MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION December 2, 2020 to March 30, 2021

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION April 28, 2021 to July 19, 2021

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR FIRST REGULAR SESSION NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS JUNE 29, 2021

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR FIRST SPECIAL SESSION NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS OCTOBER 18, 2021

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

Augusta, Maine 2021

CHAPTER 381 H.P. 324 - L.D. 448

An Act Regarding Recording of Witness Interviews

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

Sec. 1. 25 MRSA §2803-B, sub-§1, ¶K-1 is enacted to read:

K-1. Digital, electronic, audio, video or other recording of law enforcement interviews of witnesses in murder investigations and Class A, Class B and Class C crime investigations and the preservation of records in such investigations. A policy adopted under this paragraph may not require the recording of all witness interviews, but must factor in the feasibility of recording individual interviews, taking into account the circumstances of the witness, the time and place of the interview and the crime as well as the capability of the law enforcement agency to record the interview;

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 382 H.P. 542 - L.D. 737

An Act To Increase the Value of Property Exempt from Attachment and Execution

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

- **Sec. 1. 14 MRSA §3126-A, sub-§3, ¶B,** as enacted by PL 1999, c. 587, §3, is amended to read:
 - B. The amount by which the sum of disposable earnings and exempt income for that week exceeds 40 times the minimum hourly wage prescribed by 29 United States Code, Section 206(a)(1) or the state minimum hourly wage prescribed by Title 26, section 664, whichever is higher at the time the earnings are payable; or
- **Sec. 2. 14 MRSA §4422,** as amended by PL 2017, c. 177, §§1 to 4 and c. 209, §1 and corrected by RR 2017, c. 1, §7, is further amended to read:

§4422. Exempt property

The following property is exempt from attachment and execution, except to the extent that it has been fraudulently conveyed by the debtor-:

- 1. **Residence.** A debtor's residence. The exemption of a debtor's residence is subject to this subsection.
 - A. Except as provided in paragraph B, the debtor's aggregate interest, not to exceed \$47,500 \$80,000

in value, in real or personal property that the debtor or a dependent of the debtor uses as a residence, in a cooperative that owns property that the debtor or a dependent of the debtor uses as a residence, or in a burial plot for the debtor or a dependent of the debtor, except that if minor dependents of the debtor have their principal place of residence with the debtor, the debtor's aggregate interest may not exceed \$95,000 \$160,000 and except that if the debtor's interest is held jointly with any other person or persons, the exemption may not exceed in value the lesser of \$47,500 \$80,000 or the product of the debtor's fractional share times \$95,000 \$160,000.

- B. The debtor's aggregate interest, not to exceed \$95,000 \$160,000 in value, in property described in paragraph A, if the debtor or a dependent of the debtor is either a person 60 years of age or older or a person physically or mentally disabled and because of such disability is unable to engage in substantial gainful employment and whose disability has lasted or can be expected to last for at least 12 months or can be expected to result in death; except that if the debtor's interest is held jointly with any other person or persons, the exemption may not exceed in value the lesser of \$95,000 \$160,000 or the product of the fractional share of the debtor's interest times \$190,000 \$240,000. This paragraph does not apply to liens obtained prior to its effective date or to judgments based on torts involving other than ordinary negligence on the part of the debtor. If the property is both the surviving owner's and deceased joint owner's primary residence, the maximum exemption for debtors who are joint owners may not be reduced due to the death of one of the joint owners when either:
 - (1) The deceased joint owner dies at 67 years of age or older and the surviving joint owner is at least 60 years of age; or
 - (2) The surviving joint owner is at least 67 years of age.
- C. That portion of the proceeds from any sale of property which that is exempt under this section shall be is exempt for a period of 6 12 months from the date of receipt of such proceeds for purposes of reinvesting in a residence within that period.
- D. Any exemption claimed under this subsection does not apply to judgments based on torts involving other than ordinary negligence on the part of the debtor.
- E. The amount of any exemption claimed under this subsection is limited to the amount of the exemption in effect on the date of the recording of the lien on the property against which the exemption is claimed;