MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION December 4, 2024 to March 21, 2025

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION March 25, 2025 to June 25, 2025

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR FIRST REGULAR SESSION NONEMERGENCY LAWS IS JUNE 20, 2025

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR FIRST SPECIAL SESSION NONEMERGENCY LAWS IS SEPTEMBER 24, 2025

PUBLISHED BY THE REVISOR OF STATUTES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED, TITLE 3, SECTION 163-A, SUBSECTION 4.

Augusta, Maine 2025

- **Sec. 1. 36 MRSA §1484, sub-§3, ¶A,** as amended by PL 2007, c. 627, §33, is further amended to read:
 - A. The excise tax on a motor vehicle owned by an individual resident of this State must be paid in the place where the owner resides. If the individual resident of this State does not have a residing place, the excise tax may be paid directly to the Secretary of State if:
 - (1) The motor vehicle was previously registered in this State to the individual resident;
 - (2) The Secretary of State confirms with the municipality where the individual resides that the municipality refused to receive the excise tax of the individual who does not have a residing place; and
 - (3) The individual resident holds a license pursuant to Title 29-A, section 1251.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 144 H.P. 441 - L.D. 702

An Act to Designate January 6th as A Day to Remember

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

Sec. 1. 1 MRSA §150-W is enacted to read:

§150-W. A Day to Remember

January 6th of each year is designated as A Day to Remember, and the Governor shall annually issue a proclamation honoring the resilience of democracy during the events of January 6, 2021 in Washington, D.C., encouraging the people of the State to use the day as an opportunity for reflection on the values of democracy, civic responsibility and the importance of protecting constitutional governance and encouraging educational institutions, civic organizations and public libraries to observe the day with discussions, events and programming to educate citizens about the importance of civic engagement and the rule of law.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 145 H.P. 449 - L.D. 710

An Act to Expand Access and Reduce Barriers to Access to Naloxone Hydrochloride and Other Opioid Overdosereversing Medications

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

- **Sec. 1. 22 MRSA §2353, sub-§2,** as amended by PL 2023, c. 161, §3, is further amended to read:
- 2. Prescription; possession; administration. The prescription, possession and administration of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication is governed by this subsection.
 - A. A health care professional may directly or by standing order prescribe naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication to an individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose. Over-the-counter naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication approved for over-the-counter dispensation by the federal Food and Drug Administration or its successor organization may be provided or administered with or without a prescription.
 - A-1. A pharmacist may prescribe and dispense naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication in accordance with protocols established under Title 32, section 13815 to an individual of any age at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose. Over-the-counter naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication approved for over-the-counter dispensation by the federal Food and Drug Administration or its successor organization may be provided or administered with or without a prescription.
 - B. An individual to whom naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication is prescribed or dispensed in accordance with paragraph A or A-1 may provide the naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication so prescribed or dispensed to a member of that individual's immediate family to possess and administer to the individual if the family member believes in good faith that the individual is experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose.
 - C. A health care professional may directly or by standing order prescribe naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication to a member of an individual's immediate family or a friend of the individual or to another person in a position to assist the individual if the individual is