

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from electronic originals
(may include minor formatting differences from printed original)

LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 7, 2022 to March 30, 2023

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
April 5, 2023 to July 26, 2023

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
NONEMERGENCY LAWS IS
JUNE 29, 2023

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
NONEMERGENCY LAWS IS
OCTOBER 25, 2023

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

Augusta, Maine
2023

6. Rules. The bureau may adopt rules to implement this section. Rules adopted in accordance with this subsection are routine technical rules as described under Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

See title page for effective date.

**CHAPTER 203
H.P. 1054 - L.D. 1644**

**An Act to Permit the
Expenditure of Accumulated
Tax Increment Revenues**

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

Sec. 1. 30-A MRSA §5227, sub-§4 is enacted to read:

4. Remaining funds. This subsection governs remaining tax increment funds.

A. Any tax increment revenues remaining in the development sinking fund account established under subsection 3, paragraph A on the date the development district ends may be retained in the development sinking fund account and used only to pay debt service on bonds and notes issued under section 5231 and the financial plan.

B. Any tax increment revenues remaining in the project cost account established under subsection 3, paragraph A on the date the development district ends may be retained in the project cost account for a period of 3 years from the date the development district ends and used only to pay approved project costs that are described in the development program.

C. Any tax increment revenues remaining in the development sinking fund account or the project cost account established under subsection 3, paragraph A after the expiration of the time periods described in paragraphs A and B must be returned to the municipal or plantation general fund and a corresponding tax shift adjustment must be implemented with the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Revenue Services.

See title page for effective date.

**CHAPTER 204
H.P. 1109 - L.D. 1730**

**An Act to Implement Changes
to the Laws Relating to Judicial
Separation and Divorce
Regarding Preliminary
Injunctions as Recommended
by the Family Law Advisory
Commission**

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

Sec. 1. 19-A MRSA §852, as amended by PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §44 and affected by §65, is further amended to read:

§852. Preliminary injunction, effect; attachment or trustee process

1. Issue Issuance of preliminary injunction by the court; service; contents; effect. ~~In all actions for judicial separation the clerk of the court, pursuant to order of, the District Court, shall issue a preliminary injunction order in the following manner.~~

~~A. The preliminary injunction must bear the signature or facsimile signature of the clerk, be under the seal of the court, and contain the name of the court issuing the preliminary injunction and the names of the parties and state the name and address of the plaintiff's attorney. If the plaintiff is represented, the preliminary injunction must also state the name and address of the plaintiff's attorney. The preliminary injunction may be obtained in blank from the clerk and must be filled out by the plaintiff's attorney for a fee. The plaintiff or the plaintiff's attorney is responsible for serving this shall serve the preliminary injunction, along with the summons and complaint, on the defendant along with the summons and complaint.~~

~~B. The preliminary injunction must be directed to each party to the action and must contain the following orders order that, unless the parties otherwise agree in writing or unless the court orders otherwise:~~

~~(1) That Except as specifically allowed by paragraph B-1, each party is enjoined prohibited from damaging, destroying, transferring, encumbering, concealing, selling or otherwise disposing of the any property of owned or claimed by either or both of the parties, except in the usual course of business or for the necessities of life, without the written consent of the parties or the permission of the court; regardless of whose name the property is in or who holds title to the property. Violations of this subparagraph include but are not limited to the following:~~