recognize the dignity of applicants while helping eligible persons achieve self-maintenance by promoting the work incentive. When possible, the program will connect recipients with rehabilitative, preventive, and protective services to alleviate non-financial needs. The GA program will not place unreasonable restrictions on the personal rights of applicants or recipients, nor will it discriminate based on sex, age, race, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, or disability. The municipality is committed to including qualified individuals with disabilities in municipal services, programs, and activities. As a result, the municipality will promote a GA program, that when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. GA applicants with physical or mental disabilities that require a reasonable accommodation in order to access and/or utilize the GA program are encouraged to contact the municipality to make an accommodation request.

The program provides trauma-informed services and culturally and linguistically appropriate services to all applicants. “Trauma-informed services” means services that acknowledge and are informed by the widespread effects of trauma and recognize the potential paths for recovery; recognize the unique signs and symptoms of trauma in applicants, clients, families and staff; respond by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures and practices; and seek to actively avoid retraumatization. “Culturally and linguistically appropriate services” means services that are designed to serve culturally diverse populations in a person’s preferred language; function effectively within the context of cultural beliefs, behaviors and needs presented by a person who applies to or is a recipient of assistance from the program and the person’s community; contribute to a work environment that supports diversity; promote community engagement; build trust and relationships with applicants and recipients; actively support and enable recipients to make informed choices; and value and facilitate the exchange of information with recipients. (22 M.R.S. § 4305(7)).

The Administrator will act promptly on all applications for assistance and requests for fair hearings and will provide GA applicants with information regarding their rights and responsibilities under the program. Within 24 hours after receipt of an application, the Administrator will provide the applicant a written decision, whether or not assistance is granted, that will state the specific reasons for the decision. The Administrator will also provide the applicant written notice that the applicant may appeal to the municipal fair hearing authority if dissatisfied with the decision. When an applicant is determined to be eligible, assistance appropriate to the need will be furnished within 24 hours after the completed application is submitted except when the Administrator issues non-emergency assistance conditionally on the successful completion of a workfare assignment (*see Ordinance § 5.6*).

The Administrator will maintain complete and accurate records pertaining to each applicant and recipient. These records are confidential as a matter of law. (22 M.R.S. § 4306).

The Administrator will post notice stating the regular business hours when an application may be obtained, the designated business hours when an application may be accepted and processed, and

ARTICLE I – Statement of Policy

the Administrator, or other designated person/entity that will be available to take applications in an emergency at all other times. A copy of this ordinance and Maine GA law will be available to any member of the public upon request. Notice to this effect will be posted.

The Administrator will complete training including, but not limited to, the purpose of the GA program, the delivery of trauma-informed services and culturally linguistically appropriate services as defined above, and the laws governing the GA program's administration, procedures, and requirements no later than 120 days after appointment or election. (22 M.R.S. 4302-A).

ARTICLE II – Definitions

Section 2.1—Common Meaning of Words

Unless otherwise apparent or defined, all words in this ordinance will have their common meaning.

Section 2.2—Special Definitions

Administrator. See “General Assistance Administrator,” below.

Applicant. A person who has submitted an application for GA directly or through an authorized representative, or who has, in an emergency, requested assistance without first completing an application. All persons on whose behalf an authorized application has been submitted or on whose behalf benefits have been granted shall be considered applicants.

Application Form. A standardized form used by the Administrator to allow a person to apply for GA benefits. The application form also confirms that a person has made an application. The application form is not complete unless signed by the applicant.

Basic Necessities. Food, clothing, shelter, fuel, electricity, potable water, non-elective essential medical services as prescribed by a physician, nonprescription drugs, basic telephone service where it is necessary for medical or work-related reasons, property taxes when a tax lien placed on the property threatens the loss of the applicant’s place of residence, and any other commodity or service determined essential by the municipality.

“Basic necessities” do not include:

- Phone bills
- Cable or satellite dish television
- Mail orders
- Vehicle payments
- Credit card debt**
- Furniture
- Loan re-payments**
- Cigarettes
- Alcohol
- Pet care costs
- Vacation costs
- Legal fees
- Late fees
- Key deposits
- Security deposits for rental property (except when no other permanent lodging is available unless a security deposit is paid, and a waiver, deferral or installment arrangement cannot be made between landlord and tenant to avoid need for immediate payment of the security deposit in full). (22 M.R.S. § 4301(1)).

** Repayments of loans or credit will be treated as having been spent on basic necessities when the applicant can provide verification of this fact.

Case Record. An official file containing application forms; correspondence; narrative records and all other communications pertaining to an applicant or recipient; written decisions regarding

eligibility including reasons for those decisions and types and amounts of assistance provided; records concerning an applicant's request for fair hearing; and fair hearing decisions.

Categorical Assistance. All state and federal income maintenance programs.

Claimant. A person who has requested a fair hearing.

Deficit. An applicant's deficit is the appropriate overall maximum level of assistance for the household (see Ordinance § 6.8) less the household income (calculated pursuant to Ordinance § 6.7), provided that this calculation yields a positive number. If the household income is greater than the appropriate overall maximum level of assistance, the household has no deficit.

Disabled Person. A person who is presently unable to work or maintain a home due to a physical or mental disability that is verified by a physician or qualified mental health provider.

Dwelling Unit. A building or part thereof used for separate living quarters for one or more persons living as a single housekeeping unit. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(2)).

Earned Income. Wages or Income-in-kind derived by providing goods or services to an individual, company, organization, or other entity.

Eligible Person. A person who is qualified to receive GA benefits from the municipality according to the eligibility standards in this Ordinance, Maine law (22 M.R.S. ch. 1161), and DHHS regulations (10-144 C.M.R. ch. 323). If otherwise qualified, "Eligible Person" includes U.S. citizens; non-U.S. citizens who are lawfully present in the United States as described in 8 U.S.C. § 1621(a)(1)-(3); and non-U.S. citizens who are pursuing a lawful process to apply for immigration relief. Assistance for non-citizens pursuing a lawful process for immigration relief shall not exceed 24 months beginning with assistance provided after July 1, 2015. "Eligible Person" does not include a fugitive from justice as defined in 15 M.R.S. § 201(4). (See "Pursuing a Lawful Process," below)

Emergency. Any life-threatening situation, or a situation beyond the control of the individual which, if not alleviated immediately, could reasonably be expected to pose a threat to the health or safety of a person. At the municipality's option, it includes a situation which is imminent and which may result in undue hardship or unnecessary cost to the individual or municipality if not resolved immediately. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4301(4), 4308(2), 4310).

General Assistance ("GA") Program. A service administered by a municipality for the immediate aid of persons who are unable to provide the basic necessities essential to maintain themselves or their families. A GA program provides a specific amount and type of aid for defined needs during a limited period of time and is not intended to be a continuing "grant-in-aid" or "categorical" welfare program. This definition shall not lessen the municipality's responsibility to provide GA benefits to a person each time that the person is in need and is found to be eligible to receive GA. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(5)).

General Assistance ("GA") Benefits. Benefits provided to a person through the GA program.

General Assistance (“GA”) Administrator. A municipal official designated to receive applications, make decisions concerning an applicant’s right to receive assistance, and prepare records and communications concerning assistance. They may be an elected overseer or an authorized agent such as a town manager, welfare director, or caseworker. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(12)).

Homelessness. “Homelessness” means a situation in which a person or household is: (a) living in a place that is not fit for human habitation; (b) living in an emergency shelter; (c) living in temporary housing, including but not limited to a hotel, motel, campground, unlicensed campsite or rehabilitation facility; (d) exiting a hospital or institution licensed under 22 M.R.S. ch. 405 or a correctional facility where the person or household resided for up to 90 days if the person or household was in an emergency shelter or a place not fit for human habitation before entering the hospital, institution or correctional facility; (e) losing the person’s or household’s primary nighttime residence and lacking the resources or support networks to remain in that residence; or (f) fleeing or attempting to flee violence and has no other residence.

Household. “Household” means an individual or a group of individuals who share a dwelling unit. When an applicant shares a dwelling unit with one or more individuals, even when a landlord-tenant relationship may exist between individuals residing in the dwelling unit, eligible applicants may receive assistance for no more than their pro rata share of the actual costs of the shared basic needs of that household according to the maximum levels of assistance established in the municipal ordinance. The pro rata share is calculated by dividing the maximum level of assistance available to the entire household by the total number of household members. The income of household members not legally liable shall be considered as available to the applicant only when there is a pooling of income. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(6)). Residents of a Recovery Residence are not considered a shared household.

Income. “Income” means any form of earned or unearned income in cash or in kind received by the household including:

- Net remuneration for services performed;
- Cash received on either secured or unsecured credit;
- Payments received as an annuity, retirement or disability benefits;
- Veterans’ pensions and/or benefits;
- Retirement accounts or benefits;
- Workers’ compensation payments;
- Unemployment benefits;
- Federal and/or state tax returns;
- Income from pension or trust funds;
- Student loans;
- Benefits under any state or federal categorical assistance program such as TANF, Supplemental Security Income, Social Security and any other payments from governmental sources (unless specifically prohibited by any law or regulation);
- Court ordered support payments (e.g., child support);
- Household income from any other source, including relatives or unrelated household members; and
- Rental income.

The following items will not be considered as income or assets that must be liquidated for the purposes of deriving income:

- Real or personal income-producing property, tools of trade, governmental entitlement specifically treated as exempt assets by state or federal law;
- Actual work-related expenses, whether itemized or by standard deduction, such as taxes, retirement fund contributions, union dues, transportation costs to and from work, special equipment costs and childcare expenses; or
- Earned income of children below the age of 18 years who are full-time students and who are not working full-time.

In determining need, the period of time used as a basis for the calculation shall be a 30-day period commencing on the date of the application. This prospective calculation shall not disqualify an applicant who has exhausted income to purchase basic necessities, provided that the income does not exceed the income standards established by the municipality. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(7)).

- Benefits received pursuant to public benefit programs that are specifically exempt from being counted as income for purposes of GA. These programs include:
 - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (7 U.S.C. § 2017(b))
 - Li-Heap (42 U.S.C. § 8624)
 - Family Development Accounts (22 M.R.S. § 3762)
 - AmeriCorp VISTA program benefits (42 U.S.C. § 5044 (f))
 - Property tax rebates issued under the Maine Property Tax Fairness Credit program, but only if the money is spent on basic necessities (22 M.R.S. § 4301(7))
 - ASPIRE Support Service Payments (10-144 CMR Chapter 323)

Initial Applicant. A person who has not previously applied for GA assistance in this or any other municipality.

Just Cause. A valid, verifiable reason that hinders an individual from complying with one or more conditions of eligibility or from attending a scheduled fair hearing. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4301(8), 4316-A(5)).

Landlord. A person who owns a property and allows another person to use that property in return for payment. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(8-B)).

Lump Sum Payment. A one-time or typically nonrecurring sum of money issued to an applicant or recipient. Lump sum payment includes, but is not limited to, retroactive or settlement portions of social security benefits, workers' compensation payments, unemployment benefits, disability income, veterans' benefits, severance pay benefits, or money received from inheritances, lottery winnings, personal injury awards, property damage claims or divorce settlements. A lump sum payment includes only the amount of money available to the applicant after required deductions have been taken from the gross lump sum payment. A lump sum payment does not include conversion of a non-liquid resource to a liquid resource if the liquid resource has been used or is intended to be used to replace the converted resource or for other necessary expenses. (22 M.R.S. § 4301 (8-A)).

Material Fact. A material fact is a fact that necessarily has some bearing on the determination of an applicant's GA eligibility, and which would, if disclosed to the Administrator, have some determinable effect on the calculation of eligibility or the issuance of a grant of assistance.

Maximum Levels of Assistance. The amount of financial assistance for a commodity or service as established in Ordinance § 6.8 or the actual cost of any such basic necessity, whichever is less.

Misconduct. For purposes of the GA work requirement (22 M.R.S. § 4316-A), misconduct shall have the same meaning as “misconduct” in 26 M.R.S. § 1043(23). (*See Ordinance Appendix I*). Generally, misconduct occurs when an employee violates their obligations to the employer. Employees who engage in a pattern of irresponsible behavior to the detriment of the employer’s interest may also be found guilty of misconduct.

Misspent Income. Misspent income includes income-in-kind received, or paid for, by a GA repeat applicant from sources, including friends or relatives, for the payment of bills that are considered unnecessary costs, such as cable bills, credit card debt, court fines and related court costs, payments to reimburse a municipality for false representation, tobacco and alcohol products, and similar items. Misspent income will be considered as available to the applicant when determining use of income for the previous 30-day period.

Municipality. Any city, town or plantation administering a GA program.

Municipality of Responsibility. The municipality which is financially liable for the support of an eligible person at the time of application. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4301(9), 4307).

Need. The condition whereby a person’s income, money, property, credit, assets, or other resources available to provide basic necessities for the individual and the individual’s family are less than the maximum levels of assistance. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4301(10), 4308).

Net General Assistance Costs. Those direct costs incurred by a municipality in providing assistance to eligible persons according to standards established by the municipal officers. These do not include the administrative expenses of the GA program. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4301(11), 4311).

Operator. The lawful owner of a recovery residence or an individual or company designated by the lawful owner to have primary responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the recovery residence and for acquiring and maintaining certification pursuant to Title 5, section 20005, subsection 22 of the recovery residence in order to receive housing assistance payments through the GA program. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(11-A)).

Period of Eligibility. The time for which a person has been granted assistance. The period of eligibility may vary depending on the type of assistance provided; however, in no event shall this period extend beyond one month. (22 M.R.S. § 4309(1)).

Pooling of Income. “Pooling of income” means the financial relationship among household members who are not legally liable for mutual support in which there occurs any commingling of funds or sharing of income or expenses. This ordinance establishes a rebuttable presumption that persons sharing the same dwelling unit are pooling their income, except that applicants that who request assistance while residing in a Recovery Residence are not considered to be commingling funds. Applicants who request that the determination of eligibility be calculated as though one or more household members are not pooling their income have the burden of rebutting the presumed pooling of income.

Potential Resources. Sources of financial assistance, including programs, services, non-liquid assets or trusts which typically require people to apply in writing and/or wait a period of time before eligibility is determined or the potential income is released.

Pursuing a Lawful Process to Apply for Immigration Relief. Taking reasonable, good faith steps to apply for immigration relief within twelve months of arrival to the United States, with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services or before an immigration judge or federal court. (See DHHS regulation, 10-144 C.M.R. ch. 323, for additional guidance).

Real Estate. Any land, buildings, homes, mobile homes, and any other things affixed to the land. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(13)).

Recipient. A person who has applied for and is currently receiving GA.

Recovery Residence. “Recovery residence” means a shared living residence for persons recovering from substance use disorder that is focused on peer support, provides to its residents an environment free of alcohol and illegal drugs and assists its residents by connecting the residents to support services or resources in the community that are available to persons recovering from substance use disorder. 5 M.R.S. § 20003(19-D).

Registered Domestic Partner. An individual registered as the domestic partner of the applicant pursuant to 22 M.R.S. § 2710.

Rehabilitation Facility. An inpatient facility that is operated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of disabled persons through an integrated program of medical services and other services that are provided under competent professional supervision.

Repeat Applicants. All applicants for GA benefits that are not initial applicants are repeat applicants. For purposes of this ordinance “repeat” and “subsequent” shall have the same meaning.

Resident. A person who is physically present in a municipality with the intention of remaining in that municipality in order to maintain or establish a home, and who has no other residence. A person who applies for assistance in a municipality who is not a resident of that municipality, or any other municipality is the responsibility of the municipality where the person first applies. That municipality must take an application and grant assistance to the applicant if they are eligible, until they establish a new residence in another municipality. (22 M.R.S. § 4307).

Resources. Resources include any program, service, or other sources of support which are an alternative to or supplement for GA. There are two kinds of resources: “available” and “potential”. Potential resources are programs, services, non-liquid assets, or trusts that typically require people to apply in writing and/or wait a period of time before eligibility is determined or the potential income is released.

Potential resources include, but are not limited to, state or federal assistance programs, employment benefits, governmental or private pension programs, available trust funds, support from legally liable relatives, child support payments, and jointly held resources where the applicant or recipient share may be available to the individual. (22 M.R.S. § 4317). Potential resources

include the TANF (previously known as AFDC) program, Food Stamps, fuel assistance (HEAP), subsidized housing, and similar programs.

Available resources include resources which are immediately available to the applicant or which can be conveniently secured by the applicant without delay, such as cash on hand or in bank accounts, assets for which there is an immediate and available market, or support from relatives which is being made available at the time of application and for which the applicant does not have to take any unreasonable steps to secure (e.g., relocation beyond the immediate region). At the discretion of the Administrator, a minimum balance required by a financial institution in order to obtain free checking or in order to maintain the account shall not be considered an available resource.

The Administrator reserves the right to inform GA clients of services, commodities or facilities made available by private organizations or charities; however, eligibility for GA benefits shall not be based or conditioned on the use of a private charitable resource(s).

30-Day Need. An applicant's 30-day need is the sum of the household's prospective 30-day costs, from the date of application, for the various basic necessities. For the purpose of this calculation, the 30-day cost for any basic need shall be the household's actual 30-day cost for the basic necessity or the maximum 30-day cost for the basic necessity as established by this ordinance, whichever is less.

Unearned Income. Unearned income is income acquired from investments and other sources unrelated to employment. Unearned income also includes unemployment compensation, taxable social security benefits, pensions, annuities, and distributions of unearned income from a trust or any other income not meeting the definition of earned income.

Unforeseen Repeat Applicants. A repeat applicant who has not applied for assistance within the last twelve months and who has been regularly employed or receiving support from a public benefit program or private source and who has unexpectedly become unemployed through no fault of their own or whose benefits (e.g., through an available resource) have ceased through no fault of their own.

Unmet Need. An applicant's unmet need is the household's 30-day need (established by Ordinance § 6.6) less the household income (calculated pursuant to Ordinance § 6.7), provided such a calculation yields a positive number. If the household income is greater than the household's 30-day need, the household does not have an unmet need.

Work Requirements. Work requirements are obligations the Administrator places on applicants as directed and/or authorized by 22 M.R.S. § 4316-A to the extent such obligations (1) ensure a continuing potential eligibility for GA when complied with, (2) result in ineligibility when violated, and (3) are not merely optional, discretionary, or advisory. Work requirements include registering for work, looking for work in good faith, accepting all suitable job offers, maintaining employment, performing workfare, and participating in training, educational, or rehabilitation programs that will assist the participant in securing employment.

ARTICLE III – Administrative Rules and Regulations

Section 3.1—Confidentiality of Information

Case records and all other information relating to a GA applicant or recipient are confidential and will not be disclosed to the general public. (22 M.R.S. § 4306).

Release of Information. Applicants, recipients, and their legal representatives have the right to review their case records. No record will be released to a third party unless the Administrator receives a signed consent form in which the applicant expressly authorizes the release of their records to the specified parties. Whenever the Administrator releases any information, they will make a notation in the applicant's file stating to whom the record was released and the date. The Administrator may charge a reasonable fee for reproduction of records.

Information from Other Sources; Penalty. Information concerning an applicant or recipient furnished to the municipality by DHHS or any other agency or institution pursuant to 22 M.R.S. § 4314, is confidential. The Administrator will also comply with laws requiring confidentiality of vital statistic records such as birth, marriage, and death records. (22 M.R.S. § 2706).

Any representative of a financial institution or any employer of a GA applicant who, upon receipt of a written release signed by the depositor/employee and a written request from the Administrator, refuses to provide necessary information to the Administrator in order to verify an applicant's eligibility must state in writing the reason for the refusal. National banks are also obligated to disclose deposit information to the Administrator upon receipt of a written request and release signed by the depositor. Additionally, when a municipality or its agents are acting in accordance with section 4313(2) to verify eligibility for funeral or cremation benefits, an officer of a financial institution must disclose the amount deposited upon receipt of a written request from the municipality or its agents and a notarized affidavit signed by the overseer of the municipality or its agents stating that the named depositor is deceased. Any such person who refuses to provide information, without just cause, may be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100. Any person, including the applicant, who knowingly and willfully makes a false representation of a material fact to the Administrator commits a Class E crime. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4314, 4315).

Misuse of Information. Misuse of any information relating to an applicant or recipient is a punishable offense. (22 M.R.S. § 42(2)).

Section 3.2—Maintenance of Records

The Administrator will maintain complete and accurate program records. (22 M.R.S. § 4306). These records are necessary to: (a) document and account for municipal program expenditures; (b) document and support decisions concerning applicants and recipients; and (c) ensure relevant information is available for any fair hearing or judicial review of the Administrator's decisions.

Case Records. The Administrator will maintain a separate case record, in paper or digital format, for each applicant or recipient. Each case record will include at least:

- household applications;
- household budget sheets;

ARTICLE III – Administrative Rules and Regulations

- the types and amounts of assistance provided;
- narrative statements describing the nature of the emergency situation whenever GA is granted in amounts greater than the applicant's mathematical eligibility (i.e., deficit or unmet need, whichever is less);
- written decisions;
- requests for fair hearings and the fair hearing authority decisions;
- workfare participation records;
- repayments to the municipality;
- narrative writings documenting the need for GA, the results of home visits, collateral information, referrals, changes in status;
- client authorization(s) for the release of GA information and/or reason(s) for the release of confidential information;
- adjustments in aid, and suspension or termination of eligibility;
- physician's documentation;
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) interim assistance reimbursement authorization forms; and
- vendor forms

Case records will not include information that is irrelevant to the applicant's or recipient's application or the Administrator's decisions.

Retention of Records. GA records shall be retained for at least three full years. The three-year period shall coincide with the state government's fiscal year which begins July 1 and ends on the following June 30. Records may be destroyed after three years by supervised shredding, burning or an appropriate digital deletion/destruction process. If a recipient's records contain SSI reimbursement forms, the recipient's records should be retained so that the municipality may seek reimbursement.

ARTICLE IV – Application Procedure

Section 4.1—Right to Apply

Who May Apply. Any person may apply for GA. The head of the family, any other responsible household member, or an authorized representative must apply in person, except in special emergency situations (see Ordinance § 4.9) or when the applicant resides at an emergency shelter and the municipality has made an agreement with that emergency shelter to presume shelter residents eligible for GA benefits. (22 M.R.S. § 4304(3)). In such cases, the Administrator may require a representative to present a signed statement documenting that they are authorized to apply on behalf of the named applicant. The applicant or representative must complete a written application and any other forms necessary for the Administrator to determine eligibility. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4305, 4308). With notice, all members of the household receiving GA may be required to physically present themselves to the Administrator. Note that fugitives from justice are ineligible for GA benefits.

Telephone Applications. When a person has an emergency but is unable to apply in person due to illness, disability, lack of childcare, lack of transportation or other good cause, and they cannot send an authorized representative, the Administrator will accept an application by telephone. The telephone application is subject to written verification by mail and a visit to the applicant's home with their permission. (22 M.R.S. § 4304).

Written Application Upon Each Request. Each request for assistance will be administered in accordance with these guidelines, and the Administrator will make an independent determination of eligibility for GA each time a person applies. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4308, 4309).

Applications Available/Accepted; Posted Notice. Any person may obtain an application for GA during the municipality's regular business hours. Applications will be accepted and processed during designated daily hours that will not total less than 50% of the municipality's regular business hours. In an emergency, however, the Administrator or their designee will be available to accept applications for assistance whenever necessary.

The municipality will post notice stating the regular business hours when an application may be obtained, the designated daily hours during which applications for assistance will be accepted and processed; and contact information for the Administrator available to take emergency applications at all other times. In addition, the posted notice shall state that the municipality must issue a written decision on all applications within 24-hours and will include the DHHS toll-free telephone number for reporting alleged violations or complaints. (22 M.R.S. § 4304).

Section 4.2—Application Interview

Except when it is impractical, the Administrator will interview each applicant in person before making a decision. Interviews will be conducted in private, although the applicant may be accompanied by a legal representative, friend, or family member.

Section 4.3—Contents of the Application

An application must contain the following information:

- a) the applicant's name, address, date of birth, SSN or appropriate United States Customs and Immigration Services (USCIS) documentation, and phone number;
- b) the names, date(s) of birth, and SSN(s) or appropriate USCIS documentation of other household members for whom the applicant seeks assistance;
- c) the total number of individuals living with the applicant;
- d) employment and employability information;
- e) a listing of all household income, resources, assets, and property;
- f) the applicant's household expenses;
- g) the types of assistance requested;
- h) a statement of the penalty for false representation;
- i) the applicant's permission for the Administrator to verify information;
- j) the signature of applicant and date.

If an initial applicant is unable to provide identification records (e.g., SSN card/number) because the record may have been lost, stolen or misplaced, the Administrator may allow the initial applicant a reasonable amount of time (e.g., five working days), to obtain copies of identification records. Provided the initial applicant makes a good faith effort to obtain the item/record sought, GA benefits necessary to cure an immediate and/or emergency need shall not be withheld. In such cases the Administrator may elect to provide a prorated amount of GA (e.g., five days' worth), while the applicant attempts to obtain the required information.

Section 4.4— GA Administrator's Responsibilities at the Time of Application

The Administrator will inform all applicants of: (1) their rights and responsibilities; (2) general program requirements for applying for and receiving GA, and (3) application requirements, eligibility guidelines, applicant rights, and applicant reimbursement obligations.

Application Requirements. The Administrator will help applicants complete application forms and inform applicants of any other information or documents necessary to evaluate the applicant's eligibility. The Administrator will fully explain the purpose of any forms consenting to release of the applicant's information and any benefit reimbursement agreements before the Administrator requests the applicant's signature or written authorization.

Eligibility Requirements. The Administrator will inform the applicant, either orally or in writing, of the eligibility requirements of the program, including:

- the income standard of need;
- the applicant's ongoing use-of-income, work-related, and resource-related responsibilities, as described in the section immediately below;
- the reduction in assistance that results from spending household income on non-basic necessities;
- immigration status (see definition of "Eligible Person"); and
- the disqualification penalties associated with committing fraud, failing to perform work-related assignments without just cause, or failing to make a good faith effort to secure potential resources when the requirement to attempt to obtain those resources has been explained to the applicant in writing.

Applicant Rights. The Administrator will inform all applicants of their right to:

- review the municipal GA ordinance and Maine GA statute and regulations;
- apply for assistance;
- receive a written decision concerning eligibility within 24-hours after application;
- confidentiality of the application and other records;
- contact the DHHS with complaints;
- challenge the Administrator’s decision by requesting a fair hearing.

Reimbursement/Recovery. The Administrator will inform the applicant/recipient that they must reimburse the municipality the amount of GA benefits they have been granted if they subsequently have the ability to pay. The municipality may also, as appropriate, contact and inform the applicant/recipient’s legal representative of the recipient’s obligation to repay the municipality.

The municipality may also recover the amount of assistance granted to a recipient during the previous 12 months from any relative legally liable for the applicant’s support, such as a spouse, or the parents of persons under the age of 25. (*See Article VIII, “Recovery of Expenses”*). (22 M.R.S. §§ 4318, 4319). Whenever applicable, the Administrator will explain the liens a municipality may place against a recipient’s real or personal property, such as the mortgage or capital improvement lien, the Workers’ Compensation lump sum payment lien, or the SSI “Interim Assistance Agreement” lien, described in Article VIII, “Recovery of Expenses.”

Section 4.5—Responsibilities of the Applicant at Time of Application

The applicant is responsible to provide accurate, complete, and current household information and verifiable documentation at the time of each application concerning:

- Income
- Resources
- Assets
- Employment
- Use of income
- Names and addresses of any relatives legally liable for the applicant’s support
- Any change in this information from a previous application that would affect household eligibility. (22 M.R.S. § 4309).

In addition, the applicant must accurately report and provide verifiable documentation that shows the applicant:

- a) has remained employed, if previously employed, and has not quit work without just cause or been discharged from employment for misconduct;
- b) has been seeking employment, if previously unemployed or employed on a part-time basis, has accepted any suitable offer of employment, and has satisfactorily performed all workfare assignments or had just cause not to perform those assignments;
- c) has made use of all available and potential resources when directed in writing to such a program by the Administrator, including, but not limited to, other government benefit programs or the assistance of liable relatives of sufficient means; and
- d) has participated in any training, retraining, educational or rehabilitative program when appropriate and when directed in writing to such a program by the Administrator, in order to diminish the applicant’s need for GA. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4316-A, 4317).

Section 4.6—Action on Applications

Written Decision. The Administrator will issue a written decision concerning the applicant's eligibility within 24 hours after the applicant submits a written application. Assistance will be furnished to eligible applicants within that period except when the municipality is permitted by law (and pursuant to Ordinance § 5.6) to issue assistance conditionally on the successful completion of a workfare assignment. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4305, 4316-A, 4321). A written decision will be given each time a person applies, whether assistance is granted, denied, reduced, or terminated.

Content of Decision. The Administrator's written decision will contain:

- a) the type and amount of benefits granted, or the applicant's ineligibility for benefits;
- b) the period of eligibility if the applicant is eligible for assistance;
- c) the specific reasons for the Administrator's decision;
- d) the applicant's right to a fair hearing; and
- e) the applicant's right to notify the DHHS if they believe the municipality has acted illegally. (22 M.R.S. § 4321).

Section 4.7—Withdrawal of an Application

An application will be considered withdrawn if the applicant requests in writing that the application be withdrawn; or if the applicant refuses to complete or sign the application or any other document needed by the Administrator.

Section 4.8—Temporary Refusal to Accept Application

Under special circumstances, the Administrator may temporarily refuse to accept applications. Such circumstances include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) When the applicant's conduct is abusive, disruptive, or harassing, or when the applicant is under the influence of drugs or alcohol. In these situations, the applicant will be asked to leave; if the applicant refuses to leave, the police may be summoned. The applicant will be informed that an application will only be accepted when their conduct is under control.
- b) If the Administrator believes that an applicant's behavior presents a threat to the health or safety of the public or to a municipal employee, if the applicant's behavior is violent, or if an applicant has engaged in abusive, disruptive or harassing behavior and has been required to leave on more than one occasion, the applicant may be required to designate a third party to apply for assistance on their behalf and the applicant may be prohibited from entering the municipal building;
- c) When a third person applies for assistance on behalf of the applicant that person may be required to provide written verification that they have been duly authorized to act as a representative for the applicant. (22 M.R.S. § 4308).

Section 4.9—Emergencies

An "emergency" means any life-threatening situation, or a situation beyond the control of the applicant which if not alleviated immediately could reasonably be expected to pose a threat to the health or safety of the applicant or a member of the household. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(4)). An emergency includes homelessness or imminent homelessness. Even if an applicant is otherwise ineligible to receive GA benefits, unless they are disqualified as provided below, emergency

assistance may be granted to applicants who lack sufficient income and resources to meet the emergency need and also have not had sufficient income and resources to avert the emergency. (22 M.R.S. § 4308).

A municipality may provide emergency assistance when the municipality determines that an emergency is imminent and that failure to provide assistance may result in undue hardship and unnecessary costs to either the applicant or the municipality.

Disqualification for Emergency Assistance. A person who is currently disqualified from receiving GA due to a violation of Ordinance §§ 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9 or 6.4 is ineligible to receive emergency assistance. (22 M.R.S. § 4308(2)(A)). However, dependents of a disqualified person may be eligible for assistance. For the purposes of this section, “dependents” are defined as: (1) a dependent minor child; (2) an elderly, ill or disabled person; or (3) a person whose presence is required to provide care for any child under the age of 6 years or any ill or disabled member of the household. (22 M.R.S. § 4309(3)).

If one or more members of a household are disqualified and assistance is requested for the remaining dependents, the eligibility of those dependents will be calculated by dividing the maximum level of assistance available to the entire household by the total number of household members.

Assistance Prior to Verification. Whenever an applicant informs the Administrator that they need assistance immediately, the Administrator will grant, pending verification, the assistance within 24 hours, provided that:

- a) after interviewing the applicant the Administrator has determined that the applicant will probably be eligible for assistance after a verification of information is completed; and
- b) the applicant submits documentation when possible, to verify their need. The Administrator may contact at least one other person to confirm the applicant’s statements about his/her need for emergency assistance. No further assistance will be authorized until the applicant’s eligibility is confirmed. (22 M.R.S. § 4310).

Benefits provided prior to verification are limited as follows:

- a) The authorization of benefits may not exceed 30 days.
- b) Until there has been full verification confirming the applicant’s eligibility, further benefit may not be authorized.
- c) The authorization of benefits may not exceed levels of assistance established in 22 M.R.S. § 4308. (22 M.R.S. § 4310(4)).

Telephone Applications. If a person has an emergency need and cannot apply in person due to illness, disability, lack of transportation, or other good cause, and if there is no authorized representative who can apply on behalf of the applicant, the Administrator shall accept an application over the telephone. (22 M.R.S. § 4304).

Assistance will not be granted after a telephone application if the applicant refuses to allow the Administrator to verify information provided by the applicant either by visiting their home or by mail, and the Administrator cannot determine eligibility through any other means.

Limitation on Emergency Assistance. Applicants are not automatically eligible for emergency assistance. If an applicant had income which could have been used to prevent all or part of an emergency, but they spent that income on items which are not basic necessities, the applicant will not be eligible to receive GA to replace the misspent money. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4308(2) & 4315-A).

All applicants must provide the Administrator with verifiable documentation demonstrating that the applicant lacked sufficient income to avert the emergency situation. According to the following criteria, the Administrator may limit emergency assistance to cover only the difference between the amount of money necessary for the household to avoid the emergency and the amount of income available to the household during the applicable time period.

- a) The applicable time period shall be the 30 days preceding the application for emergency assistance, except in those cases where the emergency was created by a negative account balance for a commodity or service (such as rent, mortgage, or utility payments), and the negative account balance was created over a longer period of time. In such cases, the applicable time period shall be the consecutive length of time the account balance has been in the negative.
- b) The Administrator shall seek from the applicant all information pertinent to the applicant's ability to provide for their basic necessities for the applicable time period, including evidence of all income and resources received over that period of time.
- c) The Administrator shall calculate all costs per month for the household's basic necessities during the applicable time period, consistent with the maximum levels established by this ordinance for the specific basic necessity or the actual monthly cost, whichever is less, including all costs associated with averting the particular emergency situation for which the applicant is seeking assistance.
- d) From the total household costs for basic necessities during the applicable time period, the Administrator shall subtract the total income and lump sum payments available to the household for the applicable time period, as well as the total GA actually received during the applicable time period.
- e) The Administrator may restrict the issuance of emergency assistance to the difference yielded by the computation in subsection (d), even when such a grant will not totally alleviate the emergency situation.
- f) The Administrator may waive this limitation on emergency assistance in life threatening situations or for initial applicants; that is, persons who have never before applied for GA.
- g) Nothing in these criteria may be construed as prohibiting a municipality from electing to alleviate an emergency situation in the most cost-effective manner available, provided such a determination of eligibility for emergency assistance is in conformance with GA law.

The municipality cannot exceed maximum levels of assistance for an applicant household for more than 30 days in a 12-month period when assistance is granted for housing in a hotel, motel, inn or other lodging place.

Section 4.10—Residence

The Administrator shall provide GA to all eligible applicants who are residents of this municipality. A resident is a person who has no other residence, is physically present in this municipality and who intends to remain here and establish a household.

The municipality also recognizes its responsibility to provide assistance to eligible persons who apply here and who are not residents of this municipality or any other municipality. If a person who is not a resident of any municipality applies in this municipality first, the Administrator will determine their eligibility and, if eligible, will grant assistance until they establish a residence in another municipality. (22 M.R.S. § 4307).

Moving/Relocating. The municipality will not consider moving or transporting an applicant or recipient into another municipality unless the person requests assistance to relocate to another municipality. If the Administrator determines the applicant is eligible and grants financial assistance to help with the requested relocation, this municipality will be responsible for providing assistance to the applicant for 6 months after they move including processing applications and determining eligibility for assistance.

Institutions. If a resident of this municipality enters an institution located in another municipality (such as a group home, shelter, rehabilitation center, nursing home, or hospital) and requests assistance while at the institution, they will be the responsibility of this municipality for up to 12 months after they enter the institution if the conditions of 22 M.R.S. § 4307 and § 4313 are met. The municipality thereafter retains responsibility for an applicant in an institution only if the applicant has maintained a home in this municipality to which they intend to return. The municipality also recognizes its responsibility for applicants residing in an institution in this municipality if such an applicant had no residence prior to entering the institution. (22 M.R.S. § 4307(4)).

Temporary Housing. Hotels/motels and similar places of temporary lodging are considered institutions if the municipality grants financial assistance for, makes arrangements for, or advises or encourages an applicant to stay in temporary lodging.

Note: A municipality which illegally denies housing assistance will be responsible for the applicant for up to 12 months if, as a result of the denial, the applicant stays in temporary lodging. The municipality may also be subject to other penalties. (22 M.R.S. § 4307(4)).

Disputes. When the Administrator believes that an applicant is a resident of another municipality, but that municipality disputes its responsibility, the Administrator will notify DHHS' Augusta office (287-3654 or 1-800-442-6003). If the applicant applies in this municipality first, the Administrator will determine their eligibility and, if eligible, will grant assistance until the DHHS has concluded which municipality is responsible for providing assistance. If another municipality was responsible, the DHHS will recover the amount due from the other municipality. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4307(5), 4307(6)).

ARTICLE V – Eligibility Factors

A person will be eligible for GA if they are an “Eligible Person” as defined in section 2.2, is in need, and has complied with the eligibility requirements set forth below. (*For guidance in determining whether an applicant is an Eligible Person, contact DHHS at (800) 442-6003 (TTY: 287-6948)*).

Section 5.1—Initial Application

Initial Application. For initial applicants, need will be the sole condition of eligibility, except that all applicants, including initial applicants, are disqualified for a defined period (1) for quitting employment without just cause or for being discharged from employment for misconduct (*see Ordinance § 5.5*) or (2) who are fugitives from justice as defined in 15 M.R.S. § 201(4), (22 M.R.S. § 4301(3)). An initial applicant is a person who has never before applied for GA in any municipality in Maine. (22 M.R.S. § 4308(1)).

“Need” means that the applicant’s income (including prorated income, where applicable), property, credit, assets or other resources are less than the overall maximum level of assistance contained in Ordinance § 6.8 or the applicant’s 30-day need, whichever is less, and they do not have adequate income or other resources available to provide basic necessities.

Repeat Applicants. Persons who are not initial applicants are repeat applicants; these are persons who have previously applied for GA at some time, including persons on whose behalf a GA application was previously made at any time, provided that the applicant was not a dependent minor in the household at the time of the previous application. To be eligible for GA, repeat applicants must be in need and meet all other eligibility requirements. The eligibility of repeat applicants may also be adversely affected to the extent they have not used their income and resources to secure basic necessities.

Section 5.1A – Presumptive Eligibility

A person who is provided shelter in an emergency shelter for the homeless located in the municipality shall be presumed to be an eligible person. Presumed eligibility may not exceed 30 days within a 12-month period. After the period of presumed eligibility, full eligibility must be verified before assistance will be issued. When presumptive eligibility is determined under this section, no other municipality may be determined to be the municipality of responsibility during that 30-day period.

Section 5.1B – Recovery Residences

The Administrator will not deny GA benefits to a person for the sole reason that the person is residing in a recovery residence. Beginning July 1, 2022, housing assistance will not be provided to a person residing in a recovery residence that has not been certified in accordance with 5 M.R.S. § 20005(22), except that the person may receive housing assistance while residing in an uncertified recovery residence for one 30-day period only. The Administrator will inform the person of the requirements and time limits regarding recovery residences. A person who is ineligible for housing assistance under this subsection may remain eligible to receive GA for other basic necessities. Upon request by a person residing in a certified recovery residence, who has been determined eligible for housing assistance, housing assistance payments will be issued to the operator of the certified recovery residence instead of to a landlord.

Section 5.2—Eligibility for Categorical Assistance

Receipt of categorical assistance will not disqualify an otherwise eligible person. Benefits received from other assistance programs will be considered as income when determining need, with the exception of Food Stamps, which will not be counted as income or resources or otherwise taken into consideration when determining need. (7 U.S.C. § 2017 (b)).

In addition, fuel assistance (HEAP/ECIP) received by an applicant will not be considered as income; that is, the Administrator will always compute the heating needs of an applicant who has received HEAP or ECIP as if that applicant paid all costs associated with their fuel needs. (42 U.S.C. § 8624(f)). When an applicant has received HEAP or ECIP, GA heating energy needs will be calculated pursuant to Ordinance § 6.7, subsection (c) under “Types of Income”. For several additional exceptions please refer to the definition of “Income” in this Ordinance (see Ordinance § 2.2, page 7, subsection 4).

Applicants or recipients must apply for other program benefits within 7 days after being advised in writing to do so by the Administrator. Persons who, without just cause, make no good faith effort to obtain a potential resource will be disqualified from receiving assistance until they make a good faith effort to obtain the benefit. (22 M.R.S. § 4317).

Section 5.3—Personal Property

a) Liquid Assets.

No person owning assets easily convertible into cash, including but not limited to, bank deposits, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, retirement accounts, life insurance policies and other marketable security will be eligible for GA unless and until they use these assets to meet their basic needs, and thereby exhausts them. At the discretion of the Administrator, liquid assets need not include a reasonable minimum balance necessary to obtain free checking. Although one checking account per household may be allowed, any monies over the minimum required to obtain free checking are to be considered available liquid assets.

b) Tangible Assets.

No person owning or possessing personal property, including but not limited to: a motor vehicle (except as provided immediately below in subsection c), or a boat, trailer, recreation vehicle or other assets that are convertible into cash and are non-essential to the maintenance of the applicant’s household will be eligible for GA. Exceptions may be made when a person is making an initial application or is an unforeseeable repeat applicant as defined in Ordinance § 2.2 or when reasonable efforts to convert assets to cash at fair market value are unsuccessful. Tools of a trade, livestock, farm equipment and other equipment used for the production of income are exempt from the above category and are not considered available assets.

c) Automobile Ownership.

Ownership of one automobile per household will not make a person ineligible for assistance if such vehicle is essential for transportation to employment or for seeking employment, obtaining medical care, rehabilitation, or training facilities, or for any other reason the GA Administrator determines reasonable for the maintenance of the applicant’s household. GA recipients who own an automobile with a market value greater than \$8,000 may be required, with 7-day’s written notice, to make a good faith effort to

trade that automobile for an automobile with a market value of less than \$8,000. Any income received by the applicant by virtue of such a trade down must be used for their basic necessities. Failure to liquidate or trade down the excess value of any automobile asset can result in disqualification. (22 M.R.S. § 4317).

The Administrator will neither pay nor consider as necessary any car payment or vehicle maintenance cost, including insurance, for which the applicant is responsible. However, if the vehicle's value is \$8,000 or less and the applicant is utilizing the vehicle for an "essential" reason (see above), the Administrator may choose to not consider reasonable car payments, reasonable car insurance or reasonable associated costs of maintenance as "misspent" income. GA for travel-related needs shall be computed in accordance with Ordinance § 6.8(F)(7), (8) "Work Related/Travel Expenses."

d) Insurance.

Insurance available to an applicant on a non-contributory basis or required as a condition of employment will not be a factor in determining eligibility for GA. Life insurance with a cash surrender value may, at the discretion of the Administrator, be considered as a tangible asset.

e) Transfer of Property.

Applicants who transfer assets for less than fair market value to someone else solely for the purpose of establishing eligibility for GA will not be granted GA benefits to replace the uncompensated value of the transferred asset. Assistance will be denied within a 120-day limit up to the uncompensated value of the asset which was transferred unless the transfer of asset is fraudulently misrepresented, in which case a 120-day disqualification will be issued. There will be a presumption that the applicant transferred their assets in order to be eligible for GA whenever property is sold for less than the fair market value or when the transfer occurred within 30 days prior to applying for GA unless the applicant can demonstrate the existence of a good faith transaction.

Section 5.4—Ownership of Real Estate

a) Principal Residence.

Solely for purposes of GA, the applicant's principal residence, including any adjoining land, is considered an exempt resource, even if temporarily unoccupied because of employment, job training, education, illness, or disaster, provided the applicant demonstrates an intent to return. If the applicant owns land in excess of the minimum lot size for the zone or district in which the home is located, that land may be considered a potential resource if:

1. The applicant has received GA for the last 120 consecutive days; and
2. The applicant has the legal right to sell the land (e.g., any mortgagee will release any mortgage, any co-owners agree to the sale, zoning or other land use laws do not render the sale illegal or impracticable); and
3. The applicant has the financial capability to put the land into a marketable condition (e.g., the applicant can pay for any necessary surveys); and
4. The land is not utilized for the maintenance and/or support of the household; and
5. A knowledgeable source (e.g., a realtor) indicates that the land in question can be sold at fair market value, for an amount which will aid the applicant's financial rehabilitation; and
6. No other circumstances exist which cause any sale to be unduly burdensome or inequitable.

If conditions above are met, the Administrator may condition the receipt of future assistance on the applicant's good faith efforts to sell, or render saleable, land which could be used to provide necessary support for the applicant (e.g., the applicant owns 100 "excess" acres. Sale of 10 of the acres would provide for the necessary support; therefore, the entire 100 acres need not be sold at the present time.) Assistance shall not be denied during the time that the applicant is making a good faith effort to sell or render saleable the land in question.

Once the applicant ceases to receive assistance the obligations under this section shall also cease.

b) Other Property.

If the applicant or dependents own real property other than that occupied as the principal residence, continued GA eligibility will depend on the applicant making a reasonable effort to:

1. Dispose of the property at fair market value in order to convert the property into cash which can be applied toward meeting present need; or
2. Obtain a loan against such property which may be used to meet present need. Applicants who transfer their excess property to a third party in order to become eligible for GA will be ineligible.

If an applicant is granted assistance in the form of a mortgage payment or capital improvement payment, the municipality may claim a lien against the property. The lien shall not be enforceable until the sale of the property or upon the death of the recipient (*see also Ordinance § 6.8*). 22 M.R.S. § 4320.

Section 5.5—Work Requirement

All GA recipients are required to register for work, look for work, work to the extent of available employment, and otherwise fulfill the work requirements, unless the applicant is exempt from such requirements as provided below.

Employment; Rehabilitation. All unemployed applicants and household members who are 16 years of age or older and who are not attending a full-time primary or secondary school intended to lead to a high school diploma will be required to accept any suitable job offer and/or meet with job counselors, attend employment workshops and rehabilitative services, except as provided below (*see “Exemptions”*). Applicants must demonstrate to the Administrator that they are available for work and are actively seeking employment.

A “suitable job” means any job, which the applicant is mentally and physically able to perform. “Available for work” means that applicants must make themselves available for work during normal business hours prevailing in the area and show that no circumstance exists which would prevent them from complying with the work requirement.

Verification. Unemployed applicants or applicants employed on a part-time basis must provide verifiable documentation of their pursuit of employment at the time of each application. At a minimum, such documentation will consist of a list of the employers contacted, the date and time of the application contact, and the name of the employer representative contacted. “Pursuit of Employment” means actually submitting a written application or applying for a job in person when reasonable or submitting a written application or letter of inquiry to employers.

For the duration of any repeat applicant’s period of unemployment or partial employment, the Administrator will establish the number of employers per week to whom each non-exempt applicant shall be required to apply in order to fulfill their work search requirements. The number of weekly employer contacts required by the Administrator shall be reasonably related to the number of potential employers in the region and the number of hours per week the applicant has available for work search activities after considering all time the applicant must devote to existing employment obligations, workfare obligations, and required classroom or on-site participation in job training, educational, or rehabilitation programs. Fulfillment of these requirements will not be expected at the time of the initial application but will be a condition of eligibility for subsequent assistance.

Ineligibility. After being granted assistance at the time of initial application, applicants will be considered ineligible for further assistance for 120 days if they, without just cause:

- a) refuse to register for employment with the Maine Job Service;
- b) refuse to search diligently for employment when the search is reasonable and appropriate; recipients who unreasonably seek work at the same places repeatedly will not be considered to be performing a diligent work search and will be disqualified;
- c) refuse to accept a suitable job offer;
- d) refuse to participate in an assigned training, education or rehabilitation program that would assist the applicant in securing employment;
- e) fail to be available for work; or
- f) refuse to participate or participate in a substandard manner in the municipal work program (*see Ordinance § 5.6*).

Ineligibility Due to Job Quit or Discharge for Misconduct. No initial or repeat applicant who has quit their full-time or part-time job without just cause or who has been discharged from employment for misconduct (*see definition in Appendix I*) will be eligible to receive GA of any kind for 120-days from the date the applicant is separated from employment. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4301(8), 4316-A (1-A)).

Just Cause. Applicants will be ineligible for assistance for 120 days if they refuse to comply with the work requirements of this section without just cause. With respect to any work requirement, just cause will be considered to exist when there is reasonable and verifiable evidence that:

- a) the applicant has a physical or mental illness or disability which prevents them from working;
- b) the work assignment pays below minimum wages;
- c) the applicant was subject to sexual harassment;
- d) the applicant is physically or mentally unable to perform required job tasks, or to meet piece work standards;
- e) the applicant has no means of transportation to or from work or a training or rehabilitation program;
- f) the applicant is unable to arrange for necessary childcare or care of ill or disabled family members; or
- g) any reason found to be good cause by the Maine Department of Labor (DOL), or any other verifiable reason the Administrator considers reasonable and appropriate will be accepted as just cause. (22 M.R.S. § 4316-A(5)).

Applicant's Burden of Establishing Just Cause. If the Administrator finds that the applicant has violated a work-related rule without just cause, it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to establish the presence of just cause. (22 M.R.S. § 4316-A).

Eligibility Regained. Persons who are disqualified for 120 days because they violated a work requirement may regain their eligibility if and only when they become employed or otherwise satisfy the Administrator that they are complying with the work requirement by fulfilling the work requirement(s) the person violated.

For the purpose of regaining eligibility by becoming employed, “employment” shall mean employment by an employer as defined in 26 M.R.S. § 1043 or the performance of a service for an employer who withholds from the employee a social security tax pursuant to federal law.

The special provisions regarding the opportunity to regain eligibility after a disqualification for workfare violations are detailed in Ordinance § 5.6, under “Eligibility Regained.”

Dependents. Failure of an otherwise eligible person to comply with the work requirements shall not affect the eligibility of any member of the person's household who is not capable of working, including:

- a) a dependent minor child;
- b) an elderly, ill, or disabled person; and
- c) a person whose presence is required in order to provide care for any child under 6 years of age or for any ill or disabled member of the household. (22 M.R.S. § 4309(3)).

If one or more member(s) of a household is disqualified and assistance is requested for those remaining members of the household who are dependents, the eligibility of those dependents will be calculated by dividing the maximum level of assistance available to the entire household by the total number of household members.

Exemptions. The above work requirements do not apply to any person who is elderly, physically or mentally ill or disabled. Any person whose presence is required to care for any pre-school age child or for any ill or disabled member of the household is also exempt from these requirements.

The requirements of this section will not be imposed so as to interfere with an applicant's existing employment, ability to pursue a bona fide job offer, ability to attend an interview for possible employment, classroom participation in a primary or secondary educational program intended to lead to a high school diploma, classroom or on site participation in a training program which is either approved by the DOL or determined by the DOL to be expected to assist the applicant in securing employment, or classroom participation in a degree-granting program operated under the control of the DOL.

Section 5.6—Municipal Work Program

Each applicant and any member of the household who is capable of working may be required to perform work for the municipality, including work for a non-profit organization, as a condition of receiving assistance. (22 M.R.S. § 4316-A(2)).

As part of the municipal work program, the municipality can require recipients to participate in training, education, or rehabilitative programs that will assist the recipient in securing employment. The work requirement provisions found in Ordinance § 5.5 regarding just cause, dependents, and exemptions also apply to the municipal workfare program.

Consent. Persons assigned to the work program are required to sign a form stating that they understand the requirements of GA and the work program. Before signing the form, the Administrator will read it to the applicants or allow the applicants to read it themselves. The form will also state the number of hours the applicants must work and the hourly rate by means of which the duration of the work assignment is calculated. In addition, the consent form shall describe the consequences of failing to adequately perform part or all of the workfare or workfare-first assignment.

Subtracting Value of Workfare Performed from Client's GA Debt. Pursuant to 22 M.R.S. § 4318, individuals who received GA benefits are obligated to repay the municipality when and if they become able (see Ordinance Article VIII). However, persons performing workfare shall have the value of the workfare performed deducted from any and all GA debt including GA liens (e.g., Workers' Compensation Settlement, SSI Retroactive Payment, Capital Improvement, Home Mortgage) that might exist against their settlements, payments or other such property.

Limitations. The work requirement is subject to the following limitations. (22 M.R.S. § 4316-A(3)).

- 1) No person shall, as a condition of eligibility, be required to perform any amount of work that exceeds the value of the net GA that the person receives under municipal GA standards. Any person performing work under this subsection shall be provided

with net GA, the value of which is calculated at a rate of at least the prevailing minimum wage under state or federal law at the time the workfare was performed.

- 2) No workfare participant shall be required to work for a nonprofit organization if that work would violate the participant's basic religious beliefs.
- 3) In no case shall eligible persons performing work under this subsection replace regular municipal employees.
- 4) In no case will work performed under this subsection interfere with an eligible person's:
 - a) existing employment;
 - b) ability to follow up on a bona fide job offer;
 - c) attendance at an interview for possible employment;
 - d) classroom participation in a primary or secondary educational program intended to lead to a high school diploma; or
 - e) classroom or on-site participation in a training program which is approved by the DOL or determined by the DOL to be reasonably expected to assist the person in securing employment, or classroom participation in a degree-granting program administered by the DHHS or the DOL.
- 5) In no case may an eligible person be required to work more than 40 hours per week. An eligible person who has full or part-time employment shall be exempt from the work requirement to the extent that the work requirement in combination with their regular employment would result in the person working more than 40 hours per week.
- 6) In no case will an eligible person be required to perform work beyond their capabilities. However, when an illness or disability is claimed, an eligible person may be required as a condition of receiving assistance to present a doctor's statement detailing the extent of the disability or illness. (22 M.R.S. § 4309).

If the Administrator requires a doctor's statement to verify an applicant's illness or disability and the applicant is not currently under the care of a provider, the municipality may pay for the doctor's evaluation if the applicant has no means to pay for the exam. However, in such a case the Administrator will choose the doctor. If there is a no-cost or low-cost health care option, the municipality may elect to refer the client to such a resource. The Administrator will not require verification of medical conditions which are apparent, or which are of such short duration that a reasonable person would not ordinarily seek medical attention. (22 M.R.S. § 4316(5)).

- 7) In no case may an eligible person with an immediate need (i.e., a person in an emergency situation who has not been disqualified from receiving assistance for committing a program violation) be required to perform work under this subsection prior to receiving GA. The Administrator shall meet immediate needs upon receiving written assurance from the eligible person that they are willing to work to maintain eligibility for GA. When the recipient has no immediate need, workfare

participation may be required prior to receiving GA in accordance with the “workfare first” policy below.

“Workfare First” Policy. Pursuant to 22 M.R.S. § 4316-A(2)(D), the Administrator may, in accordance with the following guidelines, require a GA recipient to perform a workfare assignment prior to the actual issuance of the GA benefit conditionally granted.

- 1) In no circumstance will emergency GA for which an applicant is eligible be withheld pending the satisfactory performance of workfare.
- 2) All workfare participants under this policy will be provided a written decision within 24 hours after submitting an application for GA and prior to performing any workfare for the municipality associated with that request for assistance.

That written decision must include:

- a) a specific description of the amount of GA being conditionally granted to the household, and for which basic needs;
 - b) the period of eligibility for which the GA grant is being issued (in days or weeks, but not to exceed 30 days);
 - c) the rate, at a dollar-per-hour basis (but not less than the prevailing minimum wage), upon which the duration of the workfare assignment is calculated;
 - d) the actual duration of the workfare assignment that must be performed, in hours, before the GA grant will be actually issued;
 - e) the specifics of the workfare assignment(s), including the general nature of the type of work being assigned, location(s) of worksite, date(s) and time(s) of assigned workfare, workfare supervisors’ names and contact telephone numbers; and
 - f) any other pertinent information related to the workfare assignment(s) the recipient will be expected to perform.
- 3) As previously provided in this section, all workfare participants must sign a consent form that informs the participant of their workfare-related rights and responsibilities, including the consequences of failing to perform all or part of the workfare assigned without just cause.
 - 4) If a portion of the workfare-first assignment is satisfactorily performed but there has been a failure to perform the remainder of the assignment, without just cause, the Administrator shall issue a grant of GA benefits corresponding to the number of workfare hours satisfactorily performed multiplied by the hourly rate used to calculate the workfare assignment. In addition to any disqualification penalty that may apply, the remaining value of the conditionally issued GA grant shall be terminated, and notice of the partial termination, together with the reasons; therefore, will be issued to the workfare participant in accordance with Ordinance § 6.10.
 - 5) If any part of the workfare assignment is not performed because the workfare participant was temporarily unable to perform the assignment for just cause reasons, it shall be reassigned or excused at the discretion of the Administrator.

Work-Related Expenses. A participant’s expenses related to work performed under this section will be added to the amount of net GA to be provided to the person (22 M.R.S. § 4316-A(2)(E)). The municipality will provide any special clothes or equipment the recipient needs to perform their work assignment.

Disqualification. Any person who either willfully fails to perform or willfully performs below average standards the work assigned by the municipality, will be ineligible for assistance for 120 days (22 M.R.S. § 4316-A(1)). As soon as the Administrator knows that a recipient failed to fulfill the work assignment, the Administrator will notify the recipient in writing that they are disqualified for 120 days starting from the last date of authorized assistance unless the recipient can show just cause. The workfare participant has the burden of demonstrating there was just cause for any failure to perform a workfare assignment.

Eligibility Regained. Recipients who are disqualified from receiving assistance because they have violated the requirements of the municipal work program may regain their eligibility under the following conditions:

- Recipients who fail to complete the first municipal work assignment they have been given will be disqualified from receiving assistance during the next 120 days, although dependents in the household may be eligible (*see Ordinance § 5.5, "Dependents"*).
- If during the 120-day disqualification period the recipient requests an opportunity to perform the work assignment which they, without just cause failed to perform, the disqualified recipient will be given one opportunity to regain eligibility. The Administrator will give the recipient a work assignment as soon as possible.
- If a recipient under a 120-day disqualification has an emergency need and the Administrator is unable to schedule a work assignment in time to alleviate the emergency, the Administrator will provide sufficient assistance to the recipient to avert the emergency. However, the provision of emergency assistance will not bar the Administrator from subsequently enforcing the previously issued 120-day disqualification if the recipient fails to regain eligibility by satisfactorily performing the work assignment. The amount of emergency assistance granted will be considered in the computation of the total number of hours the recipient must work.
- Recipients who have asked for the opportunity to regain their eligibility during a 120-day disqualification period and who agreed to fulfill the assignment which they previously failed to perform but who, without just cause, fail to fulfill their municipal work assignment will be considered to have acted in bad faith. In such a circumstance, the Administrator will enforce the 120-day disqualification for the term of its initial duration.
- If a workfare participant regains eligibility under this section but is subsequently disqualified within the initial 120-day period of ineligibility for failing to comply with the municipal work program, that participant will be ineligible for a new 120-day period beginning with the new disqualification date but will be provided no opportunity to requalify.
- Any recipient who intentionally causes damage to property, harasses or harms other employees or who otherwise conducts themselves in a disruptive manner and is discharged by the work supervisor will not be entitled to regain eligibility by returning to the work program. Eligibility may be regained by otherwise becoming employed and meeting the definition of need.

Reports. The Administrator will itemize the assistance that has been provided to persons who work for the municipality in reports to the DHHS. (22 M.R.S. § 4316-A(2)).

Section 5.7—Use of Resources

Each applicant is responsible to make a good faith effort to utilize every available or potential resource that may reduce their need for GA (*see Ordinance § 2.2, definition of “Resources”*). Persons who refuse or fail to make a good faith effort to secure a potential resource after receiving written notice to do so are disqualified from receiving assistance until they make an effort to secure the resource. Applicants are required to prove that they have made a good faith effort to secure the resource. (22 M.R.S. § 4317).

Minors. A minor under the age of 18 who has never married and is applying independently for GA and who is pregnant or has a dependent child or children will be eligible to receive GA only if the minor is residing in the home of their parent, legal guardian or other adult relative, in which case the entire household will be evaluated for eligibility. Exceptions to this limitation on eligibility will be made when:

- 1) the minor is residing in a foster home, maternity home, or other adult-supervised supportive living arrangement; or
- 2) the minor has no living parent or the whereabouts of both parents are unknown; or
- 3) no parent will permit the minor to live in the parent’s home; or
- 4) the minor has lived apart from both parents for at least one year before the birth of any dependent child; or
- 5) the DHHS determines that the physical or emotional health or safety of the minor or the minor’s dependent child or children would be jeopardized if the minor and their child or children lived with a parent; or
- 6) the DHHS determines, in accordance with its regulation, that there is good cause to waive this limitation on eligibility. (22 M.R.S. § 4309(4)).

Any person under the age of 25 who is applying independently from their parents for GA will be informed that until they reach the age of 25, the applicant’s parents are still legally liable for their support and the municipality has the right to seek recovery from the parents of the cost of all assistance granted to such a recipient to the extent their parents are financially capable of repaying the municipality. (22 M.R.S. § 4319).

With regard to such application, the municipality may seek verification of the applicant’s need for GA by contacting their parents. If the applicant’s parents declare a willingness to provide the applicant with their basic needs directly, and there is no convincing evidence that the applicant would be jeopardized by relying on their parents for basic needs, the Administrator may find the applicant not to be in need of GA for the reason that their needs can be provided by a legally liable relative.

Mental or Physical Disability. Any applicant who has a mental or physical disability must make a good faith effort to utilize any medical or rehabilitative services which have been recommended by a physician, psychologist or other professional retraining or rehabilitation specialist when the services are available to the applicant and would not constitute a financial burden or create a physical risk to the individual.

Written Notice; Disqualification. The Administrator will give each applicant written notice whenever the applicant is required to utilize any specific potential resource(s). Any applicant who refuses to utilize potential resources, without just cause, after receiving written 7-day notice will be ineligible for further assistance until they have made a good faith effort to utilize or obtain the

resources. GA will not be withheld from the applicant pending receipt of a resource if the applicant has made, or is in the process of making, a good faith effort to obtain the resource.

Forfeiture of Benefits. Any applicant who forfeits receipt of, or causes a reduction in, benefits from another public assistance program due to fraud, misrepresentation, a knowing or intentional violation of program rules or a refusal to comply with that program's rules without just cause will be ineligible to receive GA to replace the forfeited benefits. To the extent the forfeited benefits can be considered income under GA law, the value of the forfeited benefits will be considered income that is available to the applicant for the duration of the forfeiture.

To the extent the forfeited benefits were provided in the form of a specific, regularly issued resource of a calculable value rather than in the form of income, that resource, up to its forfeited value, need not be replaced with GA for a period of 120 days from the date of the forfeiture—unless the municipality is prohibited by federal or state law from considering the forfeited resource as available with respect to local public assistance programs. (22 M.R.S. § 4317).

Section 5.8—Period of Ineligibility

No one will have their GA terminated, reduced, or suspended prior to being given written notice and an opportunity for a fair hearing. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4321-4322). Each person will be notified in writing of the reasons for their ineligibility, and any person disqualified for not complying with the ordinance will be informed in writing of the period of ineligibility.

Work Requirement. Applicants/recipients who do not comply with a work requirement are disqualified from receiving assistance for a period of 120 days (unless they regain their eligibility) (*see Ordinance* §§ 5.5, 5.6). If an applicant/recipient is provided assistance and does not comply with the work requirement, the applicant/recipient shall be disqualified for 120 days following the end of the period covered by the grant of assistance. The Administrator shall give recipients written notice that they are disqualified as soon as the Administrator has sufficient knowledge and information to render a decision of ineligibility.

Fraud. Persons who commit fraud are disqualified from receiving GA for a period of 120 days (*see Ordinance* § 6.4, “*Fraud*”). The Administrator shall give recipients written notice that they are ineligible as soon as the Administrator has sufficient knowledge and information to render a decision. If the disqualification for fraud is issued before the expiration of a grant of assistance, the period of ineligibility shall commence on the day following the end of the period covered by the grant of assistance. If fraud is discovered after the period covered by the grant of assistance has expired, the period of ineligibility will commence on the day of the written notice of ineligibility.

Section 5.9 – Unemployment Fraud

An applicant who is found ineligible for unemployment compensation benefits because of a finding of fraud by the DOL pursuant to 26 M.R.S. § 1051(1) is ineligible to receive GA to replace the forfeited unemployment compensation benefits for the duration of the forfeiture established by the DOL. 22 M.R.S. § 4317.

ARTICLE VI – Determination of Eligibility

Section 6.1—Recognition of Dignity and Rights

Any determination or investigation into an applicant's eligibility will be conducted in a manner that will not violate the applicant's privacy or personal dignity or violate their individual rights.

Section 6.2—Determination; Redetermination

The Administrator will make an individual, factual determination of eligibility each time a person applies or reapplies for GA. The Administrator will make a redetermination of eligibility at least monthly but may do so as often as necessary to administer the program efficiently and meet the needs of the applicants. Upon any application, the Administrator will determine the applicant's eligibility on the basis of a 30-day prospective analysis, but may elect to disburse that applicant's assistance periodically, e.g., weekly, throughout a 30-day period of eligibility pursuant to that initial eligibility determination.

The Administrator may redetermine a person's eligibility at any time during the period they are receiving assistance if the Administrator is notified of any change in the recipient's circumstances that may alter the amount of assistance the recipient may receive. Once a recipient has been granted assistance, the Administrator may not reduce or rescind the grant without giving prior written notice to the recipient explaining the reasons for the decision and offering the recipient an opportunity to appeal the decision to the fair hearing authority. (22 M.R.S. § 4309).

Section 6.3—Verification

Eligibility of Applicant; Duration of Eligibility. The overseer shall determine eligibility each time a person applies or reapplies for GA. The period of eligibility will not exceed one month. At the expiration of this period applicants/recipients may reapply for assistance and the person's eligibility will be redetermined.

Applicant's Responsibilities. Applicants and recipients for GA are responsible for providing to the Administrator all information necessary to determine eligibility. If further information or documentation is necessary to demonstrate eligibility, the applicant must have the first opportunity to provide the specific information or documentation required by the Administrator. When such information is unavailable, the Administrator must accept alternative available information, which is subject to verification.

Each applicant and recipient has the responsibility at the time of application and continuing thereafter, to provide complete, accurate, current information and documentation concerning his/her:

- Need
- Income
- Employment
- Use of income
- Expenses
- Assets & liabilities
- Use of available resources
- Household composition

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Initial Applicants. Persons who have not applied for assistance in this or any other municipality are considered initial applicants and must have their eligibility determined solely on the basis of need. Initial applicants are not subject to eligibility conditions placed on repeat applicants (*see below*). However, such applicants must still provide the GA Administrator with reasonably obtainable documentation adequate to verify that there is a need for assistance. In addition, initial applicants must also comply with both lump sum and relevant work rules (i.e., quit job).

Repeat Applicants. All applicants for GA who are not initial applicants are repeat applicants. The eligibility of repeat applicants must be determined on the basis of need and all other conditions of eligibility established by law and this municipal ordinance.

The Administrator will require documentation of a repeat applicant's income, use of income, assets and resources plus actual bills and receipts for rent, utilities, fuel, telephone, medical services, and other basic necessities. In addition, repeat applicants instructed to seek employment shall verify their work search results, (e.g., provide a list of the employers contacted, the date and time of the application contact, and the name of the employer representative contacted) as required by the Administrator.

Repeat applicants must provide updates to information reported on previous applications, including changes in his/her household or income that may affect his/her eligibility.

Unforeseen Repeat Applicants. Unforeseen repeat applicants are applicants who have not applied for assistance within the last twelve months and who have been regularly employed or receiving support from a public benefit or private source but who have unexpectedly become unemployed through no fault of their own or whose income and/or benefits (e.g., through an available resource) have ceased through no fault of their own. Such unforeseen repeat applicants may be considered initial applicants for purposes of verification requirements and misspent income if the Administrator finds that imposing the general verification requirements and misspent income rules imposed on repeat applicants would be unreasonable or inappropriate.

Administrator's Responsibilities. In order to determine an applicant's eligibility for GA, the Administrator first must seek information and documentation from the applicant. Once the applicant has presented the necessary information, the Administrator must determine eligibility. The Administrator will seek verification necessary to determine eligibility and may contact sources other than the applicant for verification only with the specific knowledge and consent of the applicant – except that the Administrator may examine public records without the applicant's knowledge and consent.

Appropriate sources, which an Administrator may contact, include, but are not limited to:

- DHHS, any other department or agency of the state, or non-profit organizations
- financial institutions
- creditors
- utility companies
- employers
- landlords
- physicians
- persons with whom the applicant/recipient is a cohabitant
- legally and non-legally liable relatives

Assistance will be denied or terminated if the applicant is unwilling to supply necessary information, documentation, or permission to make collateral contacts, or if the Administrator cannot determine that eligibility exists based on information supplied by the applicant or others.

Redetermination of Eligibility. The Administrator may redetermine a person's eligibility at any time during the period that person is receiving assistance if the Administrator is informed of any change in the recipient's circumstances that may affect the amount of assistance to which the recipient is entitled, or that may make the recipient ineligible, provided that once a determination of eligibility has been made for a specific time period, a reduction in assistance for that time period may not be made without prior written notice to the recipient stating the reasons for the action and an opportunity for the recipient to receive a fair hearing upon the proposed change.

Penalty for Refusing to Release Information. Any person governed by 22 M.R.S. § 4314 who refuses to provide necessary information to the Administrator after it has been requested must state in writing the reasons for the refusal within 3 days of receiving the request. Any such person who refuses to provide the information, without just cause, commits a civil violation and may be subject to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 which may be adjudged in any court of competent jurisdiction. Any person who willfully renders false information to the Administrator is guilty of a Class E crime. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4314(5), 4314(6), 4315).

Section 6.4—Fraud

It is unlawful for a person to knowingly and willfully make a false representation of a material fact to the Administrator in order to receive GA or cause someone else to receive GA. (22 M.R.S. § 4315). A person who commits fraud in an effort to receive GA benefits may be prosecuted for this offense.

False representation means any individual who knowingly and willfully:

- a) makes a false statement to the Administrator, either orally or in writing, in order to obtain assistance to which the applicant or the applicant's household is not entitled;
- b) conceals information from the Administrator in order to obtain assistance to which the applicant or applicant's household is not entitled; or
- c) uses GA benefits for a purpose other than the purpose for which they were intended.

No person may be denied assistance solely for making a false representation prior to being given an opportunity for a fair hearing.

Period of Ineligibility. When the Administrator finds that a person has knowingly and willfully misrepresented material facts for the purpose of making themselves eligible for GA, the Administrator shall notify that applicant in writing that they must reimburse the municipality for the assistance they were not entitled to receive and that they are ineligible for assistance for the longer of: (a) a period of 120 days; (b) until they reimburse the municipality for the assistance; or (c) until they enter a reasonable written agreement to reimburse the municipality. (22 M.R.S. § 4315).

For the purpose of this section, a material misrepresentation is a false statement about eligibility factors in the absence of which some or all of the assistance would not be or would not have been granted.

The notification of ineligibility issued by the Administrator shall inform the applicant of their right to appeal the Administrator's decision to the fair hearing authority (FHA) within 5 working days of receipt. The period of ineligibility shall commence on the day following the end of the period

covered by the grant of assistance fraudulently received or upon the date of notification of ineligibility, whichever is later.

Right to a Fair Hearing. Any applicant who is denied assistance for making a false representation will be afforded the opportunity to appeal the decision to the fair hearing authority (FHA) in accordance with Article VII of this Ordinance. No recipient shall have their assistance reduced or revoked during the period of eligibility before being notified and given the opportunity to appeal the decision. Any person who is dissatisfied with the decision of the FHA may appeal that decision to the Superior Court pursuant to Rule 80-B of the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure. (22 M.R.S. § 4309(3)).

Reimbursement. If a recipient does not appeal the decision or if the FHA determines that a recipient made a false representation, the recipient will be required to reimburse the municipality for any assistance received to which they were not entitled. The recipient may enter a reasonable written agreement to reimburse the municipality over a period of time.

Dependents. In no event will the ineligibility of a person under this section serve to disqualify any eligible dependent in that household. (22 M.R.S. § 4309(3)). In the event one or more members of a household are disqualified and assistance is requested for the remaining dependents, the eligibility of those dependents will be calculated by dividing the maximum level of assistance available to the entire household by the total number of household members.

Section 6.5—Period of Eligibility

The Administrator will grant assistance to all eligible persons for a period that is sufficient to meet their need but in no event may a grant of assistance cover a period in excess of one month. (22 M.R.S. § 4309). Upon receiving a completed and signed application the Administrator will determine the applicant's eligibility on the basis of a 30-day prospective analysis.

When an applicant submits an incomplete or unsigned application, due to the 24-hour decision requirement placed on the GA Administrator, the GA Administrator shall render a notice of "ineligibility" and advise the applicant that they have a right to reapply as soon as they have the necessary information and/or as soon as is practicable for the applicant.

Although eligibility is determined on a 30-day basis, for reasons of administrative efficiency, the Administrator may elect to disburse an applicant's assistance for shorter periods of time, such as weekly, throughout the 30-day period of eligibility. When the Administrator elects to disburse GA for a period of time less than 30 days, subsequent grants of assistance during that 30-day period may be issued pursuant to the initial determination of need unless the applicant's financial situation changes substantially enough to warrant a redetermination of eligibility.

Section 6.6—Determination of Need

The period of time used to calculate need will be the next 30-day period from the date of application. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(7)). The Administrator will calculate applicants' expenses according to the actual expense of the basic necessity or the maximum levels for the specific necessities allowed in Ordinance § 6.8, whichever is less. The sum of these expenses, as calculated for a prospective 30-day period, is the applicant's 30-day need. Applicants will not be considered

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eligible if their income and other resources exceed this calculation except in an emergency. (22 M.R.S. § 4308(2)) (*see Ordinance § 4.9*).

Applicants will also not be considered in need of GA if their income, property, credit, assets or other resources available to provide basic necessities for their household are greater than the applicable overall maximum level of assistance set forth in the beginning of Ordinance § 6.8. (22 M.R.S. §§ 4301(10), 4305(3-B)). The difference between the applicant's income and the overall maximum levels of assistance established by this Ordinance is the applicant's deficit.

Once an applicant's deficit has been determined, the specific maximum levels of assistance for each basic necessity shall guide Administrator's distribution of assistance for which the applicant is eligible. (*See Ordinance Appendices A-H*). The specific maximum levels of assistance for each basic necessity are intended to be reasonable and sufficient to help recipients maintain a standard of health and decency. (22 M.R.S. § 4305(3-A)).

Income for Basic Necessities. Applicants are required to use their income for basic necessities. Except for initial applicants, no *applicant* is eligible to receive assistance to replace income that was spent within the 30-day period prior to an application for assistance on goods and services that are not basic necessities. All income spent on goods and services that are not basic necessities will be considered available to the applicant and combined with the applicant's prospective 30-day income for the purposes of computing eligibility. (22 M.R.S. § 4315-A). Applicants who have sufficient income to provide their basic necessities but who use that income to purchase goods or services which are not basic necessities will not be considered eligible for assistance. Persons who exhaust their income on basic necessities and who still need assistance with other basic necessities will be eligible, provided that their income does not exceed the overall maximum level of assistance.

Use-of-Income Requirements. The Administrator may require that anyone applying for GA provide documentation of their use of income. This documentation can take the form of cancelled checks and/or receipts which demonstrate that the applicant has exhausted all household income received over the last 30-day period. Except as is deemed appropriate by the Administrator for "unforeseen" repeat applicants (*See Ordinance § 6.3*); repeat applicants may be required to verify that expenditure of income was for basic necessities. Income expended that cannot be verified will generally be considered available and in such case will be added to the 30-day prospective income.

Allowable expenditures include reasonable shelter costs (rent/mortgage); the cost of heating fuel, electricity, and food up to the ordinance maximums; telephone costs at the base rate if the household needs a telephone for medical reasons, the cost of non-elective medical services as recommended by a physician which are not otherwise covered by medical entitlement, Hospital Free Care or insurance; the reasonable cost of essential clothing and non-prescription drugs, and the costs of any other commodity or service determined essential by the Administrator.

Items not considered to be basic necessities and thus will not be allowed in the budget computation include:

- Internet services
- Cable or satellite television
- Cellular phones, except when deemed essential by the overseer
- Cigarettes/alcohol
- Gifts purchased
- for medical or work related purposes

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- Pet care costs
- Costs of trips or vacations
- Paid court fines
- Repayments of unsecured loans
- Legal fees
- Late fees
- Credit card debt

The municipality reserves the right to apply specific use-of-income requirements to any applicant, other than an initial applicant, who fails to use their income for basic necessities or fails to reasonably document their of income. (22 M.R.S. § 4315-A). Those additional requirements will be applied in the following manner:

- 1) The Administrator may require the applicant to use some or all of their income, at the time it becomes available, toward specific basic necessities. The Administrator may prioritize such required expenditures so that most or all of the applicant's income is applied to housing (i.e., rent/mortgage), energy (i.e., heating fuel, electricity), or other specified basic necessities;
- 2) The Administrator will notify applicants in writing of the specific use-of-income requirements placed on them;
- 3) If upon subsequent application it cannot be determined how the applicant's income was spent, or it is determined that some or all of the applicant's income was not spent as directed and was also not spent on basic necessities, the applicant will not be eligible to receive either regular or emergency GA to replace that income; and
- 4) If the applicant does not spend their income as directed but can show with verifiable documentation that all income was spent on basic necessities up to allowed amounts, the applicant will remain eligible to the extent of the applicant's eligibility and need.

Calculation of Income and Expenses. When determining eligibility, the Administrator will subtract the applicant's net income from the overall maximum level of assistance found at the beginning of Ordinance § 6.8. If income is greater than the overall maximum level of assistance, the applicant will not be eligible except in an emergency (*see Ordinance § 4.9*). If income is less than the overall maximum level of assistance, the applicant has a deficit.

The municipality will provide assistance in an amount up to the deficit to the extent the applicant also has an unmet need and is in need of basic necessities. The municipality will not grant assistance in excess of the maximum amounts allowed in Ordinance § 6.8 for specific basic necessities except in an emergency or when the Administrator elects to consolidate the applicant's deficit, as provided immediately below.

Consolidation of Deficit. As a general rule, and to the extent of their deficit, applicants will be eligible for assistance for any basic necessity up to, but not exceeding, the maximum amount allowed for that necessity in this ordinance or the actual 30-day cost of the necessity, whichever is less. Under certain circumstances, however, and in accordance with the following conditions, the Administrator may consolidate the applicant's deficit and apply it toward a basic necessity in an amount greater than the ordinance maximum for that necessity.

- 1) The practice of consolidating the deficit and applying it toward a basic necessity in amounts greater than the ordinance maximum shall be the exception rather than the rule;
- 2) The total GA grant cannot exceed the total deficit unless the applicant is in an emergency situation; and

- 3) The need for the application of the recipient's consolidated deficit toward a basic necessity was not created by the recipient mispending their income or resources in violation of the use-of-income requirements of this ordinance.

Section 6.7—Income

Income Standards. Applicants whose income exceeds the overall maximum level of assistance provided in Ordinance § 6.8 shall not be eligible for GA except in an emergency. Each time an applicant applies, the Administrator will conduct an individual factual inquiry into the applicant's income and expenses.

Calculation of Income. To determine whether applicants are in need, the Administrator will calculate the income they will receive during the next 30-day period commencing on the date of application and identify any assets or resources that would alleviate their need. For all applicants other than initial applicants, the Administrator will also consider as available income any income that was not spent during the previous 30-day period on basic necessities as well as any income that was spent on basic necessities in unreasonable excess of the ordinance maximums for specific basic necessities. If a household's income exceeds the amount of the household's need for basic necessities, up to the maximum levels contained in Ordinance § 6.8, applicants will not be considered in need.

Exceptions will be made in emergency situations, which may necessitate that the maximum levels be exceeded. (22 M.R.S. § 4308) (*see Ordinance § 4.9*). To calculate weekly income and expenses, the Administrator will use actual income received or actual anticipated income.

Types of Income. Income that will be considered in determining an applicant's need includes:

- a) **Earned Income.** Income in cash or in kind earned by the applicant through wages, salary, commissions, or profit, whether self-employed or as an employee, is considered earned income. If a person is self-employed, total income will be computed by subtracting reasonable and actual business expenses from gross income. When income consists of wages, the amount computed will be the income available after taxes, social security and other payroll deductions required by state, federal, and local law. Rental income and profit from produce that is sold is considered earned income. Income that is held in trust and unavailable to the applicant or the applicant's dependents will not be considered as earned income.

Note: Actual work-related expenses such as union dues, transportation to and from work, special equipment or work clothes, and childcare costs will be deducted from an applicant's income. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(7)).

- b) **Income from Other Assistance or Social Services Programs.** State/federal categorical assistance benefits, SSI payments, Social Security payments, VA benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, and payments from other government sources will be considered as income, unless expressly prohibited by federal law or regulation. Federal law prohibits Food Stamps and Fuel Assistance payments made by the Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP and EPIC) from being considered income. The value of the food stamps or fuel assistance will not be used to reduce the amount of GA the applicant is eligible to receive. Although applicants may have only a limited or reduced need for GA for heating fuel or electricity if a recently received HEAP/ECIP benefit has

sufficiently credited their account or otherwise prevented the fuel-related costs for the prospective 30-day period.

The Administrator's obligation is to always compute the heating needs of an applicant who has received HEAP or ECIP as if that applicant paid for their total fuel costs. Accordingly, in such cases, the Administrator will budget for the household's heating energy needs according to actual usage, up to the ordinance maximums, but the Administrator may, with written notice to the applicant, hold in reserve the heating energy portion of the applicant's deficit until such a time during the period of eligibility that the applicant has a demonstrable need for the disbursement of heating energy assistance; that is, the applicant's fuel tank can accept a minimum fuel delivery or the applicant no longer has a positive credit balance with their utility company. The municipality is not obligated to divert any recipient's heating energy allowance toward non-heating purposes solely on the basis of the recipient's receipt of HEAP/ECIP.

Other programs whose income cannot be counted for purposes of GA eligibility include:

- Family Development Accounts (22 M.R.S. § 3762)
 - Americorp VISTA program benefits (42 U.S.C. § 5044(f))
 - Property tax rebates issued under the Maine Property Tax Fairness Credit program, only so long as the money is spent on basic necessities. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(7))
- c) **Court-Ordered Support Payments.** Alimony and child support payments will be considered income only if actually received by the applicant. The Administrator will refer cases in which support payments were not actually received to the Maine DHHS Child Support Enforcement Unit. In order to be eligible for future GA benefits, applicants referred to DHHS for support enforcement assistance shall be required to follow-through with such services. Because child support payments are considered a resource, applicants must make a good faith effort to secure such payments.
- d) **Income from Other Sources.** Payments from pensions and trust funds will be considered income. Payments from boarders or lodgers will be considered income as will cash or in-kind contributions provided to the household from any other source, including relatives. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(7)).
- e) **Earnings of a Son or Daughter.** Earned income received by sons and daughters below the age of 18 who are full-time students and who are not working full-time will not be considered income. The unearned income of a minor in the household will be considered available to the household.
- f) **Income from Household Members.** Income from household members will be considered available to the applicant, whether or not the household member is legally obligated for the support of the applicant, if the household members pool or share their income and expenses as a family or intermingle their funds so as to provide support to one another.
- g) **The Pooling or Non-Pooling of Income.** When two or more individuals share the same dwelling unit but not all members of the household are applying for GA, the Administrator shall make a finding under a rebuttable presumption that the entire household is pooling income. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(12-A)).

One or more applicants for assistance can successfully rebut the presumption that all household income is being pooled by providing the Administrator with verifiable documentation affirmatively demonstrating a pattern of non-pooling during the duration of the shared living arrangement. Such documentation would include evidence of the entire household's expenses, bank statements, cancelled checks, receipts, landlord statements or

other vendor accounts clearly supporting a claim that the applicant has been and is presently solely and entirely responsible for their pro-rata share of household costs.

If the applicant is unable to successfully rebut the municipality's presumption that all household income is being pooled, eligibility of the entire household will be determined based on total household income. If the applicant successfully rebuts the municipality's presumption that all household income is being pooled, the applicant's eligibility will be determined on the basis of their income and their pro-rata share of actual household expenses.

- h) Lump Sum Income.** A lump sum payment received by any GA applicant or recipient prior or subsequent to the date of application for GA will be considered as income available to the household. However, verified required payments (i.e., any third-party payment which is required as a condition of receiving the lump sum payment, or any payments of bills earmarked for the purpose for which the lump sum payment was made) and any amount of the lump sum payment which the applicant can document was spent on basic necessities, as described below, will not be considered available income.

Where a household receives a lump sum payment at any time prior or subsequent to the date of application for GA, the Administrator will assess the need for prorating an applicant's eligibility for GA according to the following criteria. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(7), (8-A)):

- 1) identify the date the lump sum payment was received;
- 2) subtract from the lump sum payment all required payments;
- 3) subtract from the lump sum any amount the applicant can demonstrate was spent on basic necessities, including all basic necessities as defined by the GA program such as: reasonable payment of funeral or burial expenses for a family member; any reasonable travel costs related to the illness or death of a family member; repair or replacement of essentials lost due to fire, flood or other natural disaster; repair or purchase of a motor vehicle essential for employment, education, training or other day-to-day living necessities. Repayments of loans or credit, the proceeds of which can be verified as having been spent on basic necessities; and payment of bills earmarked for the purpose for which the lump sum is paid must also be subtracted. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(7), (8-A));
- 4) add to the remainder all income received by the household between the date of receipt of the lump sum payment and the date of application for GA; and
- 5) divide the sum created in subsection (4) by the verified actual monthly amounts for all of the household's basic necessities. 22 M.R.S. § 4305(3-B).

This dividend represents the period of proration determined by the Administrator to commence on the date of receipt of the lump sum payment. The prorated sum for each month must be considered available to the household for 12 months from the date of application or during the period of proration, whichever is less.

The household of an initial applicant that is otherwise eligible for emergency assistance may not be denied emergency assistance to meet an immediate need solely on the basis of the proration of a lump sum payment. (22 M.R.S. § 4308).

Section 6.8 Basic Necessities; Maximum Levels of Assistance

Overall Maximum Levels of Assistance. Notwithstanding any of the maximum levels of assistance for specific basic necessities listed in Ordinance Appendices B-H, an applicant's eligibility for GA will be first determined by subtracting their income from the overall maximum level of assistance designated in Appendix A for the applicable household size. (22 M.R.S. § 4305 (3-B)). The difference yielded by this calculation shall be the applicant's deficit.

Applicants will be eligible for GA up to the calculated deficit to the extent the applicant is unable to otherwise provide the basic necessities essential to maintain themselves or their families. Applicants with no deficit shall be found ineligible for GA unless they are in an emergency, in which case eligibility for emergency GA will be determined according to Ordinance § 4.9.

Maximum Levels of Assistance for Specific Basic Necessities. The municipality will grant assistance to eligible applicants for basic necessities according to the maximum levels for specific types of assistance set forth below. The Administrator, in consultation with the applicant, may apply the amount of the applicant's deficit toward assistance with any one or combination of necessities not to exceed the total deficit. These maximum levels will be strictly adhered to unless the Administrator determines that there are exceptional circumstances and an emergency is shown to exist, in which case these absolute levels will be waived in order to meet immediate needs.

In all cases either the actual expenses the applicant incurs for basic necessities or the maximum amount allowed in each category, whichever is less, will be used in determining need.

In roommate situations, the applicant's need for common living expenses for rent, fuel, electricity, etc., will be presumed to be reduced by an amount equal to the other household members' proportionate fair share of the common living expenses. No applicant will be allowed to claim a need for any expense which has been or will be paid by another person. In addition, as a general rule the municipality will not provide a benefit toward a basic need by paying a bill that is issued to a person not living with the applicant's household or that has otherwise been incurred by a person who has not been found eligible to receive assistance.

Temporary exceptions to this general rule may be made by the Administrator in the following circumstances: (1) a recent, unplanned separation has occurred in the household resulting in the sustained or permanent absence of a former household member in whose name the bill was customarily issued; (2) the applicant and members of the applicant's household were or will be the sole recipients of the commodities or services covered by any bill to be paid or partially paid with GA; and (3) the applicant will make a good faith effort to direct the vendor to issue future bills in the name of the applicant or other responsible person residing in the household.

- (A) **Food.** The Administrator will provide food assistance to eligible persons up to the allowed maximum amounts designated by the U.S.D.A. Thrifty Food Plan for the appropriate household size.

For this purpose, the municipality hereby incorporates by reference the U.S.D.A. Thrifty Food Plan, as distributed by the Maine DHHS on or about October of each year. See Ordinance Appendix B for the current year's food maximums.

In determining need for food, the Administrator will not consider the value of the food stamps an applicant receives as income. (22 M.R.S. § 4301.7(A); 7 U.S.C. § 2017(b)). The municipality will authorize vouchers to be used solely for approved food products.

The Administrator will exceed the maximums when necessary for households having members with special dietary needs. The Administrator may require a doctor's statement verifying there is a special dietary need requiring an expenditure for food that is greater than the ordinance maximums.

- (B) **Housing.** The Administrator will provide assistance with rent or mortgage payments that are reasonable and/or within the allowed maximum levels. See Ordinance Appendix C for the current year's housing maximums. It is the applicant's responsibility to find suitable housing, although the Administrator may help the applicant find housing when appropriate. The Administrator will inform the applicant of the allowed housing maximums to assist the applicant in their search for housing. The allowed maximum for any applicant will be the categorical housing maximum representing the minimum dwelling unit space necessary to adequately shelter the applicant household. Applicants requesting assistance for housing that contains more bedrooms than are necessary for the number of household members will be provided assistance according to the maximum level for the number of rooms actually needed.

Temporary Lodging. The municipality cannot exceed maximum levels of assistance for an applicant household for more than 30 days in a 12-month period when assistance is granted for housing in a hotel, motel, inn or other lodging place as defined in 22 M.R.S. § 2491(7-F).

Large Recovery Residences. The maximum amount of housing assistance provided to or on behalf of a person residing in a recovery residence, as described in 22 M.R.S. § 4309(6), with occupancy of 26 or more beds, is equal to 70% of the maximum levels of housing assistance available for a person residing in a recovery residence with occupancy of 25 or fewer beds. (22 M.R.S. § 4305(3-E)).

Rental Payments to Relatives. The municipality may elect to not issue any rental payment to an applicant's relatives unless the rental relationship has existed for at least three months and the applicant's relative(s) rely on the rental payment for their basic needs. For the purpose of this section, a "relative" is defined as the applicant's parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, siblings, parent's siblings, or any of those relative's children. (22 M.R.S. § 4319(2)).

Rental Payments to Non-Relatives. When applicants are living in private homes with the owner or sharing dwelling units with people who are not pooling income or who are not legally liable relatives, the amount allowed as the applicant's shelter expense will be the applicant's pro rata share of the actual, total shelter cost, up to the ordinance maximum. (22 M.R.S. § 4301(6)).

Any housing assistance issued to a recipient in such a circumstance will be issued, whenever reasonably possible, to the landlord or property owner with the most superior interest in the property; i.e., to a landlord before a tenant, or to a mortgagee before a mortgagor.

When the municipality issues in aggregate more than \$600 in rental payments to any landlord in any calendar year, a 1099 form declaring the total amount of rental payments issued during the

calendar year will be forwarded to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) pursuant to IRS regulation (see § 6041(a) of Internal Revenue Code).

Any landlord wishing to regularly receive rental payments from the municipality on behalf of applicants renting rooms from the landlord's own residence must, at a minimum, make a good faith effort to obtain a lodging license from the DHHS Division of Health Engineering, pursuant to 10-144A CMR, Chapter 201, as a condition of that landlord receiving future GA payments on behalf of their tenants.

Mortgage Payments. In the case of a request for assistance with a mortgage payment, the Administrator will make an individual factual determination of whether the applicant has an immediate need for such aid. In making this determination, the Administrator will consider the extent and liquidity of the applicant's proprietary interest in the housing. Factors to consider in making this determination include:

- (1) the marketability of the shelter's equity;
- (2) the amount of equity;
- (3) the availability of the equity interest in the shelter to provide the applicant an opportunity to secure a short-term loan in order to meet immediate needs;
- (4) the extent to which liquidation may aid the applicant's financial rehabilitation;
- (5) a comparison between the amount of mortgage obligations and the anticipated rental charges the applicant would be responsible for if they were to be dislocated to rental housing;
- (6) the imminence of the applicant's dislocation from owned housing because of their inability to meet the mortgage payments;
- (7) the likelihood that the provision of housing assistance will prevent such dislocation; and
- (8) the applicant's age, health, and social situation.

These factors shall be considered when determining whether the equity in the shelter is an available asset which may be substituted for the assistance the municipality would otherwise be required to provide.

The Administrator shall consider issuing a benefit in response to the applicant's request for mortgage assistance to the extent the applicant is otherwise eligible for GA if after review of the criteria above, the Administrator determines that:

- (1) the monthly mortgage obligation is in accordance with the maximum levels of assistance available for housing appropriate to the applicant's household size;
- (2) there is no capacity in the accumulated equity in the property, when considered in the context of the applicant's borrowing capacity with the mortgagee or the general lending community, to suspend the mortgage obligation temporarily or re-amortize the mortgage in such a way as to suspend or reduce the mortgage obligation; and
- (3) the failure to provide a mortgage payment in a timely manner could jeopardize the applicant's continued right of possession of the property.

If a mortgage payment is necessary, the Administrator will pay the actual amount due, up to the amount allowed according to the maximum levels listed below. After an initial application, assistance with such payments will be given only after the applicant has made all reasonable efforts to borrow against the equity of their home. If there is not sufficient equity in the home with which

to secure a loan, and if the monthly mortgage payments are not realistically in line with the rental rates for similar housing in the area that could meet the applicant's needs, the Administrator will inform the applicant that they are responsible for finding alternative housing within their ability to pay and will be obligated to make all reasonable efforts to secure such housing.

Liens. The municipality may place a lien on the property in order to recover its costs of granting assistance with mortgage payments. In addition, a municipality may claim a lien against the owner of real estate for the amount of money spent by it to make capital improvements to the real estate. (22 M.R.S. § 4320). No lien may be enforced against a recipient except upon their death or the transfer of the property. Further, no lien may be enforced against a person who is currently receiving any form of public assistance, or who would again become eligible for GA if the lien were enforced.

If the municipality determines that it is appropriate to place a lien on a person's property to recover its costs of providing GA for a mortgage payment or capital improvement it must file a notice of the lien with the county registry of deeds where the property is located within 30 days of making the mortgage payment. That filing shall secure the municipality's or the state's interest in an amount equal to the sum of that mortgage or capital improvement payment and all subsequent mortgage or capital improvement payments made on behalf of the same eligible person, plus interest and costs.

Not less than 10 days prior to filing the lien in the registry, the municipal officers must send notice to the owner of the real estate, the GA recipient, and any record holder of the mortgage by certified mail, return receipt requested, that a lien on the property is going to be filed with the registry. This notice must clearly inform the recipient of the limitations upon enforcement plus the name, title, address and telephone number of the person who granted the assistance. The municipal officers must also give written notice to the recipient each time the amount secured by the lien is increased because of an additional mortgage payment. This notice must include the same information that appeared on the original intent-to-file notice sent to the recipient.

The municipality may charge interest on the amount of money secured by the lien. The municipal officers will establish the interest rate not to exceed the maximum rate of interest allowed by the State Treasurer to be charged against delinquent taxes. The interest will accrue from the date the lien is filed.

Property Taxes. In the event an applicant requests assistance with their property taxes, the Administrator will inform the applicant that there are two procedures on the local level to request that relief: the poverty abatement process (36 M.R.S. § 841(2)) and GA. If the applicant chooses to seek property tax assistance through GA, or if the applicant is denied a poverty tax abatement, the Administrator may consider using GA to meet this need only if:

- a) the property tax in question is for the applicant's place of residence;
- b) there is a tax lien on the property which is due to mature within 60 days of the date of application;
- c) as a matter of municipal policy or practice, or on the basis of information obtained from the applicant's mortgagee, if any, it is reasonably certain that a tax lien foreclosure will result in subsequent eviction from the residential property; and
- d) the applicant, with sufficient notice, applies for property tax relief through the Maine Property Tax Fairness Credit program, when available.

Housing Maximums. The maximum levels of housing assistance contained in this ordinance have been derived either from a locally accomplished fair market rental survey or the fair market rental values developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). If the maximum levels of housing are derived from the HUD values made effective as of every October 1, and adjusted to disregard the current and averaged utility allowances as developed by the Maine State Housing Authority, those levels are hereby incorporated by reference. See Ordinance Appendix C for the current year's housing maximums.

If and when the maximum levels of housing assistance in this Ordinance are derived from a locally developed fair market rental survey, a record of that survey will be submitted to the DHHS, General Assistance Unit, and the maximum levels of housing assistance will be incorporated into this Ordinance pursuant to the ordinance adoption and amendment procedures found at 22 M.R.S. § 4305.

Note. The maximum amount of housing assistance provided to or on behalf of a person residing in a recovery residence, as described in 22 M.R.S. § 4309(6), with occupancy of 26 or more beds, is equal to 70% of the maximum levels of housing assistance available for a person residing in a recovery residence with occupancy of 25 or fewer beds. (22 M.R.S. § 4305(3-E)).

- (C) **Utilities.** Expenses for lights, cooking, and hot water will be budgeted separately if they are not included in the rent. Applicants are responsible for making arrangements with the utility company regarding service, including entering into a special payment arrangement if necessary.

Assistance will be granted to eligible applicants on the basis of their most recent bill. The municipality is not obligated to pay back bills or utility security deposits. Exceptions may be made in emergency situations pursuant to section 4.9.

Disconnection of utility service will not be considered an emergency in all cases. The Administrator will make an individual, factual analysis to determine if the termination of utility service constitutes an emergency. The Administrator will consider the household composition, the time of year, the age and health of the household members, and other appropriate factors in reaching a decision. Applicants who had sufficient income, money, assets or other resources to pay their utility bill when it was received, but who spent all or part of their income on items which were not basic necessities, will not be eligible to receive GA to replace those funds.

Applicants have the burden of providing evidence of their income and use of income for the applicable time period (22 M.R.S. § 4308(2)) (*see Ordinance §§ 4.9; 6.3*). The Administrator will notify applicants in writing that they must give the Administrator prompt notice if their utility service is to be terminated or if their fuel supply is low. It is the applicant's responsibility to attempt to make arrangements with the utility company to maintain their service and to notify the Administrator if assistance is needed with a utility bill prior to service being terminated.

Electricity Maximums for Households Without Electric Hot Water. See Ordinance Appendix D for the current year's electricity maximums.

Electricity Maximums for Households that Use Electrically Heated Hot Water. See Ordinance Appendix D for the current year's electricity maximums.

Non-Electric Utilities. The allowed amount for water and sewer utility service will be budgeted at a 30-day reasonable usage rate.

- (D) **Fuel.** Expenses for home heating will be budgeted according to the actual need for fuel during the heating season (September through May) provided such expenses are reasonable, and at other times during the year when the Administrator determines the request for fuel assistance is reasonable and appropriate.

Assistance will be granted to eligible applicants on the basis of their most recent bill. The municipality is not responsible for back bills except in an emergency as provided in Ordinance § 4.9. Applicants are responsible for monitoring their fuel supply and requesting assistance prior to depleting their fuel supply. When applicants who have been informed of this responsibility run out of fuel nonetheless, and can show no just cause for failing to give the Administrator timely notice of their need for fuel, the Administrator shall find that the emergency was not beyond the applicants' control, and process the emergency request accordingly, pursuant to Ordinance § 4.9. See Ordinance Appendix E for the current year's fuel maximums.

- (E) **Personal Care and Household Supplies.** Expenses for ordinary personal and household supplies will be budgeted and allowed according to the applicant's actual need for these items. Personal and household supplies include: hand soap, toothpaste, shampoo, shaving cream, deodorant, dish detergent, laundry supplies and costs, household cleaning supplies, razors, paper products such as toilet paper, tissues, paper towels, garbage/trash bags light bulbs and supplies for children under 5 years of age. See Ordinance Appendix F for the current year's personal care and household supplies maximums.

- (F) **Other Basic Necessities.** Expenses falling under this section will be granted when they are deemed essential to an applicant's or recipient's health and safety by the Administrator and, in some cases, upon verification by a physician. Assistance will be granted only when these necessities cannot be obtained through the utilization of available resources.

- 1) **Clothing.** The municipality may assist a household with the purchase of adequate clothing. Before assistance will be granted for clothing, the GA Administrator must be satisfied that the applicant has utilized all available resources to secure the necessary clothing. In some circumstances, clothing will be a postponable item. Exceptions to this would be, for example, if fire, flood or unusually cold weather makes extra clothing an immediate necessity, special clothing is necessary for the applicant's employment, or a household member is without adequate clothing.
- 2) **Medical.** The municipality will pay for essential medical expenses, other than hospital bills (*see below*), provided that the municipality is notified and approves the expenses and services prior to their being made or delivered. Medical expenses include prescriptions, devices, treatments, or services that are determined to be 'medically necessary' by a licensed physician. The municipality will grant assistance for medical services only when assistance cannot be obtained from any other source and the applicant would not be able to receive necessary medical care without the municipality's assistance. The applicant is required to utilize any resource, including any federal or state

program, that will diminish their need to seek GA for medical expenses. The municipality will grant assistance for non-emergency medical services only if a physician verifies that the services are essential. Provided there is no cost to the applicant, the Administrator may require a second medical opinion from a physician designated by the municipality to verify the necessity of the services.

Generally, the municipality will issue GA at the established Medicaid rates for all medical services, prescriptions, or other medical commodities. Before authorizing GA for any medical expenses, the Administrator will inform the pharmacy or medical service provider of the municipality's intention to pay for the medical service at the Medicaid rate and ask to be billed accordingly.

Ordinary medical supplies/non-prescription drugs will be budgeted at the actual amount when the applicant can demonstrate a need for such items. Allowable supplies include bandages, aspirin, cough syrup, and other generic brand, non-prescription medicines. In addition, the basic monthly rate for telephone service will be budgeted when a telephone is essential to the health and safety of the household. In order for telephone service to be considered an allowable expense the applicant must provide a written statement from a physician certifying that the telephone is essential.

- 3) **Hospital Bills.** In the event of an emergency admission to the hospital, the hospital must notify the Administrator within 5 business days of the admission. Notification must be by telephone, confirmed by certified mail, or by certified mail only. If a hospital fails to give timely notice to the Administrator, the municipality will have no obligation to pay the bill.

Any person who cannot pay their hospital bill must apply to the hospital for consideration under the Hospital's Free Care Program as provided in Title 22 M.R.S. § 1716. Anyone who is not eligible for the hospital's free care program may apply for GA. Applicants must apply for assistance within 30 days of being discharged from the hospital and provide a notice from the hospital certifying that they are not eligible for the hospital's free care program.

Before the Administrator will consider whether to allow a hospital bill as a necessary expense, the applicant must enter into a reasonable payment arrangement with the hospital. The payment arrangement will be based upon the Medicaid rate. In determining an applicant's eligibility, the municipality will budget the monthly payment to the hospital the applicant has agreed to pay. The applicant's need for assistance with a hospital bill will be considered each time they apply by including the amount of the bill in the applicant's monthly budget, but the recipient will be responsible for making any necessary payments to the hospital pursuant to the use-of-income requirements found at Ordinance § 6.6.

- 4) **Dental.** The municipality will pay for medically necessary dental services only. As is the case with medical services generally, the municipality will issue GA for dental services at the established Medicaid rates for those services, and before authorizing the GA benefit for dental services, the Administrator will inform the dentist or dental surgeon of the municipality's intention to pay at the Medicaid rate. If full mouth extractions are necessary, the municipality will pay for dentures provided the applicant has no other resources to pay for the dentures. The applicant will be referred to a dental clinic in the area whenever possible. The Administrator will expect the applicant to bear a reasonable

part of the cost for dental services, including extractions and dentures, taking into account the applicant's ability to pay.

- 5) **Eye Care.** In order to be eligible to receive GA for eyeglasses, an applicant must have their medical need certified by a person licensed to practice optometry. The Administrator will provide assistance for eyeglasses to eligible persons only after the applicant has exhausted all other available resources and generally only at the Medicaid rate.
- 6) **Telephone Charge.** A payment for basic telephone will only be allowed if a telephone is necessary for medical reasons as verified by a physician. At the discretion of the GA Administrator, minimum/basic telephone services may be allowed for households with children, for households where job search or work-related reasons exist and/or for any other reasons the Administrator deems necessary.
- 7) **Work-Related Expenses.** In determining need, reasonable and actual work-related expenses will be deducted from earned income. These expenses include childcare costs, work clothes, supplies and transportation at the actual costs not to exceed the ordinance maximum. See Ordinance Appendix G for the current maximum mileage allotment. The applicant is required to provide documentation substantiating the costs and that the expenses were necessary.
- 8) **Travel Expenses.** In determining need, necessary travel which is not work-related will be budgeted if the applicant can satisfy the Administrator that the prospective need for travel is necessary. For applicants in rural areas, weekly transportation to a supermarket will be considered, as will any medically necessary travel. See Ordinance Appendix G for the current rate at which such necessary travel will be budgeted. This rate shall be construed to subsidize all costs associated with automobile ownership and operation, including gas/oil, tires, maintenance, insurance, financing, licensing/registration, excise tax, etc.
- 9) **Burials, Cremations.** Under the circumstances and in accordance with the procedures and limitations described below (*see Ordinance § 6.9*), the municipality recognizes its responsibility to pay for the burial or cremation of eligible persons. See Ordinance Appendix H for the current maximums.
- 10) **Capital Improvements.** The costs associated with capital improvements/repairs (e.g., heating/water/septic system repair) will generally not be budgeted as a basic necessity. Exceptions can be made only when the capital improvement/repair has been pre-approved by the Administrator as a necessary expense and the monthly cost of the capital improvement/repair has been reduced as far as reasonably possible; for example, by means of the applicant entering into an installment payment arrangement with the contractor. The Administrator may grant GA for capital improvements when:
 - 1) the failure to do so would place the applicant(s) in emergency circumstances;
 - 2) there are no other resources available to effect the capital repair; and
 - 3) there is no more cost-effective alternative available to the applicant or municipality to alleviate an emergency situation.

In some cases, the entire immediate cost of the capital improvement can be mitigated by the applicant entering into an installment payment arrangement with a contractor. The municipality reserves the right to place a lien on any property pursuant to 22 M.R.S. § 4320 when GA has been used to effect a capital improvement. The lien process shall be accomplished in the same manner as for mortgage payments, as described in subsection (B) "Liens", above.

Section 6.9—Burials; Cremations

Funeral Director Must Give Timely Notice. In order for the municipality to be liable for a burial or cremation expense, the funeral director must notify the Administrator prior to the burial or cremation or by the end of three business days following the funeral director's receipt of the body, whichever is earlier. (22 M.R.S. § 4313(2)). This contact by the funeral director shall begin the process of developing an application for burial/cremation assistance on behalf of the deceased. It is the funeral director's responsibility to make a good-faith effort to determine if the family or any other persons are going to pay all or part of the burial expenses. If family members or others are unable to pay the expenses, and the funeral director wants the municipality to pay all or part of the expenses, the funeral director must make timely contact to the Administrator. In addition, the funeral director may refer legally liable relatives to the Administrator so that a timely determination of financial capacity may be accomplished.

Application for Assistance Shall be Calculated on Behalf of the Deceased. For the purposes of determining residency, calculating eligibility and issuing GA for burial or cremation purposes, an application for assistance shall be completed by the Administrator on behalf of the deceased.

With regard to residency, the municipality of responsibility for burial expenses shall be the municipality in which the eligible deceased person was a resident at the time of death as residency is determined under Ordinance § 4.10.

Although legally liable relatives may be asked to provide information regarding their income, assets, and basic living expenses, that information will not be construed as an application for GA in as much as living persons are not eligible for burial assistance. To clarify this point of law, although legally liable relatives have a financial responsibility to pay for the burial or cremation of their relatives, that financial responsibility only exists to the extent the legally liable relatives have a financial capacity to do so. Therefore, legally liable relatives who are themselves eligible for GA, have no legal obligation to pay for the burial or cremation of their relatives. For these reasons, all GA issued for burial or cremation purposes shall be issued on behalf of, and in the name of, the deceased.

The Financial Responsibility of Certain Family Members. Grandparents, parents, children and grandchildren of the deceased whether or not living in or owning property in Maine, and the spouse or registered domestic partner of the deceased, are financially responsible for the burial or cremation of the deceased to the extent those relatives, individually or as a group, have a financial capacity to pay for the burial or cremation either in lump sum or by means of a budgeted payment arrangement with the funeral home. Accordingly, at the request of the Administrator, all legally liable relatives must provide the Administrator with any reasonably requested information regarding their income, assets, and basic living expenses. The Administrator may also seek information from financial institutions holding assets of the deceased. Maine law requires a financial institution to disclose the amount deposited in the corporation or association when the municipality or its agents are acting in accordance with section 4313(2) and provide a written request and a notarized affidavit signed by the Administrator of the municipality or its agents stating that the named depositor is deceased.

Consideration of the Financial Responsibility of Family Members. Generally, when the Administrator can make a finding that one or more of the deceased's legally liable relatives have an obvious and demonstrable financial capacity to pay for the burial or cremation, by lump sum

payment or by means of a reasonable payment arrangement, the municipality will not grant the requested burial or cremation assistance. When the Administrator is unable to make such a finding, the following proration of familial responsibility will be implemented.

Proration of Familial Responsibility. A proration of familial financial responsibility will be used when no legally liable relative possesses an obvious and demonstrable capacity to pay for the burial or cremation, but one or more of the financially liable relatives is found to have a financial capacity to make a partial financial contribution, or the Administrator is unable to determine the financial capacity of one or more of said relatives.

Under these circumstances, each legally liable relative is considered to be responsible for their pro rata share of the total municipal contribution that would exist if no legally liable relatives had a financial capacity to contribute. Furthermore, and as long as all other eligibility factors have been satisfied, the municipality will provide as a burial or cremation benefit the aggregate of all pro rata shares less the share of any legally liable relative who refuses to cooperate with the Administrator by providing information or documentation reasonably necessary to determine that relative's financial capacity, and less any share or part of a share attributable to a legally liable relative who can financially contribute or partially contribute toward the burial or cremation to the extent of that relative's share.

Eight Days to Determine Eligibility. The Administrator may take up to 8 days from the date of an application for burial/cremation assistance to issue a written decision regarding the amount of the municipal contribution toward the burial or cremation. The 8-day eligibility determination period from the date of application shall be used as necessary to make third-party collateral contacts, verify the listing of legally liable family members and determine their respective financial capacities to contribute to the burial or cremation, contact the personal representative of the deceased's estate, if any, and other related administrative tasks. The Administrator shall not use this 8-day period allowed by law to unreasonably delay the municipality's decision.

The Municipal Obligation to Pay When Legally Liable Relatives or Others Can Contribute. The figures provided in this section are the maximum benefits provided by the municipality when no contributions toward the burial or cremation are available from any other source. To the extent any legally liable relatives of the deceased have a financial capacity to pay for the burial or cremation, that financial capacity shall be deducted from the maximum burial costs allowed by this section. In addition, any other benefits or resources that are available, such as Social Security burial benefits, veterans' burial benefits, or contributions from other persons, will be deducted from the maximum amount the municipality will pay, except there will be no deduction from the municipal benefit level with respect to any contribution provided for the purpose of publishing an obituary notice up to an aggregate contribution limit for this purpose of \$75 when a paid receipt demonstrating the purchase of an obituary notice is provided to the Administrator.

Burial Expenses. The Administrator will respect the wishes of family members concerning whether the deceased is interred by means of burial or cremated. See Ordinance Appendix H for the maximum levels of burial assistance.

Cremation Expenses. In the absence of any objection by any family members of the deceased, or when neither the Administrator nor the funeral director can locate any family members, the Administrator may issue GA for cremation services. See Ordinance Appendix H for the maximum assistance levels for cremations.

Section 6.10 Notice of Decision

Written Decision. Each time a person applies, the Administrator will provide a written decision to the applicant after making a determination of eligibility. The decision will be given to the applicant within 24 hours after a completed and signed application is received (22 M.R.S. § 4305(3)) (*see Ordinance § 4.6*).

In order to comply with the statutory requirement to issue a decision within 24 hours, if an applicant submits an incomplete or unsigned application, the Administrator may decide to issue a notice of “ineligibility” and provide the applicant with another application to submit as soon as is practicable for the applicant.

The Administrator must explain the applicant’s right to a fair hearing in the Administrator’s written notice of decision.

Contents of Decision. After an application has been completed, applicants will be given written notice of any decision concerning their eligibility for assistance. In addition to the items listed in Ordinance § 4.6, the notice of decision will include a statement that:

- a) the applicant has the right to a fair hearing and how to request a fair hearing, and;
- b) the applicant has the right to contact the DHHS if they believe the municipality has violated the law. The decision will include contact information for the appropriate DHHS office.

Disbursement of GA. Except when the Administrator determines it is impractical, all GA will be provided as a voucher or purchase order payable to a vendor or through direct municipal payment to a provider of goods or services. GA will not be issued in the form of a cash payment to an applicant unless there is no alternative to the cash payment, in which case the Administrator shall document the circumstances requiring GA to be issued in the form of cash. (22 M.R.S. § 4305(6)).

ARTICLE VII – The Fair Hearing

Section 7.1—Right to a Fair Hearing

Within 5 working days of receipt of a written notice of denial, reduction or termination of assistance, or within 10 working days after any other act or failure to act, the applicant or their authorized representative has the right to request a fair hearing. (22 M.R.S. § 4322). The right to review a decision of the Administrator is a basic right of the applicant to a full evidentiary hearing and is not limited solely to a review of the decision.

Section 7.2—Method of Obtaining a Fair Hearing

Upon receiving notification of the decision of the Administrator, all claimants will be informed of how to request a fair hearing. All complaints that are not clear requests for a fair hearing will be answered by a personal interview or in writing by the Administrator. If the client is satisfied with the adjustment or explanation, the Administrator will make an entry in the case record and file any correspondence involved.

Written Request. To obtain a fair hearing, the claimant, or their authorized representative, must make a written request within 5 working days of receipt of the Administrator's decision to grant, deny, reduce or terminate assistance, or within 10 working days after any other act or failure to act. The Administrator will make a form available to request a fair hearing and will assist the claimant in completing it if necessary. On the printed form, the claimant will give the following information:

- a) the decision on which review is sought;
- b) the reason(s) the claimant is dissatisfied and why the claimant believes they are eligible to receive assistance; and
- c) the relief sought by the claimant.

The Administrator may not deny or dismiss a request for a hearing unless it has been withdrawn (in writing) by the claimant.

Scheduling the Fair Hearing. Upon receipt of the completed written request, the FHA must meet and hold the hearing within 5 working days. The Administrator will notify the claimant in writing when and where the hearing will be held. (22 M.R.S. § 4322). In addition to the date, time and place of the hearing, the notice of fair hearing shall include, at a minimum, the claimant's rights to:

- a) be their own spokesperson at the fair hearing, or at the claimant's own expense be represented by legal counsel or another;
- b) confront and cross-examine any witnesses presented at the hearing; and
- c) present witnesses on their own behalf.

Arrangements for the date, time, and place of the hearing will take into consideration the convenience of the claimant and hearing authority. The claimant will be given timely notice to allow for preparation and will also be given adequate preliminary information about the hearing procedure to allow for effective preparation of their case.

Section 7.3—The Fair Hearing Authority

The municipal officers will appoint a fair hearing authority (FHA) that will determine, based on all the evidence presented at the fair hearing, whether the claimant(s) were eligible to receive assistance at the time they applied for GA. The FHA is charged with ensuring that GA is administered in accordance with state law and this ordinance.

The FHA may consist of the municipal officers, one or more persons appointed by the municipal officers to act as the FHA, or, if designated by ordinance, a municipal board of appeals created under 30-A M.R.S. § 2691. (22 M.R.S. § 4322). In determining the FHA, the municipal officers will ensure that all person(s) serving as FHA must:

- a) have not participated in the decision which is the subject of the appeal;
- b) be impartial;
- c) be sufficiently skilled in interviewing techniques to be able to obtain evidence and the facts necessary to make a fair determination; and
- d) be capable of evaluating all evidence fairly and realistically, explaining to the claimant the laws and regulations under which the Administrator operated, and conveying to the Administrator any evidence of unsound, unclear, or inadequate policies, practices or actions.

Section 7.4—Fair Hearing Procedure

At the time that written notice of the date, time, and place of the fair hearing is provided to a claimant, they will also be given adequate information about the hearing procedure to allow them to effectively prepare their case. The claimant shall be permitted to review their file before the hearing. At a minimum, the claimant will be provided with the following information regarding fair hearing procedures. All fair hearings will:

- a) be conducted in private, with only to the claimant, witnesses, the claimant's legal counsel, others whom the claimant wants present, and Administrator, the Administrator's agents, counsel and witnesses present;
- b) be opened with a presentation of the issue by the FHA;
- c) be conducted informally, without technical rules of evidence, but subject to the requirements of due process;
- d) allow the claimant and the Administrator the option to present their positions for themselves or with the aid of others, including legal counsel;
- e) give all participants an opportunity to present oral or written testimony or documentary evidence, offer rebuttal; question witnesses presented at the hearing; and examine all evidence presented at the hearing;
- f) result in a decision, based exclusively on evidence or testimony presented at the hearing; and
- g) be tape recorded, and result in a written decision that is given to the claimant and filed with evidence introduced at the hearing. The FHA will allow the claimant to establish all pertinent facts and circumstances, and to advance any arguments without undue interference. Information that the claimant does not have an opportunity to hear or see will not be used in the fair hearing decision or made part of the hearing record. Any material reviewed by the FHA must be made available to the claimant or their representative. The claimant will be responsible for preparing a written transcript if they wish to pursue court action.

The FHA shall admit all evidence if it is the kind of evidence upon which reasonable persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious affairs. (22 M.R.S. § 4322).

Claimant's Failure to Appear. If the claimant fails to appear at the hearing, the FHA will send a written notice to the claimant indicating that the Administrator's decision remains unchanged because of the claimant failure to appear. The notice will state that the claimant has 5 working days from receipt of the notice to provide the Administrator with information demonstrating "just cause," for failure to appear.

"Just cause" for a claimant's failure to appear at a fair hearing, may include:

- a) a death or serious illness in the family;
- b) a personal illness which reasonably prevents the party from attending the hearing;
- c) an emergency or unforeseen event which reasonably prevents the party from attending the hearing;
- d) an obligation or responsibility which a reasonable person in the conduct of their affairs could reasonably conclude takes precedence over the attendance at the hearing; or
- e) lack of receipt of adequate or timely notice; excusable neglect, excusable inadvertence, or excusable mistake.

If the claimant (or his/her attorney) establishes that just cause existed, the request for the hearing will be reinstated and a hearing rescheduled.

If a claimant who is represented by legal counsel fails to appear at a fair hearing, legal counsel shall not testify in place of the claimant on matters of 'fact' but may cross examine witnesses and make 'legal' arguments on behalf of the claimant.

Section 7.5—The Fair Hearing Decision

The FHA's decision will be binding on the Administrator, and will be communicated in writing to the claimant within 5 working days after completion of the hearing. Written notice of the decision will contain:

- a) a statement of the issue;
- b) relevant facts brought out at the hearing;
- c) pertinent provisions in the law or GA ordinance related to the decision; and
- d) the FHA's decision and the reasons for it.

A copy of the decision will be given to the claimant. The hearing record and the case record will be maintained by the Administrator.

The written decision will state that if the claimant is dissatisfied with the fair hearing decision, they may appeal pursuant to Maine Rule of Civil Procedure, Rule 80B. To take advantage of this right, the claimant must file a petition for review with the Superior Court within 30 days of receipt of the fair hearing decision.

When the decision by the FHA or court authorizes assistance to the claimant, the assistance will be provided within 24 hours.

ARTICLE VIII – Recovery of Expenses

Recipients. The municipality may recover the full amount of assistance granted to a person from either the recipient or from any person liable for the recipient, or their executors or administrators in a civil action. However, prior to recovering assistance granted, the municipality shall “offset” the value of any workfare performed by a GA recipient against the repayment obligation, at a rate not less than minimum wage.

Before filing a court action to seek repayment of GA benefits previously provided to a recipient, the municipality will seek voluntary repayment after written notice and discussion with the recipient. However, the municipality will not attempt to recover such amounts if, as a result of the repayment, the recipient would again become eligible for GA. (22 M.R.S. § 4318).

Recipients Anticipating Workers’ Compensation Benefits. The municipality shall claim a lien on any lump sum payment under the Workers’ Compensation Act or similar law of any other state, which lien shall equal the value of all GA payments made to a recipient of any such lump sum payment. (22 M.R.S. § 4318, 39-A M.R.S. § 106). After issuing any GA on behalf of a recipient who has applied for or is receiving Workers’ Compensation, the municipality shall file a notice of the municipal lien with the GA recipient and the Maine Office of Secretary of State, Uniform Commercial Code division.

The notice of lien shall be filed on a UCC-1 form which must be signed by the GA recipient who has applied for or is receiving Workers’ Compensation. Any GA applicant who has applied for or who is receiving Workers’ Compensation benefits and who refuses to sign a properly prepared UCC-1 form will be found ineligible to receive GA until they provide the required signature. The municipality shall also send a photocopy of that filing to the recipient’s Worker’s Compensation attorney, if known, the applicant’s employer or the employer’s insurance company, and, at the Administrator’s discretion, to the Workers’ Compensation Board. The lien shall be enforced at the time any lump sum Workers’ Compensation benefit is issued.

Recipients of SSI. All applicants who receive GA while receipt of their Supplemental Security Income (SSI) assistance is pending or suspended (and which therefore may be retroactively issued to the applicant at a later date), will be required to sign a statement on an Interim Assistance Agreement form distributed by the DHHS that authorizes the Social Security Administration to direct a portion of any retroactive SSI payment to the municipality and/or the state in repayment for the GA granted. Any GA applicant who has applied for or who may be applying for SSI, or who may be required to apply for SSI pursuant to 22 M.R.S. § 4317, and who refuses to sign the Interim Agreement SSI authorization form will be found ineligible to receive GA until they provide the required signature. (22 M.R.S. § 4318).

Relatives. The spouse of an applicant, and the parents of any applicant under the age of 25, are liable for the support of the applicant (22 M.R.S. § 4319). In addition, the grandchildren, children, parents, grandparents, the spouse and a registered domestic partner, are liable for the burial costs of each other. The municipality considers these relatives to be available resources and liable for the support of their relatives in proportion to their respective ability. The municipality may complain to any court of competent jurisdiction to recover any expenses made on behalf of a recipient if the relatives fail to fulfill their responsibility. (22 M.R.S. § 4319).

ARTICLE IX – Severability

If any provision of this ordinance is declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not invalidate any other provision of the ordinance.

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2025-2026 GA Overall Maximums

Metropolitan Areas

COUNTY	Persons in Household				
	1	2	3	4	5*
Bangor HMFA: Bangor, Brewer, Eddington, Glenburn, Hampden, Hermon, Holden, Kenduskeag, Milford, Old Town, Orono, Orrington, Penobscot Indian Island Reservation, Veazie	1,137	1,225	1,566	2,008	2,401
Cumberland County HMFA: Baldwin, Bridgton, Brunswick, Harpswell, Harrison, Naples, New Gloucester, Pownal, Sebago	1,317	1,463	1,920	2,410	2,934
Lewiston/Auburn MSA: Auburn, Durham, Greene, Leeds, Lewiston, Lisbon, Livermore, Livermore Falls, Mechanic Falls, Minot, Poland, Sabattus, Turner, Wales	988	1,093	1,395	1,829	2,030
Penobscot County HMFA: Alton, Argyle UT, Bradford, Bradley, Burlington, Carmel, Carroll plantation, Charleston, Chester, Clifton, Corinna, Corinth, Dexter, Dixmont, Drew plantation, East Central Penobscot UT, East Millinocket, Edinburg, Enfield, Etna, Exeter, Garland, Greenbush, Howland, Hudson, Kingman UT, Lagrange, Lakeville, Lee, Levant, Lincoln, Lowell town, Mattawamkeag, Maxfield, Medway, Millinocket, Mount Chase, Newburgh Newport, North Penobscot UT, Passadumkeag, Patten, Plymouth, Prentiss UT, Sebocis plantation, Springfield, Stacyville, Stetson, Twombly UT, Webster plantation, Whitney UT, Winn, Woodville	923	968	1,271	1,601	1,895
Portland HMFA: Cape Elizabeth, Casco, Chebeague Island, Cumberland, Falmouth, Freeport, Frye Island, Gorham, Gray, Long Island, North Yarmouth, Portland, Raymond, Scarborough, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, Windham, Yarmouth; Buxton, Hollis, Limington, Old Orchard Beach	1,517	1,721	2,212	2,798	3,429
Sagadahoc HMFA: Arrowsic, Bath, Bowdoin, Bowdoinham, Georgetown, Perkins UT, Phippsburg, Richmond, Topsham, West Bath, Woolwich	1,141	1,285	1,579	2,212	2,651

Appendix A
Effective: 10/01/25-09/30/26

COUNTY	1	2	3	4	5
York County HMFA: Acton, Alfred, Arundel, Biddeford, Cornish, Dayton, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Lebanon, Limerick, Lyman, Newfield, North Berwick, Ogunquit, Parsonsfield, Saco, Sanford, Shapleigh, Waterboro, Wells	1,278	1,443	1,778	2,347	2,586
York/Kittery/S.Berwick HMFA: Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, South Berwick, York	1,487	1,681	2,168	2,807	3,641

***Note: Add \$75 for each additional person.**

Non-Metropolitan Areas

Persons in Household

COUNTY	1	2	3	4	5*
Aroostook County	803	871	1,085	1,486	1,569
Franklin County	842	936	1,228	1,621	1,816
Hancock County	1,139	1,140	1,349	1,787	1,791
Kennebec County	985	991	1,276	1,599	1,913
Knox County	972	987	1,200	1,597	1,780
Lincoln County	1,190	1,213	1,375	1,807	2,217
Oxford County	937	942	1,223	1,623	2,024
Piscataquis County	848	943	1,236	1,489	1,738
Somerset County	932	1,002	1,177	1,532	1,661
Waldo County	1,117	1,123	1,347	1,734	2,284
Washington County	871	875	1,136	1,582	1,695

*** Please Note: Add \$75 for each additional person.**

2025-2026 Food Maximums

Please Note: The maximum amounts allowed for food are established in accordance with the U.S.D.A. Thrifty Food Plan. As of October 1, 2025, those amounts are:

Number in Household	Weekly Maximum	Monthly Maximum
1	\$ 69.30	\$ 298.00
2	126.98	546.00
3	182.56	785.00
4	231.16	994.00
5	275.12	1,183.00
6	330.47	1,421.00
7	365.35	1,571.00
8	416.05	1,789.00

Note: For each additional person add \$218 per month.

2025-2026 GA Housing Maximums

(Heated & Unheated Rents)

NOTE: NOT ALL MUNICIPALITIES SHOULD ADOPT THESE SUGGESTED HOUSING MAXIMUMS! Municipalities should ONLY **consider** adopting the following numbers, if these figures are consistent with local rent values. If not, a market survey should be conducted and the figures should be altered accordingly. The results of any such survey must be presented to DHHS prior to adoption. **Or**, no housing maximums should be adopted and eligibility should be analyzed in terms of the Overall Maximum—Appendix A. (*See Instruction Memo for further guidance.*)

Non-Metropolitan FMR Areas

<u>Aroostook County</u>		<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms		Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0		149	640	181	779
1		155	667	196	844
2		192	826	245	1,054
3		273	1,174	338	1,451
4		278	1,196	356	1,529
<u>Franklin County</u>		<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms		Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0		158	679	190	818
1		170	732	211	909
2		225	969	278	1,197
3		304	1,309	369	1,586
4		336	1,443	413	1,776
<u>Hancock County</u>		<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms		Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0		231	995	260	1,118
1		231	995	260	1,118
2		260	1,118	307	1,322
3		351	1,509	408	1,756
4		351	1,509	408	1,756
<u>Kennebec County</u>		<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms		Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0		196	841	224	964
1		196	841	225	968
2		243	1,045	291	1,249
3		307	1,321	365	1,568
4		367	1,578	437	1,877

Non-Metropolitan FMR Areas

<u>Knox County</u>				
Bedrooms	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	192	828	221	951
1	192	828	224	964
2	225	969	273	1,173
3	307	1,319	364	1,566
4	336	1,445	406	1,744
<u>Lincoln County</u>				
Bedrooms	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	243	1,046	272	1,169
1	243	1,046	277	1,190
2	266	1,144	314	1,348
3	356	1,529	413	1,776
4	438	1,882	507	2,181
<u>Oxford County</u>				
Bedrooms	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	184	793	213	916
1	184	793	214	919
2	231	992	278	1,196
3	313	1,345	370	1,592
4	393	1,689	462	1,988
<u>Piscataquis County</u>				
Bedrooms	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	159	685	192	824
1	172	739	213	916
2	227	977	280	1,205
3	274	1,177	338	1,454
4	317	1,365	395	1,698
<u>Somerset County</u>				
Bedrooms	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	183	788	212	911
1	191	820	228	979
2	220	946	267	1,150
3	292	1,254	349	1,501
4	308	1,326	378	1,625

Non-Metropolitan FMR Areas

<u>Waldo County</u>	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	226	973	255	1,096
1	226	973	256	1,100
2	260	1,116	307	1,320
3	339	1,456	396	1,703
4	453	1,949	523	2,248

<u>Washington County</u>	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	169	727	198	850
1	169	727	198	852
2	210	905	258	1,109
3	303	1,305	361	1,551
4	316	1,360	386	1,659

Metropolitan FMR Areas

<u>Bangor HMFA</u>	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	231	993	260	1,116
1	243	1,043	280	1,202
2	310	1,335	358	1,539
3	402	1,730	460	1,977
4	481	2,066	550	2,365

<u>Cumberland Cty. HMFA</u>	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	273	1,173	301	1,296
1	298	1,281	335	1,440
2	393	1,689	440	1,893
3	496	2,132	553	2,379
4	604	2,599	674	2,898

<u>Lewiston/Auburn MSA</u>	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	196	844	225	967
1	212	911	249	1,070
2	271	1,164	318	1,368
3	361	1,551	418	1,798
4	394	1,695	464	1,994

Metropolitan FMR Areas

<u>Penobscot Cty. HMFA</u>	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	181	779	210	902
1	183	786	220	945
2	242	1,040	289	1,244
3	308	1,323	365	1,570
4	363	1,560	432	1,859
<u>Portland HMFA</u>	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	319	1,373	348	1,496
1	358	1,539	395	1,698
2	461	1,981	508	2,185
3	586	2,520	644	2,767
4	720	3,094	789	3,393
<u>Sagadahoc Cty. HMFA</u>	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	232	997	261	1,120
1	256	1,103	293	1,262
2	313	1,348	361	1,552
3	450	1,934	507	2,181
4	539	2,316	608	2,615
<u>York Cty. HMFA</u>	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	264	1,134	292	1,257
1	293	1,261	330	1,420
2	360	1,547	407	1,751
3	481	2,069	539	2,316
4	524	2,251	593	2,550
<u>York/Kittery / S. Berwick HMFA</u>	<u>Unheated</u>		<u>Heated</u>	
Bedrooms	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
0	312	1,343	341	1,466
1	349	1,499	386	1,658
2	450	1,937	498	2,141
3	588	2,529	646	2,776
4	769	3,306	838	3,605

2025-2026 Electric Utility Maximums

ELECTRIC

NOTE: For an electrically heated dwelling also see “Heating Fuel” maximums below. But remember, an applicant is *not automatically* entitled to the “maximums” established—applicants must demonstrate need.

1) Electricity Maximums for Households Without Electric Hot Water: The maximum amounts allowed for utilities, for lights, cooking and other electric uses *excluding* electric hot water and heat:

<u>Number in Household</u>	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>
1	\$19.95	\$ 85.50
2	\$22.52	\$ 96.50
3	\$24.97	\$107.00
4	\$27.53	\$118.00
5	\$29.88	\$128.50
6	\$32.55	\$139.50

NOTE: For each additional person add \$10.50 per month.

2) Electricity Maximums for Households With Electrically Heated Hot Water: The maximum amounts allowed for utilities, hot water, for lights, cooking and other electric uses *excluding* heat:

<u>Number in Household</u>	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>
1	\$29.63	\$127.00
2	\$34.07	\$146.00
3	\$39.67	\$170.00
4	\$46.32	\$198.50
5	\$55.65	\$238.50
6	\$58.68	\$251.50

NOTE: For each additional person add \$14.50 per month.

NOTE: For electrically heated households, the maximum amount allowed for electrical utilities per month shall be the sum of the appropriate maximum amount under this subsection and the appropriate maximum for heating fuel as provided below.

2025-2026 Heating Fuel Maximums

<u>Month</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
September	50	January	225
October	100	February	225
November	200	March	125
December	200	April	125
		May	50

NOTE: When the dwelling unit is heated electrically, the maximum amount allowed for heating purposes will be calculated by multiplying the number of gallons of fuel allowed for that month by the current price per gallon. When fuels such as wood, coal and/or natural gas are used for heating purposes, they will be budgeted at actual rates, if they are reasonable. No eligible applicant shall be considered to need more than 7 tons of coal per year, 8 cords of wood per year, 126,000 cubic feet of natural gas per year, or 1000 gallons of propane.

2025-2026 Personal Care & Household Supplies Maximums

<u>Number in Household</u>	<u>Weekly Amount</u>	<u>Monthly Amount</u>
1-2	\$10.50	\$45.00
3-4	\$11.60	\$50.00
5-6	\$12.80	\$55.00
7-8	\$14.00	\$60.00

NOTE: For each additional person add \$1.25 per week or \$5.00 per month.

SUPPLEMENT FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 5

When an applicant can verify expenditures for the following items, a special supplement will be budgeted as necessary for households with children under 5 years of age for items such as cloth or disposable diapers, laundry powder, oil, shampoo, and ointment up to the following amounts:

<u>Number of Children</u>	<u>Weekly Amount</u>	<u>Monthly Amount</u>
1	\$12.80	\$55.00
2	\$17.40	\$75.00
3	\$23.30	\$100.00
4	\$27.90	\$120.00

Mileage Rate

This municipality adopts the State of Maine travel expense reimbursement rate as set by the Office of the State Controller. The current rate for approved employment and necessary medical travel, etc. is 54 cents (54 ¢) per mile.

Please refer to the Office of State Controller for changes to this rate: Telephone: 626-8420 or visit:
<http://www.state.me.us/osc/>.

Funeral Maximums / Burial Maximums and Cremation Maximums

The maximum amount of general assistance granted for the purpose of burial is **\$1,620**.

The municipality's obligation to provide funds for burial purposes is limited to a reasonable calculation of the funeral director's direct costs, not to exceed the maximum amounts of assistance described in this section. Allowable burial expenses are limited to:

- removal of the body from a local residence or institution
- a secured death certificate or obituary
- embalming
- a minimum casket
- a reasonable cost for necessary transportation
- other reasonable and necessary specified direct costs, as itemized by the funeral director and approved by the municipal Administrator.

Additional costs may be allowed by the GA Administrator, where there is an actual cost, for:

- the wholesale cost of a cement liner if the cemetery by-laws require one;
- the opening and closing of the grave site; and
- a lot in the least expensive section of the cemetery. If the municipality is able to provide a cemetery lot in a municipally owned cemetery or in a cemetery under municipal control, the cost of the cemetery lot in any other cemetery will not be paid by the municipality.

Cremation Maximums

The maximum amount of assistance granted for a cremation shall be **\$1,125**.

The municipality's obligation to provide funds for cremation purposes is limited to a reasonable calculation of the funeral director's direct costs, not to exceed the maximum amounts of assistance described in this section. Allowable cremation expenses are limited to:

- removal and transportation of the body from a local residence or institution
- professional fees
- crematorium fees
- a secured death certificate or obituary
- other reasonable and necessary specified direct costs, as itemized by the funeral director and approved by the municipal administrator.

Additional costs may be allowed by the GA Administrator where there is an actual cost, for:

- a cremation lot in the least expensive section of the cemetery
- a reasonable cost for a burial urn not to exceed \$55
- transportation costs borne by the funeral director at a reasonable rate per mile for transporting the remains to and from the cremation facility.

APPENDIX I – Definition of Misconduct (26 M.R.S. § 1043 (23))

23. Misconduct. "Misconduct" means a culpable breach of the employee's duties or obligations to the employer or a pattern of irresponsible behavior, which in either case manifests a disregard for a material interest of the employer. This definition relates only to an employee's entitlement to benefits and does not preclude an employer from discharging an employee for actions that are not included in this definition of misconduct. A finding that an employee has not engaged in misconduct for purposes of this chapter may not be used as evidence that the employer lacked justification for discharge.

A. The following acts or omissions are presumed to manifest a disregard for a material interest of the employer. If a culpable breach or a pattern of irresponsible behavior is shown, these actions or omissions constitute "misconduct" as defined in this subsection. This does not preclude other acts or omissions from being considered to manifest a disregard for a material interest of the employer. The acts or omissions included in the presumption are the following:

- (1) Refusal, knowing failure or recurring neglect to perform reasonable and proper duties assigned by the employer;
- (2) Unreasonable violation of rules that are reasonably imposed and communicated and equitably enforced;
- (3) Unreasonable violation of rules that should be inferred to exist from common knowledge or from the nature of the employment;
- (4) Failure to exercise due care for punctuality or attendance after warnings;
- (5) Providing false information on material issues relating to the employee's eligibility to do the work or false information or dishonesty that may substantially jeopardize a material interest of the employer;
- (6) Intoxication while on duty or when reporting to work, or unauthorized use of alcohol or marijuana while on duty except for the use of marijuana permitted under Title 22, chapter 558-C;
- (7) Using illegal drugs or being under the influence of such drugs while on duty or when reporting to work;
- (8) Unauthorized sleeping while on duty;
- (9) Insubordination or refusal without good cause to follow reasonable and proper instructions from the employer;
- (10) Abusive or assaultive behavior while on duty, except as necessary for self-defense;
- (11) Destruction or theft of things valuable to the employer or another employee;

- (12) Substantially endangering the safety of the employee, coworkers, customers or members of the public while on duty;
- (13) Conviction of a crime in connection with the employment or a crime that reflects adversely on the employee's qualifications to perform the work; or
- (14) Absence for more than 2 work days due to incarceration for conviction of a crime.

[PL2019, c. 125, §1 (AMD).]

B. "Misconduct" may not be found solely on:

- (1) An isolated error in judgment or a failure to perform satisfactorily when the employee has made a good faith effort to perform the duties assigned;
- (2) Absenteeism caused by illness of the employee or an immediate family member if the employee made reasonable efforts to give notice of the absence and to comply with the employer's notification rules and policies; or
- (3) Actions taken by the employee that were necessary to protect the employee or an immediate family member from domestic violence if the employee made all reasonable efforts to preserve the employment.

[PL 2019, c. 125, §1 (AMD).]

CHAPTER 1161

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ASSISTANCE

§4301. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms have the following meanings. [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

1. Basic necessities. "Basic necessities" means food, potable water, clothing, shelter, fuel, electricity, nonelective medical services as recommended by a physician, nonprescription drugs, telephone where it is necessary for medical reasons and any other commodity or service determined essential by the overseer in accordance with the municipality's ordinance and this chapter. "Basic necessities" do not include security deposits for rental property, except for emergency purposes. For the purposes of this subsection, "emergency purposes" means any situation in which no other permanent lodging is available unless a security deposit is paid.
[PL 2019, c. 126, §2 (AMD).]

1-A. Direct costs. "Direct costs" means the total value of general assistance benefits paid out by a municipality that is in compliance with this chapter and the municipality's general assistance ordinance.
[PL 1991, c. 9, Pt. U, §2 (NEW).]

2. Dwelling unit. "Dwelling unit" means a building or part thereof used for separate living quarters for one or more persons living as a single housekeeping unit.
[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

3. Eligible person. "Eligible person" means a person who is qualified to receive general assistance from a municipality according to standards of eligibility determined by the municipal officers whether or not that person has applied for general assistance. "Eligible person" does not include a person who is a fugitive from justice as defined in Title 15, section 201, subsection 4. Beginning July 1, 2015, in accordance with 8 United States Code, Section 1621(d), "eligible person" means a person who is lawfully present in the United States or who is pursuing a lawful process to apply for immigration relief, except that assistance for such a person may not exceed 24 months.
[PL 2015, c. 324, §1 (AMD).]

4. Emergency. "Emergency" means any life threatening situation or a situation beyond the control of the individual which, if not alleviated immediately, could reasonably be expected to pose a threat to the health or safety of a person.
[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

5. General assistance program. "General assistance program" means a service administered by a municipality for the immediate aid of persons who are unable to provide the basic necessities essential to maintain themselves or their families. A general assistance program provides a specific amount and type of aid for defined needs during a limited period of time and is not intended to be a continuing "grant-in-aid" or "categorical" welfare program. This definition shall not in any way lessen the responsibility of each municipality to provide general assistance to a person each time that the person has need and is found to be otherwise eligible to receive general assistance.
[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

5-A. Homelessness. "Homelessness" means a situation in which a person or household is:

- A. Living in a place that is not fit for human habitation; [PL 2019, c. 515, §1 (NEW).]
- B. Living in an emergency shelter; [PL 2019, c. 515, §1 (NEW).]

C. Living in temporary housing, including but not limited to a hotel, motel, campground, unlicensed campsite or rehabilitation facility; [PL 2019, c. 515, §1 (NEW).]

D. Exiting a hospital or institution licensed under chapter 405 or a correctional facility where the person or household resided for up to 90 days if the person or household was in an emergency shelter or a place not fit for human habitation before entering the hospital, institution or correctional facility; [PL 2019, c. 515, §1 (NEW).]

E. Losing the person's or household's primary nighttime residence and lacking the resources or support networks to remain in that residence; or [PL 2019, c. 515, §1 (NEW).]

F. Fleeing or attempting to flee violence and has no other residence. [PL 2019, c. 515, §1 (NEW).]

[PL 2019, c. 515, §1 (NEW).]

6. Household. "Household" means an individual or a group of individuals who share a dwelling unit. When an applicant shares a dwelling unit with one or more individuals, even when a landlord-tenant relationship may exist between individuals residing in the dwelling unit, eligible applicants may receive assistance for no more than their pro rata share of the actual costs of the shared basic needs of that household according to the maximum levels of assistance established in the municipal ordinance. The pro rata share is calculated by dividing the maximum level of assistance available to the entire household by the total number of household members. The income of household members not legally liable for supporting the household is considered available to the applicant only when there is a pooling of income.

[PL 2013, c. 368, Pt. OO, §5 (AMD).]

7. Income. "Income" means any form of income in cash or in kind received by the household, including net remuneration for services performed, cash received on either secured or unsecured credit, any payments received as an annuity, retirement or disability benefits, veterans' pensions, workers' compensation, unemployment benefits, benefits under any state or federal categorical assistance program, supplemental security income, social security and any other payments from governmental sources, unless specifically prohibited by any law or regulation, court ordered support payments, income from pension or trust funds, household income from any other source, including relatives or unrelated household members and any benefit received pursuant to Title 36, chapter 907, Title 36, section 5219-II and Title 36, section 5219-KK, unless used for basic necessities as defined in section 4301, subsection 1.

The following items are not available within the meaning of this subsection and subsection 10:

A. Real or personal income-producing property, tools of trade, governmental entitlement specifically treated as exempt assets by state or federal law; [PL 1991, c. 9, Pt. U, §3 (AMD).]

B. Actual work-related expenses, whether itemized or by standard deduction, such as taxes, retirement fund contributions, union dues, transportation costs to and from work, special equipment costs and child care expenses; or [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

C. Earned income of children below the age of 18 years who are full-time students and who are not working full time. [PL 1991, c. 9, Pt. U, §3 (AMD).]

In determining need, the period of time used as a basis for the calculation is the 30-day period commencing on the date of the application. This prospective calculation does not disqualify an applicant who has exhausted income to purchase basic necessities if that income does not exceed the income standards established by the municipality. Notwithstanding this prospective calculation, if any applicant or recipient receives a lump sum payment prior or subsequent to applying for assistance, that payment must be prorated over future months. The period of proration is determined by disregarding any portion of the lump sum payment that the applicant or recipient has spent to purchase basic necessities, including but not limited to: all basic necessities provided by general assistance; reasonable

payment of funeral or burial expenses for a family member; reasonable travel costs related to the illness or death of a family member; repair or replacement of essentials lost due to fire, flood or other natural disaster; repair or purchase of a motor vehicle essential for employment, education, training or other day-to-day living necessities; repayments of loans or credit, the proceeds of which can be verified as having been spent on basic necessities; and payment of bills earmarked for the purpose for which the lump sum is paid. All income received by the household between the receipt of the lump sum payment and the application for assistance is added to the remainder of the lump sum. The period of proration is then determined by dividing the remainder of the lump sum payment by the verified actual monthly amounts for all of the household's basic necessities. That dividend represents the period of proration determined by the administrator to commence on the date of receipt of the lump sum payment. The prorated sum for each month must be considered available to the household for 12 months from the date of application or during the period of proration, whichever is less.

[PL 2013, c. 551, §1 (AMD).]

8. Just cause. "Just cause" means a valid, verifiable reason that hinders an individual in complying with one or more conditions of eligibility.

[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

8-A. Lump sum payment. "Lump sum payment" means a one-time or typically nonrecurring sum of money issued to an applicant or recipient. Lump sum payment includes, but is not limited to, retroactive or settlement portions of social security benefits, workers' compensation payments, unemployment benefits, disability income, veterans' benefits, severance pay benefits, or money received from inheritances, lottery winnings, personal injury awards, property damage claims or divorce settlements. A lump sum payment includes only the amount of money available to the applicant after payment of required deductions has been made from the gross lump sum payment. A lump sum payment does not include conversion of a nonliquid resource to a liquid resource if the liquid resource has been used or is intended to be used to replace the converted resource or for other necessary expenses.

[PL 2001, c. 571, §2 (AMD).]

8-B. Landlord. "Landlord" means a person who owns a property and allows another person to use that property in return for payment.

[PL 2023, c. 133, §1 (NEW).]

9. Municipality of responsibility. "Municipality of responsibility" means the municipality which is liable for the support of any eligible person at the time of application.

[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

10. Need. "Need" means the condition whereby a person's income, money, property, credit, assets or other resources available to provide basic necessities for the individual and the individual's family are less than the maximum levels of assistance established by the municipality.

[PL 1985, c. 489, §§2, 14 (AMD).]

11. Net general assistance costs. "Net general assistance costs" means those direct costs incurred by a municipality in providing assistance to eligible persons according to standards established by the municipal officers and does not include the administrative expenses of the general assistance program.

[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

11-A. Operator. "Operator" means the lawful owner of a recovery residence or an individual or company designated by the lawful owner to have primary responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the recovery residence and for acquiring and maintaining certification pursuant to Title 5, section 20005, subsection 22 of the recovery residence in order to receive housing assistance payments through the general assistance program.

[PL 2023, c. 133, §2 (NEW).]

12. Overseer. "Overseer" means an official designated by a municipality to administer a general assistance program. The municipal officers shall serve as a board of overseers if no other persons are appointed or elected.
[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

12-A. Pooling of income. "Pooling of income" means the financial relationship among household members who are not legally liable for mutual support in which there occurs any comingling of funds or sharing of income or expenses. Municipalities may by ordinance establish as a rebuttable presumption that persons sharing the same dwelling unit are pooling their income. Applicants who are requesting that the determination of eligibility be calculated as though one or more household members are not pooling their income have the burden of rebutting the presumption of pooling income.
[PL 1991, c. 622, Pt. M, §22 (NEW).]

13. Real estate. "Real estate" means any land, buildings, homes, mobile homes and any other things affixed to that land.
[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

14. Recovery residence. "Recovery residence" has the same meaning as in Title 5, section 20003, subsection 19-D.
[PL 2021, c. 472, §2 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1985, c. 489, §§1,2,14 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 322, §1 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 840, §§1-3 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 9, §§U1-3 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 622, §§M20-22 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 410, §AAA1 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 571, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 510, §C6 (AMD). PL 2013, c. 368, PL OO, §§4-6 (AMD). PL 2013, c. 551, §1 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 324, §1 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 126, §2 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 515, §1 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 472, §2 (AMD). PL 2023, c. 133, §§1, 2 (AMD).

§4302. Delegation of duties; oath; bond

Overseers may authorize some person whom they shall designate to perform such of the duties imposed upon them by this chapter as they may determine. The overseers may designate more than one person to perform those duties. Before entering upon the performance of those duties, the person or persons so designated shall be sworn and shall give bond to the town for the faithful performance of those duties, in such sum and with such sureties as the overseers order. [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).

§4302-A. Training for overseers and municipal officials

1. Training required. No later than the 120th day after appointment or election, and annually thereafter, an overseer, municipal official designated by the overseers to administer this chapter and any municipal official appointed to administer this chapter shall complete training on the requirements of this chapter.
[PL 2025, c. 2, Pt. SS, §1 (AMD).]

2. Training; minimum requirements. The department shall ensure that all overseers and municipal officials have access to training required in subsection 1, at no cost to the overseer or municipal official, that can be completed in less than 4 hours and is accessible either in person, online or via a pre-recorded video presentation. At a minimum, the training must include instruction on the purpose of the general assistance program, the delivery of trauma-informed services and culturally and linguistically appropriate services as defined in section 4305, subsection 7 and the laws governing the general assistance program's administration, procedures and requirements.
[PL 2023, c. 575, §1 (NEW).]

3. Communication of program requirements. The department annually shall transmit to an overseer, municipal official designated by the overseers to administer this chapter and any municipal official appointed to administer this chapter information about the rules, requirements and compliance expectations of the municipal general assistance program.

[PL 2025, c. 2, Pt. SS, §2 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2023, c. 575, §1 (NEW). PL 2025, c. 2, Pt. SS, §§1, 2 (AMD).

§4303. Prosecution and defense of towns

For all purposes provided for in this chapter, the overseers or any person appointed by them in writing may prosecute and defend a town. [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).

§4304. General assistance offices

1. Local office. There must be in each municipality a general assistance office or designated place where any person may obtain an application for general assistance during the municipality's regular business hours. A municipality shall designate the daily hours when an application for general assistance will be accepted and processed. These designated hours may not total less than 50% of the municipality's regular business hours.

At all times the local office or designated place must display in a prominent location a posted notice that includes the following information:

A. The regular business hours when an application may be obtained; [PL 2025, c. 149, §1 (NEW).]

B. The daily business hours when an application may be accepted and processed; [PL 2025, c. 149, §1 (NEW).]

C. The name of the overseer available to take applications in an emergency at all times, including times outside the daily business hours under paragraph B; [PL 2025, c. 149, §1 (NEW).]

D. The fact that the municipality must issue a written decision on all applications within 24 hours; and [PL 2025, c. 149, §1 (NEW).]

E. The department's toll-free telephone number for reporting alleged violations in accordance with section 4321. [PL 2025, c. 149, §1 (NEW).]

[PL 2025, c. 149, §1 (AMD).]

2. District office. In situations where in the judgment of a municipality the number of applicants does not justify the establishment of a local office or designated place, or where for other reasons a local office or designated place is not necessary, 2 or more municipalities, by a vote of their respective legislative bodies, may establish a district office for the administration of general assistance and make agreements as to the payment of expenses and any other matters relevant to the operation of the office.

Any district office established pursuant to this subsection shall be located so as to be accessible by a toll-free telephone call from any part of every municipality it is designated to serve.

Every district general assistance officer shall be available for the taking of applications at least 35 hours each week and shall make provision for designated personnel to be available to take applications in an emergency 24 hours a day.

[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

3. Emergencies. In any case when an applicant is unable, due to illness, disability, lack of transportation, lack of child care or other good cause, to apply in person for assistance or unable to

appoint a duly authorized representative, the overseer shall accept an application by telephone subject to verification by mail and a visit to the applicant's home with the consent of the applicant. Municipalities may arrange with emergency shelters for the homeless to presume eligible for municipal assistance persons to whom the emergency shelter provides shelter services.
[PL 1989, c. 322, §2 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1989, c. 322, §2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 699 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 209, §1 (AMD). PL 2023, c. 575, §2 (AMD). PL 2025, c. 149, §1 (AMD).

§4305. Municipal ordinance required

1. Program required; ordinance. A general assistance program shall be operated by each municipality and shall be administered in accordance with an ordinance enacted, after notice and hearing, by the municipal officers of each municipality.
[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

2. Availability of ordinance. The ordinance and a copy of this chapter must be available in the town office and be easily accessible to any member of the public. Notice to that effect must be posted. A copy of this chapter must be distributed by the department to each municipality.
[PL 1991, c. 209, §2 (AMD).]

3. Standards of eligibility. Municipalities may establish standards of eligibility, in addition to need, as provided in this chapter. Each ordinance shall establish standards which shall:

A. Govern the determination of eligibility of persons applying for relief and the amount of assistance to be provided to eligible persons; [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

B. Provide that all individuals wishing to make application for relief shall have the opportunity to do so; and [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

C. Provide that relief shall be furnished or denied to all eligible applicants within 24 hours of the date of submission of an application. [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

3-A. Maximum levels of assistance. Municipalities may establish maximum levels of assistance by ordinance. The maximum levels of assistance must set reasonable and adequate standards sufficient to maintain health and decency. A maximum level of assistance established by municipal ordinance is subject to a review by the department, upon complaint, to ensure compliance with this chapter.
[PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §2 (AMD).]

3-B. Temporary maximum levels. Notwithstanding subsection 3-A, municipalities shall establish an aggregate maximum level of assistance that is 110% of the applicable existing housing fair market rents as established by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development pursuant to 24 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 888.115, applying the zero-bedroom level for one person, the one-bedroom level for 2 persons, the 2-bedroom level for 3 persons, the 3-bedroom level for 4 persons and the 4-bedroom level for 5 persons. For each additional person, the aggregate maximum level increases by \$75. For the purposes of this subsection, municipalities with populations greater than 10,000 are deemed Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in those counties for which there are 2 fair market rent values and the aggregate maximum level of assistance for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas is the average of the fair market rental values for the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and areas that are not Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas for each county in which there are 2 fair market rental values.

Beginning October 2005 and annually thereafter, the aggregate maximum level of assistance must be established at the greater of 110% of the fair market rents as determined in this subsection and the amount achieved by annually increasing the most recent aggregate maximum level of assistance by the

percentage increase in the federal poverty level of the current year over the federal poverty level of the prior year.

For the purposes of this subsection, "federal poverty level" means that measure defined by the federal Department of Health and Human Services and updated annually in the Federal Register under authority of 42 United States Code, Section 9902(2).

[PL 2005, c. 231, §1 (AMD).]

3-C. Maximum level of assistance from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013. Notwithstanding subsection 3-A or 3-B, for the period from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013, the maximum level of assistance is 90% of the maximum level of assistance in effect on April 1, 2012.

[PL 2011, c. 655, Pt. R, §1 (NEW).]

3-D. Maximum level of assistance for fiscal years 2013-14 and 2014-15. Notwithstanding subsection 3-A or 3-B, the aggregate maximum level of assistance for fiscal years 2013-14 and 2014-15 must be set as follows:

A. The aggregate maximum level of assistance for fiscal year 2013-14 must be the amount that is the greater of:

(1) Ninety percent of 110% of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development fair market rent for federal fiscal year 2013; and

(2) The amount achieved by increasing the maximum level of assistance for fiscal year 2012-13 by 90% of the increase in the federal poverty level from 2012 to 2013. [PL 2013, c. 368, Pt. OO, §7 (NEW).]

B. The aggregate maximum level of assistance for fiscal year 2014-15 must be the amount that is the greater of:

(1) Ninety percent of 110% of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development fair market rent for federal fiscal year 2014; and

(2) The amount achieved by increasing the maximum level of assistance for fiscal year 2013-14 by 90% of the increase in the federal poverty level from 2013 to 2014. [PL 2013, c. 368, Pt. OO, §7 (NEW).]

For the purposes of this subsection, "federal poverty level" means that measure defined by the federal Department of Health and Human Services and updated annually in the Federal Register under authority of 42 United States Code, Section 9902(2). For the purposes of this subsection, fair market rent is calculated in the same manner as in subsection 3-B.

[PL 2013, c. 368, Pt. OO, §7 (NEW).]

3-E. Maximum levels of assistance for large recovery residences. Municipalities shall establish maximum levels of assistance for housing assistance provided to or on behalf of a person residing in a recovery residence, as described in section 4309, subsection 6, with occupancy of 26 or more beds, in an amount equal to 70% of the maximum levels of assistance for recovery residences with occupancy of 25 or fewer beds.

[PL 2025, c. 449, §1 (NEW).]

4. Ordinance filed. Each municipality shall present a copy of the ordinance establishing eligibility standards, maximum levels of assistance, administration and appeal procedures to the Department of Health and Human Services. The ordinance filed must include all forms and notices, including the application form, notice of decision and appeal rights. Any amendment or modification of the municipal ordinance must be submitted to the department.

[PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §4 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6 (REV).]

5. Review of ordinance.

[PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §5 (RP).]

6. Assistance by vouchers or contract. Except when determined impractical by the administrator for good cause shown, assistance is provided in the form of a voucher payable to vendor or vendors or through direct municipal contract with a provider of goods or services.

[PL 1991, c. 209, §3 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 209, §4 (AFF).]

7. Appropriate services. A municipality, in administering a general assistance program, shall provide trauma-informed services and culturally and linguistically appropriate services to all applicants. For purposes of this subsection, "trauma-informed services" means services that acknowledge and are informed by the widespread effects of trauma and recognize the potential paths for recovery; recognize the unique signs and symptoms of trauma in applicants, clients, families and staff; respond by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures and practices; and seek to actively avoid retraumatization. For purposes of this subsection, "culturally and linguistically appropriate services" means services that are designed to serve culturally diverse populations in a person's preferred language; function effectively within the context of cultural beliefs, behaviors and needs presented by a person who applies to or is a recipient of assistance from a general assistance program and the person's community; contribute to a work environment that supports diversity; promote community engagement; build trust and relationships with applicants and recipients; actively support and enable recipients to make informed choices; and value and facilitate the exchange of information with recipients.

[PL 2023, c. 575, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1985, c. 489, §§3,4,14 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 9, §U4 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 209, §§2,3 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 209, §4 (AFF). PL 1991, c. 622, §M23 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 780, §II1 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 410, §§AAA2-5 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 689, §B6 (REV). PL 2005, c. 231, §1 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 655, Pt. R, §1 (AMD). PL 2013, c. 368, Pt. OO, §7 (AMD). PL 2023, c. 575, §3 (AMD). PL 2025, c. 449, §1 (AMD).

§4306. Records; confidentiality of information

The overseer shall keep complete and accurate records pertaining to general assistance, including the names of eligible persons assisted and the amounts paid for their assistance. Records, papers, files and communications relating to an applicant or recipient made or received by persons charged with responsibility of administering this chapter are confidential and no information relating to a person who is an applicant or recipient may be disclosed to the general public, unless expressly permitted by that person. [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).

§4307. Municipality of responsibility; residency

1. General assistance required. Municipalities shall provide general assistance to all eligible persons at the expense of that municipality, except as provided in section 4311.

A municipality may not move or transport a person into another municipality to avoid responsibility for general assistance support for that person. A municipality that illegally moves or transports a person, or illegally denies assistance to a person that results in that person's relocation, in addition to the other penalties provided in this chapter, shall reimburse twice the amount of assistance to the municipality that provided the assistance to that person. That reimbursement must be made in accordance with subsection 5.

A. [PL 1987, c. 349, Pt. H, §15 (RP).]

B. [PL 1987, c. 349, Pt. H, §15 (RP).]

[RR 2021, c. 2, Pt. B, §198 (COR).]

2. Municipality of responsibility. Except as provided in subsection 4, a municipality is responsible for the general assistance support of the following individuals:

A. A resident of the municipality. For the purposes of this section, a "resident" means a person who is physically present in a municipality with the intention of remaining in that municipality to maintain or establish a home and who has no other residence; and [PL 1987, c. 349, Pt. H, §15 (NEW).]

B. Eligible persons who apply to the municipality for assistance and who are not residents of that or any other municipality. If a person is not a resident of any municipality, the municipality where that person first applies shall be responsible for support until a new residence is established. [PL 1987, c. 349, Pt. H, §15 (NEW).]
[PL 1987, c. 349, Pt. H, §15 (RPR).]

3. Durational residency requirement prohibited. No municipality may establish a durational residency requirement for general assistance.
[PL 1987, c. 349, Pt. H, §15 (RPR).]

4. Special circumstances. Overseers of a municipality may not move or transport an applicant or recipient into another municipality to relieve their municipality of responsibility for that applicant's or recipient's support. The municipality of responsibility for relocations and institutional settings is as follows.

A. When an applicant or recipient requests relocation to another municipality and the overseers of a municipality assist that person to relocate to another municipality, the municipality from which that person is moving continues to be responsible for the support of the recipient, including processing applications and determining eligibility for assistance, unless otherwise agreed upon by the affected municipalities, for 6 months after relocation. As used in this paragraph, "assist" includes:

(1) Granting financial assistance to relocate; and

(2) Making arrangements for a person to relocate. [PL 2023, c. 575, §4 (AMD).]

B. If an applicant is in a group home, shelter, rehabilitation center, nursing home, hospital or other institution at the time of application and has either been in that institution for 12 months or less or had a residence immediately prior to entering the institution that the applicant had maintained and to which the applicant intends to return, the municipality of responsibility is the municipality where the applicant was a resident immediately prior to entering the institution and that municipality continues to be responsible for the support of the recipient, including processing applications and determining eligibility for assistance, unless otherwise agreed upon by the affected municipalities. For the purpose of this paragraph, a hotel, motel or similar place of temporary lodging is considered an institution when a municipality:

(1) Grants financial assistance for a person to move to or stay in temporary lodging;

(2) Makes arrangements for a person to stay in temporary lodging;

(3) Advises or encourages a person to stay in temporary lodging; or

(4) Illegally denies housing assistance and, as a result of that denial, the person stays in temporary lodging. [PL 2023, c. 575, §4 (AMD).]

C. [PL 2017, c. 130, §1 (RP).]
[PL 2023, c. 575, §4 (AMD).]

5. Disputes between municipalities. Nothing in this section may permit a municipality to deny assistance to an otherwise eligible applicant when there is any dispute regarding residency. In cases of

dispute regarding which municipality is the municipality of responsibility, the municipality where the application has been filed shall provide support until responsibility has been determined by the department. The department shall make a written determination within 30 working days of a complaint or notification of a dispute. The department's decision must include the sources of information relied upon, findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding which municipality is responsible and the reimbursement due, if any, from the responsible municipality to the municipality providing assistance. If after 30 days the reimbursement has not been paid, the municipality to which reimbursement is due shall notify the department, the department shall credit the municipality owed the reimbursement and either deduct that amount from the debtor municipality or refer the bill to the Treasurer of State for payment from any taxes, revenue, fines or fees due from the State to the municipality. [RR 2009, c. 2, §59 (COR).]

6. Appeals. Any municipality or person who is aggrieved by any decision or action made by the department pursuant to this section shall have the right to appeal pursuant to the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5, chapter 375. A request for that appeal shall be in writing and shall be made within 30 days of the written department decision. The appeal shall be held within 30 days of receipt of that request and shall be conducted by one or more fair hearing officers. In no event may an appeal be held before a person or body responsible for the decision or action. Review of any decision under this subsection shall be pursuant to the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80C. [PL 1987, c. 349, Pt. H, §15 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1987, c. 349, §H15 (RPR). RR 2009, c. 2, §§58, 59 (COR). PL 2015, c. 267, Pt. II, §1 (AMD). PL 2017, c. 130, §1 (AMD). RR 2021, c. 2, Pt. B, §198 (COR). PL 2023, c. 575, §4 (AMD).

§4308. Applications

In order to receive assistance from any municipality, the applicant or a duly authorized representative must file a written application with the overseer, except as provided in section 4304, subsection 3. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §6 (AMD).]

1. Initial and subsequent applications. Except as provided in section 4316-A, subsection 1-A, a person who makes an application for assistance, who has not applied for assistance in that or any other municipality must have that person's eligibility determined solely on the basis of need. All applications for general assistance that are not initial applications are repeat applications. The eligibility of repeat applicants must be determined on the basis of need and all other conditions of eligibility established by this chapter and municipal ordinance. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §6 (AMD).]

1-A. Limit on housing assistance. Except as provided in subsections 1-B and 2, housing assistance provided pursuant to this chapter is limited to a maximum of 9 months during the period from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013. [PL 2011, c. 655, Pt. R, §2 (NEW).]

1-B. Extension of housing assistance due to hardship. An applicant is eligible for housing assistance under this chapter beyond the limit established in subsection 1-A if the applicant has a severe and persistent mental or physical condition warranting such an extension or has an application for assistance pending with the federal Social Security Administration. [PL 2011, c. 655, Pt. R, §2 (NEW).]

2. Emergencies. A person, including a person experiencing or facing homelessness, who does not have sufficient resources to provide one or more basic necessities in an emergency is eligible for emergency general assistance, even when that applicant has been found ineligible for nonemergency general assistance, except as provided in this subsection.

A. A person who is currently disqualified from general assistance for a violation of section 4315, 4316-A or 4317 is ineligible for emergency assistance under this subsection. [PL 1985, c. 489, §§5, 14 (NEW).]

B. Municipalities may by standards adopted in municipal ordinances restrict the disbursement of emergency assistance to alleviate emergency situations to the extent that those situations could not have been averted by the applicant's use of income and resources for basic necessities. The person requesting assistance shall provide evidence of income and resources for the applicable time period. [PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. OOO, §1 (AMD); PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. RRR (AFF); PL 1991, c. 591, Pt. OOO, §1 (AMD).]

A municipality may provide emergency assistance when the municipality determines that an emergency is imminent and that failure to provide assistance may result in undue hardship and unnecessary costs.

A municipality may not exceed maximum levels of assistance established pursuant to section 4305 for an applicant household for more than 30 days in a 12-month period when assistance is granted for housing in a hotel, motel, inn or other lodging place as defined in section 2491, subsection 7-F. [PL 2023, c. 643, Pt. II, §1 (AMD).]

3. Initial applicant. Notwithstanding section 4301, subsection 7, the household of an initial applicant that is otherwise eligible for emergency assistance may not be denied emergency assistance to meet an immediate need solely on the basis of the proration of a lump sum payment. Upon subsequent applications, that household's eligibility is subject to all the standards established by this chapter.

[PL 2001, c. 571, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1985, c. 489, §§5,14 (RPR). PL 1989, c. 322, §3 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 9, §§U5,6 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 528, §OOO1 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 528, §RRR (AFF). PL 1991, c. 591, §OOO1 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 410, §AAA6 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 45, §1 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 571, §3 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 655, Pt. R, §2 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 515, §2 (AMD). PL 2023, c. 643, Pt. II, §1 (AMD).

§4309. Eligibility

1. Eligibility of applicant; duration of eligibility. The overseer shall determine eligibility each time a person applies or reapplies for general assistance pursuant to this chapter and the ordinance adopted by the municipality in accordance with section 4305. The period of eligibility must not exceed one month. At the expiration of that period the person may reapply for assistance and the person's eligibility may be redetermined.

[PL 1989, c. 840, §4 (AMD).]

1-A. Determination of eligibility; applicant's responsibilities. Applicants for general assistance are responsible for providing to the overseer all information necessary to determine eligibility. If further information or documentation is necessary to demonstrate eligibility, the applicant must have the first opportunity to provide the specific information or documentation required by the overseer. When information required by the overseer is unavailable, the overseer must accept alternative available information, which is subject to verification.

[PL 1989, c. 840, §5 (NEW).]

1-B. Determination of eligibility; overseer's responsibilities. In order to determine an applicant's eligibility for general assistance, the overseer first must seek information and documentation from the applicant. Once the applicant has presented the necessary information, the overseer is responsible for determining eligibility. The overseer may seek verification necessary to determine eligibility. In order to determine eligibility, the overseer may contact sources other than the applicant for verification only with the specific knowledge and consent of the applicant, except that the overseer

may examine public records without the applicant's knowledge and consent. Assistance may be denied or terminated if the applicant is unwilling to supply the overseer with necessary information, documentation, or permission to make collateral contacts, or if the overseer can not determine that eligibility exists based on information supplied by the applicant or others.
[PL 1989, c. 840, §5 (NEW).]

2. Redetermination of eligibility. The overseer may redetermine a person's eligibility at any time during the period that person is receiving assistance if the overseer is notified of any change in the recipient's circumstances that may affect the amount of assistance to which the recipient is entitled or that may make the recipient ineligible, provided that once a determination of eligibility has been made for a specific time period, a reduction in assistance for that time period may not be made without prior written notice to the recipient with the reasons for the action and an opportunity for the recipient to receive a fair hearing upon the proposed change.
[PL 1989, c. 840, §6 (AMD).]

3. Eligibility of members of person's household. Failure of an otherwise eligible person to comply with this chapter shall not affect the general assistance eligibility of any member of the person's household who is not capable of working, including at least:

- A. A dependent minor child; [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]
- B. An elderly, ill or disabled person; and [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]
- C. A person whose presence is required in order to provide care for any child under the age of 6 years or for any ill or disabled member of the household. [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]
[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

4. Eligibility of minors who are parents. An otherwise eligible person under the age of 18 who has never married and who has a dependent child or is pregnant is eligible only if that person and child reside in a dwelling maintained by a parent or other adult relative as that parent's or relative's own home or in a foster home or other adult-supervised supportive living arrangement unless:

- A. The person has no living parent or the whereabouts of both parents are unknown; [PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. RRR (AFF); PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. SS, §3 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 591, Pt. SS, §3 (NEW).]
- B. No parent will permit the person to live in the parent's home; [PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. RRR (AFF); PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. SS, §3 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 591, Pt. SS, §3 (NEW).]
- C. The department determines that the physical or emotional health or safety of the person or dependent child would be jeopardized if that person and dependent child lived with a parent; [PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. RRR (AFF); PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. SS, §3 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 591, Pt. SS, §3 (NEW).]
- D. The individual has lived apart from both parents for a period of at least one year before the birth of any dependent child; or [PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. RRR (AFF); PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. SS, §3 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 591, Pt. SS, §3 (NEW).]
- E. The department determines, in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to this section, which must be in accordance with federal regulations, that there is good cause to waive this requirement. [PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. RRR (AFF); PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. SS, §3 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 591, Pt. SS, §3 (NEW).]

For the purposes of this subsection, "parent" includes legal guardian.
[PL 2023, c. 405, Pt. A, §67 (AMD).]

5. Presumptive eligibility. The overseer in a municipality shall presume eligibility to receive general assistance of a person who is provided shelter in an emergency shelter for the homeless located in that municipality. After 30 days, that person's eligibility must be redetermined. When presumptive

eligibility is determined under this subsection, no other municipality may be determined to be the municipality of responsibility during that 30-day period.

[PL 2019, c. 515, §3 (NEW).]

6. Eligibility; recovery residence; exception. The overseer in a municipality may not deny general assistance to a person for the sole reason that the person is residing in a recovery residence. Beginning July 1, 2022, a municipality may not provide housing assistance to a person residing in a recovery residence that has not been certified in accordance with Title 5, section 20005, subsection 22, except that the person may receive housing assistance while residing in an uncertified recovery residence for one 30-day period only and the overseer shall inform the person of the requirements of this subsection. A person who is ineligible for housing assistance under this subsection may remain eligible to receive general assistance for other basic necessities. Upon request by a person residing in a certified recovery residence who has been determined eligible for housing assistance, a municipality shall issue a housing assistance payment to the operator of the certified recovery residence instead of to a landlord.

[PL 2023, c. 133, §3 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1989, c. 840, §§4-6 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 528, §RRR (AFF). PL 1991, c. 528, §SS3 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 591, §SS3 (AMD). PL 2013, c. 368, Pt. OO, §8 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 515, §3 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 472, §3 (AMD). PL 2023, c. 133, §3 (AMD). PL 2023, c. 405, Pt. A, §67 (AMD).

§4310. Emergency benefits prior to full verification

Whenever an eligible person becomes an applicant for general assistance and states to the administrator that the applicant is in an emergency situation and requires immediate assistance to meet basic necessities, the overseer shall, pending verification, issue to the applicant either personally or by mail, as soon as possible but in no event later than 24 hours after application, sufficient benefits to provide the basic necessities needed immediately by the applicant, as long as the following conditions are met. [PL 2015, c. 494, Pt. A, §24 (AMD).]

1. Probability of eligibility for assistance after full verification. As a result of the initial interview with the applicant, the overseer shall have determined that the applicant will probably be eligible for assistance after full verification is completed.

[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

2. Documentation. Where possible, the applicant shall submit to the overseer at the time of the initial interview, adequate documentation to verify that there is a need for immediate assistance.

[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

3. Information obtained. When adequate documentation is not available at the time of the initial application, the overseer may contact at least one other person for the purpose of obtaining information to confirm the applicant's statements about the applicant's need for immediate assistance.

[RR 2021, c. 2, Pt. B, §199 (COR).]

4. Limitations. Benefits are limited as follows.

A. The authorization of benefits under this section may not exceed 30 days. [PL 2023, c. 643, Pt. II, §2 (RPR).]

B. Until there has been full verification confirming the applicant's eligibility, further benefits may not be authorized. [PL 2023, c. 643, Pt. II, §2 (RPR).]

C. The authorization of benefits under this section may not exceed levels of assistance established in section 4308. [PL 2023, c. 643, Pt. II, §2 (NEW).]

[PL 2023, c. 643, Pt. II, §2 (RPR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1991, c. 9, §U7 (AMD). PL 2013, c. 368, Pt. OO, §9 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 494, Pt. A, §24 (AMD). RR 2021, c. 2, Pt. B, §199 (COR). PL 2023, c. 643, Pt. II, §2 (AMD).

§4311. State reimbursement to municipalities; reports

1. Departmental reimbursement. When a municipality incurs net general assistance costs in any fiscal year prior to July 1, 2015 in excess of .0003 of that municipality's most recent state valuation relative to the state fiscal year for which reimbursement is being issued, as determined by the State Tax Assessor in the statement filed as provided in Title 36, section 381, the Department of Health and Human Services shall reimburse the municipality for 90% of the amount in excess of these expenditures when the department finds that the municipality has been in compliance with all requirements of this chapter. If a municipality elects to determine need without consideration of funds distributed from any municipally-controlled trust fund that must otherwise be considered for purposes of this chapter, the department shall reimburse the municipality for 66 2/3% of the amount in excess of such expenditures when the department finds that the municipality has otherwise been in compliance with all requirements of this chapter.

The department shall reimburse each municipality and each Indian tribe 70% of the direct costs incurred by that municipality or tribe on or after July 1, 2015 for the general assistance program granted by that municipality or tribe. For the purposes of this subsection, "Indian tribe" has the same meaning as in section 411, subsection 8-A.

[PL 2015, c. 267, Pt. SSSS, §1 (AMD).]

1-A. Municipalities reimbursed. When a municipality pays for expenses approved pursuant to section 4313 for hospital inpatient or outpatient care at any hospital on behalf of any person who is otherwise eligible and who would have been entitled to receive payments for hospital care if that care had been rendered prior to May 1, 1984, for services under the Catastrophic Illness Program, section 3185, the department shall reimburse the municipality for 100% of those payments.
[PL 1995, c. 696, Pt. A, §39 (AMD).]

1-B. Reimbursement for administrative expenses. The department shall reimburse each municipality for the costs of a portion of the direct costs of paying benefits incurred prior to July 1, 2015 through its general assistance program if the department finds that the municipality was in compliance with all requirements of this chapter during the fiscal year for which reimbursement is sought. The amount of reimbursement to each municipality must be an amount equal to:

A. Fifty percent of all general assistance granted by that municipality below the .0003% of all state valuation amount; or [PL 1991, c. 9, Pt. U, §8 (AMD).]

B. Ten percent of all general assistance granted. [PL 1991, c. 9, Pt. U, §8 (AMD).]

Each municipality shall elect to be reimbursed under paragraph A or B at the beginning of the fiscal year for which reimbursement is sought.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this subsection takes effect on July 1, 1989.
[PL 2015, c. 267, Pt. SSSS, §1 (AMD).]

1-C. Indian tribe reimbursement. The department shall reimburse each Indian tribe for the costs of a portion of the direct costs of paying benefits through its general assistance program if the department finds that the Indian tribe was in compliance with all requirements of this chapter during the fiscal year for which those benefits are sought.

The amount of reimbursement must be calculated for each fiscal year by adding 10% of all general assistance granted up to the threshold amount to 100% of all general assistance granted above the threshold amount.

For the purposes of this subsection, "Indian tribe" has the same meaning as in section 411, subsection 8-A. For purposes of this subsection, "threshold amount" means 0.0003 of the Indian tribe's most recent state valuation, as determined by the State Tax Assessor in the statement filed as provided in Title 36, section 381, relative to the year for which reimbursement is being issued.
[PL 2013, c. 368, Pt. OO, §10 (NEW).]

1-D. Reimbursement for large recovery residences. The department shall reimburse each municipality for housing assistance provided to or on behalf of a person residing in a recovery residence, as described in section 4309, subsection 6, with occupancy of 26 or more beds, in an amount equal to 100% of housing assistance granted to that individual.
[PL 2025, c. 449, §2 (NEW).]

2. Submission of reports. Each municipality shall report on a schedule determined by the department through rulemaking the direct cost of paying benefits through the general assistance program on forms for reimbursement provided by the department.

A. [PL 2015, c. 267, Pt. SSSS, §1 (RP).]

B. [PL 2015, c. 267, Pt. SSSS, §1 (RP).]

Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

[PL 2015, c. 267, Pt. SSSS, §1 (AMD).]

3. Claims. The Department of Health and Human Services may refuse to accept and pay any claim for reimbursement that is not submitted by a municipality to the department within 90 days of the payment on which that claim is based or at the end of the reporting period for which reimbursement is sought unless just cause exists for failure to file a timely claim.

[PL 1991, c. 9, Pt. U, §10 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6 (REV).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1983, c. 824, §X4 (AMD). PL 1985, c. 567 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 833 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 9, §§U8-10 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 410, §AAA7 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 696, §A39 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 689, §B6 (REV). PL 2013, c. 368, Pt. OO, §§10, 11 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 267, Pt. SSSS, §1 (AMD). PL 2025, c. 449, §2 (AMD).

§4312. Unorganized territory

Residents of the unorganized territory shall be eligible for general assistance in the same manner as provided in this chapter. The commissioner shall establish standards of eligibility for the unorganized territory and shall have the same responsibilities with regard to the unorganized territory as apply to overseers in a municipality. The commissioner may appoint agents to administer the general assistance program within the unorganized territory. All costs of providing general assistance in the unorganized territory shall be charged to the Unorganized Territory Education and Services Fund established under Title 36, chapter 115, except that costs which the State would reimburse under section 4311, if the unorganized territory were a municipality, shall be paid by the General Fund. [PL 1985, c. 459, Pt. B, §1 (RPR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1985, c. 459, §B1 (RPR).

§4313. Reimbursement to individuals relieving eligible persons; prior approval; emergencies (CONTAINS TEXT WITH VARYING EFFECTIVE DATES)

Municipalities, as provided in section 4307, shall pay expenses necessarily incurred for providing basic necessities to eligible persons anywhere in the State by any person not liable for their support provided that the municipality of responsibility shall be notified and approve those expenses and

services prior to their being made or delivered, except as provided in this section. [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

1. (TEXT EFFECTIVE UNTIL 7/01/26) Emergency care. In the event of an admission of an eligible person to the hospital, the hospital shall notify the overseer of the liable municipality within 5 business days of the person's admission. In no event may hospital services to a person who meets the financial eligibility guidelines adopted pursuant to section 1716 be billed to the patient or to a municipality.
[PL 1995, c. 696, Pt. A, §40 (AMD).]

1. (TEXT EFFECTIVE 7/01/26) Emergency care. In the event of an admission of an eligible person to the hospital, the hospital shall notify the overseer of the liable municipality within 5 business days of the person's admission. If the person meets the financial eligibility requirements for charity care under section 1716-A, hospital services may not be billed to the person or to a municipality.
[PL 2025, c. 488, §4 (AMD); PL 2025, c. 488, §8 (AFF).]

2. Burial or cremation. In the event of the death of an eligible person, the funeral director shall notify the overseer prior to burial or cremation or by the end of 3 business days following the funeral director's receipt of the body, whichever is earlier. Notwithstanding section 4305, subsection 3, paragraph C, a decision on any application for assistance with burial expenses need not be rendered until the overseer has verified that a relative or other resource is not available to pay for the direct burial or cremation costs, but the decision must be rendered within 8 days after receiving an application. The parent, grandparent, children or grandchildren, by consanguinity, or the spouse or domestic partner are responsible for the burial or cremation costs of the eligible person in proportion to their respective abilities. When no legally liable relative possesses a financial capacity to pay either in lump sum or on an installment basis for the direct costs of a burial or cremation, the contribution of a municipality under this subsection is limited to a reasonable calculation of the funeral director's direct costs, less any and all contributions from any other source.
[RR 2021, c. 2, Pt. B, §200 (COR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1983, c. 701, §4 (AMD). PL 1985, c. 245 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 542, §§H4,H8 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 410, §AAA8 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 696, §A40 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 483, §1 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 411, §1 (AMD). PL 2017, c. 62, §1 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 567, §25 (AMD). RR 2021, c. 2, Pt. B, §200 (COR). PL 2025, c. 488, §4 (AMD). PL 2025, c. 488, §8 (AFF).

§4314. Cooperation in administration of general assistance

1. State departments. Upon the request of any municipal official charged with the responsibility of administering general assistance, the Department of Health and Human Services and any other department of the State having information which has a bearing on the eligibility of any person applying for general assistance shall release that information. The information shall be restricted to those facts necessary for the official to make a determination of eligibility for general assistance.
[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW); PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6 (REV).]

2. Financial institutions. An officer of any bank, federally or state-chartered credit union, trust company, benefit association, insurance company, safe deposit company or any corporation or association receiving deposits of money shall, upon receipt of a written release signed by a depositor and a written request signed by the overseer of any municipality or its agents, or by the Commissioner of Health and Human Services or the commissioner's agents or by the Commissioner of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management or the commissioner's agents, disclose to that overseer or the Department of Health and Human Services or the Maine Bureau of Veterans' Services the amount deposited in the corporation or association to the credit of the named depositor granting the release, who is a charge upon the municipality or the State, or who has applied for support to the municipality

or the State. When the named depositor who is in charge upon the municipality is deceased and the municipality or its agents are acting in accordance with section 4313, subsection 2, the officer shall disclose the amount deposited in the corporation or association upon receipt of a written request from the municipality or its agents and a notarized affidavit signed by the overseer of the municipality or its agents stating that the named depositor is deceased.

[PL 2017, c. 28, §1 (AMD); PL 2019, c. 377, §6 (REV).]

3. Verification of employment. The applicant has responsibility for providing documentary verification of benefits received during the period for which assistance is requested, or in the month immediately prior to the application for assistance when those wages and benefits are expected to be the same during the period for which assistance is requested.

The overseer shall give the applicant written notice that if the applicant does not provide the documentary verification within one week of the application, the employer will be contacted.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, every employer shall, upon written request of the overseer, release information regarding any wages or other financial benefits paid to the applicant or a member of the applicant's household. No employer may discharge or otherwise adversely affect an employee because of any request for information pursuant to this section.

[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

4. Confidentiality. Any person who seeks and obtains information under this section is subject to the same rules of confidentiality as the person who is caretaker of the information which is by law confidential.

[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

5. Refusal. Any person who refuses to provide any information to an overseer who requests it in accordance with this section shall state in writing the reasons for the refusal within 3 days of receiving the request.

[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

6. Refusal; penalty. A person who refuses upon request to provide information under this section without just cause commits a civil violation for which a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$100 may be adjudged.

[PL 2003, c. 452, Pt. K, §25 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 452, Pt. X, §2 (AFF).]

7. False information; penalty. A person who intentionally or knowingly renders false information under this section to an administrator commits a Class E crime.

[PL 2003, c. 452, Pt. K, §26 (NEW); PL 2003, c. 452, Pt. X, §2 (AFF).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1991, c. 626, §4 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 86, §2 (AMD). PL 1997, c. 455, §§8,32 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 452, §§K25,26 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 452, §X2 (AFF). PL 2003, c. 689, §§B6,7 (REV). PL 2017, c. 28, §1 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 377, §6 (REV).

§4315. False representation

Whoever knowingly and willfully makes any false representation of a material fact to the overseer of any municipality or to the department or its agents for the purpose of causing that or any other person to be granted assistance by the municipality or by the State is guilty of a Class E crime and shall reimburse the municipality for that assistance. Further assistance may be denied until that person reimburses the municipality for the assistance or enters into a written agreement, which must be reasonable under the circumstances, to reimburse the municipality or that person has been ineligible for assistance for a period of 120 days, whichever period is longer. [PL 2015, c. 312, §1 (AMD).]

A person disqualified from receiving general assistance for making a false representation must be provided notice and an opportunity for an appeal as provided in sections 4321 and 4322. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §9 (AMD).]

If the overseer of any municipality or the fair hearing officer finds that a recipient made a false representation to the overseer in violation of this section, that recipient is required to reimburse the municipality for any assistance rendered for which that recipient was ineligible. The recipient is ineligible from receiving further assistance for a period of 120 days or until that person reimburses the municipality for the assistance or enters into a written agreement, which must be reasonable under the circumstances, to reimburse that municipality, whichever period is longer. [PL 2015, c. 312, §2 (AMD).]

Any recipient whose assistance is terminated or denied under this section has the right to appeal that decision pursuant to the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80-B. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §9 (AMD).]

No recipient who has been granted assistance, in accordance with this chapter, may have that assistance terminated prior to the decision of the fair hearing officer. In the event of any termination of assistance to any recipient, the dependents of that person may still apply for and, if eligible, receive assistance. [PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1991, c. 622, §M24 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 410, §AAA9 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 312, §§1, 2 (AMD).

§4315-A. Use of income for basic necessities required

All persons requesting general assistance must use their income for basic necessities. Except for initial applicants, recipients are not eligible to receive assistance to replace income that was spent within the 30-day period prior to the application on goods and services that are not basic necessities. The income not spent on goods and services that are basic necessities is considered available to the applicant. A municipality may require recipients to utilize income and resources according to standards established by the municipality, except that a municipality may not reduce assistance to a recipient who has exhausted income to purchase basic necessities. Municipalities shall provide written notice to applicants of the standards established by the municipalities. [PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. OOO, §2 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. RRR (AFF); PL 1991, c. 591, Pt. OOO, §2 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1991, c. 528, §OOO2 (NEW). PL 1991, c. 528, §RRR (AFF). PL 1991, c. 591, §OOO2 (NEW).

§4316. Work requirement

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1983, c. 697, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1985, c. 489, §§6,14 (RP).

§4316-A. Work requirement

1. Ineligibility for assistance. An applicant is ineligible for assistance for 120 days in all municipalities in the State when any municipality establishes that the applicant, without just cause:

- A. Refuses to search for employment when that search is reasonable and appropriate; [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]
- B. Refuses to register for work; [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]
- C. Refuses to accept a suitable job offer under this section; [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]

D. Refuses to participate in a training, educational or rehabilitation program that would assist the applicant in securing employment; [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

E. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (RP).]

F. Refuses to perform or willfully fails to perform a job assigned under subsection 2; or [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

G. Willfully performs a job assigned under subsection 2 below the average standards of that job. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

H. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (RP).]

If a municipality finds that an applicant has violated a work-related rule without just cause, under this subsection or subsection 1-A, it is the responsibility of that applicant to establish the presence of just cause.

[PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

1-A. Period of ineligibility. An applicant, whether an initial or repeat applicant, who quits work or is discharged from employment due to misconduct as defined in Title 26, section 1043, subsection 23, is ineligible to receive assistance for 120 days after the applicant's separation from employment. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (NEW).]

2. Municipal work program. A municipality may require that an otherwise eligible person who is capable of working be required to perform work for the municipality or work for a nonprofit organization, if that organization has agreed to participate as an employer in the municipal work program, as a condition of receiving general assistance. The municipality may also require recipients, as a part of the municipal work program, to participate in a training, educational or rehabilitative program that would assist the recipient in securing employment. The municipal work program is subject to the following requirements.

A. A person may not, as a condition of general assistance eligibility, be required to do any amount of work that exceeds the value of the net general assistance that the person would otherwise receive under municipal general assistance standards. Any person performing work under this subsection must be provided with net general assistance, the value of which is computed at a rate of at least the State's minimum wage. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

B. A person may not be required to work under this subsection for a nonprofit organization if that work would violate a basic religious belief of that person. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

C. An eligible person performing work under this subsection may not replace regular municipal employees or regular employees of a participating nonprofit organization. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

D. An eligible person in need of emergency assistance may not be required to perform work under this subsection prior to receiving general assistance. An applicant who is not in need of emergency assistance may be required to satisfactorily fulfill a workfare requirement prior to receiving the nonemergency assistance conditionally granted to that applicant. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

E. Expenses related to work performed under this subsection by an eligible person must be considered in determining the amount of net general assistance to be provided to the person. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

F. General assistance provided by a municipality for work performed by an eligible person under this subsection must be:

- (1) Included in the reimbursable net general assistance costs; and

(2) Itemized separately in reports to the Department of Health and Human Services under section 4311. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6 (REV).]

G. A person may not be required to work under this subsection if that person is physically or mentally incapable of performing the work assigned. [PL 1991, c. 9, Pt. U, §12 (NEW).]
[PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6 (REV).]

3. Limitations of work requirement. In no case may any work requirement or training or educational program under this section interfere with a person's:

A. Existing employment; [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]

B. Ability to pursue a bona fide job offer; [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]

C. Ability to attend an interview for possible employment; [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]

D. Classroom participation in a primary or secondary educational program intended to lead to a high school diploma; or [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

E. Classroom or on-site participation in a training program that is either approved or determined, or both, by the Department of Labor to be reasonably expected to assist the individual in securing employment. This paragraph does not include participation in a degree granting program, except when that program is a training program operated under the control of the Department of Health and Human Services or the Department of Labor. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6 (REV).]

[PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6 (REV).]

4. Eligibility regained. A person who has been disqualified by any municipality for not complying with any work requirement of this section may regain eligibility during the 120-day period by becoming employed or otherwise complying with the work requirements of this section. An applicant who is disqualified due to failure to comply with the municipal work program may be given only one opportunity to regain eligibility during the 120-day disqualification period, except that if an applicant who regains eligibility is again disqualified for failing to comply with the municipal work program within the initial period of disqualification, the applicant is ineligible for assistance for 120 days and does not have the opportunity to requalify during the 120-day period.
[PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

5. Just cause defined. Just cause for failure to meet work requirements or the use of potential resources must be found when there is reasonable and verifiable evidence of:

A. Physical or mental illness or disability; [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]

B. Below-minimum wages; [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]

C. Sexual harassment; [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]

D. Physical or mental inability to perform required job tasks; [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]

E. Inability to work required hours or to meet piece work standards; [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]

F. Lack of transportation to and from work or training; [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]

G. Inability to arrange for necessary child care or care of an ill or disabled family member; [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

H. Any reason found to be good cause by the Department of Labor; and [PL 1985, c. 489, §§7, 14 (NEW).]

I. Any other evidence that is reasonable and appropriate. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

The overseer may not require medical verification of medical conditions that are apparent or are of such short duration that a reasonable person would not ordinarily seek medical attention. In any case in which the overseer requires medical verification and the applicant has no means of obtaining such verification, the overseer shall grant assistance for the purpose of obtaining that verification.

[PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §10 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1985, c. 489, §§7,14 (NEW). PL 1991, c. 9, §§U11-14 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 528, §§OOO3,4 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 528, §RRR (AFF). PL 1991, c. 591, §§OOO3,4 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 622, §§M25,26 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 410, §AAA10 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 689, §B6 (REV).

§4317. Use of potential resources

An applicant or recipient must make a good faith effort to secure any potential resource that may be available, including, but not limited to, any state or federal assistance program, employment benefits, governmental or private pension programs, available trust funds, support from legally liable relatives, child-support payments and jointly held resources where the applicant or recipient share may be available to the individual. Assistance may not be withheld pending receipt of such resource as long as application has been made or good faith effort is being made to secure the resource. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §11 (AMD).]

An individual applying for or receiving assistance due to a disability must make a good faith effort to make use of any medical and rehabilitative resources that may be recommended by a physician, psychologist or other professional retraining or rehabilitation specialist that are available without financial burden and would not constitute further physical risk to the individual. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §11 (AMD).]

An applicant who refuses to utilize potential resources without just cause, after receiving a written 7-day notice, is disqualified from receiving assistance until the applicant has made a good faith effort to secure the resource. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §11 (AMD).]

An applicant who forfeits receipt of or causes reduction in benefits from another public assistance program because of fraud, misrepresentation or a knowing or intentional violation of program rules or a refusal to comply with program rules without just cause is not eligible to receive general assistance to replace the forfeited assistance for the duration of the forfeiture. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §11 (AMD).]

An applicant who is found to be ineligible for unemployment compensation benefits because of a finding of fraud by the Department of Labor pursuant to Title 26, section 1051, subsection 1 is ineligible to receive general assistance to replace the forfeited unemployment compensation benefits for the duration of the forfeiture established by the Department of Labor. [PL 2013, c. 368, Pt. OO, §12 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1993, c. 410, §AAA11 (AMD). PL 2013, c. 368, Pt. OO, §12 (AMD).

§4318. Recovery of expenses

A municipality or the State, which has incurred general assistance program costs for the support of any eligible person, may recover the full amount expended for that support either from the person relieved or from any person liable for the recipient's support, their executors or administrators, in a civil action. In no case may a municipality or the State be authorized to recover through a civil action, the full or part of, the amount expended for the support of a previously eligible person, if, as a result of the repayment of that amount, this person would, in all probability, again become eligible for general assistance. [PL 1985, c. 489, §§8, 14 (RPR).]

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, municipalities have a lien for the value of all general assistance payments made to a recipient on any lump sum payment made to that recipient under the former Workers' Compensation Act, the Maine Workers' Compensation Act of 1992 or similar law of any other state. [PL 1995, c. 462, Pt. A, §44 (AMD).]

The department shall enter into an agreement with the Social Security Administration to institute an interim assistance reimbursement for the purpose of the repayment of state and local funds expended for providing assistance to Supplemental Security Income applicants or recipients while the Supplemental Security Income payments are pending or suspended. Written authorization must be given by the recipients. [PL 1991, c. 780, Pt. R, §5 (AMD).]

1. Repayment.

[PL 1985, c. 489, §§8, 14 (RP).]

2. Public assistance.

[PL 1985, c. 489, §§8, 14 (RP).]

A municipality may not recover from any recipient who has been injured while performing work under section 4316-A, subsection 2, any portion of any medical or rehabilitative expenses associated with that injury or any portion of any other general assistance benefits associated with that injury. [PL 1991, c. 9, Pt. U, §15 (AMD).]

Nothing in this section may be construed as limiting or affecting in any way the right of any individual to file an action under the Maine Tort Claims Act, Title 14, chapter 741, except that a municipality that provides general assistance to a minor is absolutely immune from suit on any tort claims seeking recovery or damages by or on behalf of the minor recipient in connection with the provision of general assistance. [PL 1991, c. 9, Pt. U, §15 (AMD).]

All collections, fees and payments received by the department from the Federal Government as a result of an interim assistance reimbursement must be dedicated to support the administration of the General Assistance program. [PL 1993, c. 415, Pt. H, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1985, c. 489, §§8,14 (RPR). PL 1987, c. 67 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 9, §U15 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 622, §M27 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 780, §R5 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 415, §H1 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 462, §A44 (AMD).

§4319. Liability of relatives for support

1. Relatives liable. A parent of a child under 25 years of age and a spouse living in or owning property in the State shall support their children or husband or wife in proportion to their respective ability. Liability for burial expenses is governed by section 4313. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §12 (AMD).]

2. Rental payments to relatives. A municipality or the State may decide not to make payments for rental assistance on behalf of an otherwise eligible individual when the rental payments would be made to a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, sibling, parent's sibling or any of their children, unless the municipality finds that the rental arrangement has existed for 3 months prior to the application for assistance and is necessary to provide the relative with basic necessities. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §12 (AMD).]

3. Recovery of assistance provided. A municipality or the State, after providing general assistance to a dependent of a legally responsible parent or to a person's spouse who is financially capable of providing support, may then seek reimbursement or relief for that support by initiating a complaint to the Superior Court or District Court, including by small claims action, located in the division or county where the legally responsible parent or spouse resides. The court may cause the

legally responsible parent or spouse to be summoned and upon hearing or default may assess and apportion a reasonable sum upon those who are found to be of sufficient ability for the support of the eligible person and shall issue a writ of execution. The assessment may not be made to pay any expense for relief provided more than 12 months before the complaint was filed. Any action brought under this section is governed by the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure. The court may, from time to time, make any further order on complaint of an interested party and, after notice is given, alter the assessment or apportionment.

[PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §12 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1983, c. 701, §5 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 370 (RPR). PL 1991, c. 622, §M28 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 410, §AAA12 (AMD).

§4320. Liens on real estate

A municipality or the State may claim a lien against the owner of real estate for the amount of money spent by it to provide mortgage payments on behalf of an eligible person under this chapter on any real estate that is the subject of a mortgage, whether land or buildings or a combination thereof. In addition, a municipality may claim a lien against the owner of real estate for the amount of money spent by it to make capital improvements to the real estate, whether land or buildings or a combination of land and buildings, on behalf of an eligible person under this chapter. [PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. OOO, §5 (AMD); PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. RRR (AFF); PL 1991, c. 591, Pt. OOO, §5 (AMD).]

The municipal officers, their designee or the State shall file a notice of the lien with the register of deeds of the county wherein the property is located within 30 days of making a mortgage payment or, if applicable, payment for capital improvements. That filing secures the municipality or State's lien interest for an amount equal to the sum of that mortgage or capital improvement payment and all subsequent mortgage or capital improvement payments made on behalf of the same eligible person. Not less than 10 days prior to the filing, the municipal officers, their designee or the State shall send notification of the proposed action by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner of the real estate and any record holder of the mortgage. The lien notification must clearly inform the recipient of the limitations upon enforcement contained in this section; it shall also contain the title, address and telephone number of the municipal official who granted the assistance. A new written notice including these provisions must be given to the recipient each time the amount secured by the lien is increased. The lien is effective until enforced by an action for equitable relief or until discharged. [PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. OOO, §6 (AMD); PL 1991, c. 528, Pt. RRR (AFF); PL 1991, c. 591, Pt. OOO, §6 (AMD).]

Interest on the amount of money secured by the lien may be charged by the State or a municipality, but in no event may the rate exceed the maximum rate of interest allowed by the Treasurer of State, pursuant to Title 36, section 186. For the State, the rate of interest shall be established by the department. For a municipality, the rate of interest shall be established by the municipal officers. Interest shall accrue from and including the date the lien is filed. [PL 1983, c. 697, §3 (RPR).]

The costs of securing and enforcing the lien may be recoverable upon enforcement. [PL 1983, c. 697, §3 (RPR).]

No lien may be enforced under this section while the person named in the lien is either currently receiving any form of public assistance or, as a result of enforcement, would become eligible for general assistance. [PL 1983, c. 697, §3 (RPR).]

In no event may the lien be enforced prior to the death of the recipient of general assistance or the transfer of the property. [PL 1983, c. 697, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1983, c. 697, §3 (RPR). PL 1985, c. 489, §§9,14 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 528, §§0005,6 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 528, §RRR (AFF). PL 1991, c. 591, §§0005,6 (AMD).

§4321. Grant, denial, reduction or termination to be communicated in writing; right to a hearing

Any action relative to the grant, denial, reduction, suspension or termination of relief provided under this chapter must be communicated to the applicant in writing. The decision must include the specific reason or reasons for that action and must inform the person affected of the person's right to a hearing, the procedure for requesting the hearing, the right to notify the department and the available means for notifying the department, if the person believes that the municipality has acted in violation of this chapter. Proceedings relating to the grant, denial, reduction, suspension or termination of relief provided under this chapter are not public proceedings under Title 1, chapter 13, unless otherwise requested by the applicant or recipient. [RR 2021, c. 2, Pt. B, §201 (COR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). RR 2021, c. 2, Pt. B, §201 (COR).

§4322. Right to a fair hearing

A person aggrieved by a decision, act, failure to act or delay in action concerning that person's application for general assistance under this chapter has the right to an appeal. If a person's application has been approved, general assistance may not be revoked during the period of entitlement until that person has been provided notice and an opportunity for hearing as provided in this section. Within 5 working days of receiving a written decision or notice of denial, reduction or termination of assistance, in accordance with the provisions of section 4321, or within 10 working days after any other act or failure to act by the municipality with regard to an application for assistance, the person may request an appeal. A hearing must be held by the fair hearing authority within 5 working days following the receipt of a written request by the applicant for an appeal. The hearing may be conducted by the municipal officers, a board of appeals created under Title 30-A, section 2691, or one or more persons appointed by the municipal officers to act as a fair hearing authority. An appeal may not be held before a person or body responsible for the decision, act, failure to act or delay in action relating to the applicant. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §13 (AMD).]

The person requesting the appeal and the municipal administrator responsible for the decision being appealed must be afforded the right to confront and cross-examine any witnesses presented at the hearing, present witnesses in their behalf and be represented by counsel or other spokesperson. A claimant must be advised of these rights in writing. The decision of such an appeal must be based solely on evidence adduced at the hearing. The Maine Rules of Evidence do not apply to information presented to the fair hearing authority. The standard of evidence is the standard set in Title 5, section 9057, subsection 2. The person requesting the appeal must, within 5 working days after the appeal, be furnished with a written decision detailing the reasons for that decision. When any decision by a fair hearing authority or court authorizing assistance is made, that assistance must be provided within 24 hours. Review of any action or failure to act under this chapter must be conducted pursuant to the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80-B. The municipality shall make a record of the fair hearing. The municipality's obligation is limited to keeping a taped record of the proceedings. The applicant shall pay costs for preparing any transcripts required to pursue an appeal of a fair hearing authority's decision. [RR 2009, c. 2, §60 (COR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1983, c. 697, §4 (AMD). PL 1985, c. 489, §§10,14 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 737, §§C66,C106 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 104, §§C8,C10 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 410, §AAA13 (AMD). RR 2009, c. 2, §60 (COR).

§4323. Department of Health and Human Services; responsibilities

The Department of Health and Human Services shall, in accordance with this section, share responsibility with municipalities for the proper administration of general assistance. [PL 1993, c. 410, Pt. AAA, §13 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6 (REV).]

1. Review. The department shall review the administration of general assistance in each municipality for compliance with this chapter. This review shall be made on a regular basis and may be made in response to a complaint from any person as necessary.

The department shall inspect the municipality's records and discuss the administration of the program with the overseer. The overseer or the overseer's designee shall be available during the department's review and shall cooperate in providing all necessary information.

The department shall report the results of its review in writing to the municipality and, when applicable, to the complainant. The written notice shall set forth the department's findings of whether the municipality is in compliance with this chapter.

The department is responsible for ensuring that each municipality complies with its duty to provide trauma-informed services and culturally and linguistically appropriate services as defined in section 4305, subsection 7. The department shall provide mandatory training to municipalities to ensure that a municipality is able to comply with the requirements of this chapter. [PL 2023, c. 575, §5 (AMD).]

2. Violation; penalty. If the department finds any violation of this chapter after review, it shall notify the municipality that it has 30 days in which to correct that violation and specify what action shall be taken in order to achieve compliance. The municipality shall file a plan with the department setting forth how it will attain compliance. The department shall notify the municipality if the plan is acceptable and that it will review the municipality for compliance within 60 days of accepting the plan. Any municipality which fails to file an acceptable plan with the department or which is in violation of this chapter at the expiration of the 60-day period shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$500. The Department of Health and Human Services shall enforce this section in any court of competent jurisdiction. Every 30-day period that a municipality is in violation of this chapter after review and notification shall constitute a separate offense. In addition to the civil penalty, the department shall withhold reimbursement to any municipality which is in violation of this chapter until it reaches compliance.

[PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW); PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6 (REV).]

3. Departmental assistance. Whenever the department finds that a person in immediate need of general assistance has not received that assistance as a result of a municipality's failure to comply with the requirements of this chapter, the department shall, within 24 hours of receiving a request to intervene and after notifying the municipality, grant this assistance in accordance with regulations adopted by it. The expense of that assistance granted, including a reasonable proportion of the State's administrative cost that can be attributed to that assistance, shall be billed by the department to the municipality. Should that bill remain unpaid 30 days after presentation to the municipality, the department shall refer the bill to the Treasurer of State for payment from any taxes, revenue, fines or fees due from the State to the municipality.

A municipality may not be held responsible for reimbursing the department for assistance granted under this subsection if the department failed to intervene within 24 hours of receiving the request to intervene or if the department failed to make a good faith effort, prior to the intervention, to notify the municipality of the department's intention to intervene.

[PL 1989, c. 840, §7 (AMD).]

4. Appeal. Any municipality or person who is aggrieved by any decision or action made by the department pursuant to this section shall have the right to appeal pursuant to the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter IV. A request for that appeal shall be in writing and shall be made within 30 days of receiving notification. The appeal shall be held within 30 days of

receipt of that request and shall be conducted by one or more fair hearing officers. In no event may an appeal be held before a person or body responsible for the decision or action. Review of any decision under this section shall be pursuant to the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80 C.
[PL 1985, c. 489, §§11, 14 (AMD).]

5. Emergency contact information. The department shall collect from each municipality emergency contact information for use by municipal residents in applying for assistance under this section. The department shall forward the municipal emergency contact information periodically to the statewide 2-1-1 telephone number designated pursuant to Title 35-A, section 7108.
[PL 2007, c. 600, §1 (NEW).]

6. Database. Beginning on July 1, 2025, the department shall provide overseers access to an Internet-based, real-time database containing the information necessary to properly determine an applicant's eligibility.
[PL 2023, c. 575, §6 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1985, c. 489, §§11,14 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 840, §7 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 410, §AAA13 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 689, §B6 (REV). PL 2007, c. 600, §1 (AMD). RR 2021, c. 2, Pt. B, §202 (COR). PL 2023, c. 575, §§5, 6 (AMD).

§4324. Report to the Legislature (REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 577, §1 (NEW). PL 1985, c. 489, §§12,14 (RP).

§4325. Municipal guarantee of safe, decent rental housing and residential neighborhoods (REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1989, c. 484, §5 (NEW).

§4326. Nonlapsing funds

Any balance remaining in the General Assistance - Reimbursement to Cities and Towns program in the Department of Human Services at the end of any fiscal year must be carried forward for the next fiscal year. [PL 2003, c. 673, Pt. DD, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2003, c. 673, §DD1 (NEW).

§4327. Reporting

The department shall use municipal reports, data from the statewide online database required under section 4323, subsection 6 and other metrics to generate a general assistance report to be submitted to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over general assistance matters no later than January 30, 2026 and no later than January 30th of each odd-numbered calendar year thereafter. The initial report must include recommendations regarding a potential extension of the general assistance eligibility period beyond the 30-day limit established in section 4310, subsection 4. All reports must include metrics for: the number of individuals and families who received funds; the basic necessities for which those funds were provided; the length of time those funds were received; which municipalities accessed technical assistance and the number of times that technical assistance was requested, including instances outside of normal business hours; the type of technical assistance municipalities required; the number of calls to the department's general assistance hotline; and the number and content of complaints received and additional metrics as determined necessary by the

department. The report must also include data illustrating municipal poverty levels, or regional or county poverty data when municipal-level poverty data is unavailable, and data regarding the use of other public benefit programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program in each municipality. [PL 2023, c. 575, §7 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2023, c. 575, §7 (NEW).

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[For use when adopting a new version of the GA ordinance or amending the body of the ordinance – not solely adoption of updated appendices]

MUNICIPALITY OF _____
GENERAL ASSISTANCE ORDINANCE

Pursuant to 22 M.R.S. § 4305(1), the municipal officers of the Municipality of _____, after notice and hearing, hereby enact the attached General Assistance Ordinance with appendices in its entirety. This Ordinance shall supercede and replace all previous Ordinance versions. A copy of this Ordinance will be filed with the Maine Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS) pursuant to 22 M.R.S. § 4305(4), and shall be available for public inspection at the municipal office along with a copy of 22 M.R.S. chapter 1161.

Signed this _____ day of _____, 20____, by the municipal officers:

(Print Name)

(Signature)

(Print Name)

(Signature)

(Print Name)

(Signature)

(Print Name)

(Signature)

(Print Name)

(Signature)

[Send a copy of the enactment page and ordinance to DHHS, 109 Capitol Street, SHS 11, Augusta, ME 04330-0011]

