MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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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

CHAPTER 428 S.P. 141 - L.D. 320

An Act to Support the Maine Multicultural Center

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

Sec. 1. Appropriations and allocations. The following appropriations and allocations are made.

EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF

Adult Education 0364

Initiative: Provides one-time funds to the Maine Multicultural Center in Bangor for one or more positions to establish a comprehensive program for foreign-trained workers through the Maine Multicultural Center. The positions will develop and coordinate the comprehensive program, which must be designed to serve foreigntrained workers with an emphasis on foreign-trained professionals and seek private funds to support the center's programs and operations.

GENERAL FUND	2023-24	2024-25
All Other	\$0	\$190,000
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$0	\$190,000

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 429 H.P. 235 - L.D. 384

An Act to Provide Emergency Aid to Dairy Farmers Affected by the Crisis in Production Costs

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

Sec. 1. Transfer from General Fund unappropriated surplus; Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Milk Commission. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, on or before July 30, 2024, the State Controller shall transfer \$500,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund to the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Milk Commission program, Other Special Revenue Funds account to provide one-time pandemic volatility payments to Maine milk producers who produced milk and reported production information to the Maine Milk Commission in calendar year 2022 and are currently participating in the dairy stabilization program under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 7, section 3153-B, also known as the Tier Program. In calculating the payment, the administrator of the Maine Milk Pool shall attempt to achieve, insofar as

practical, a proportional distribution of the entire transferred amount to farmers by basing the payments on a per hundredweight production basis and limiting payments to a production limit of 5,000,000 pounds per farm. The administrator of the Maine Milk Pool may use existing distribution methods within the Maine Milk Pool program to expedite the distribution of payments.

Sec. 2. Appropriations and allocations. The following appropriations and allocations are made.

AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF

Milk Commission 0188

Initiative: Provides a one-time allocation to allow distribution of pandemic volatility payments to Maine dairy farmers who meet specific milk production criteria.

OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	2023-24	2024-25
All Other	\$500,000	\$0
OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE	\$500,000	\$0

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 430 S.P. 186 - L.D. 405

An Act Regarding False Public Alarms or Reports and Aggravated False Public Alarms or Reports

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

Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §509, as amended by PL 1977, c. 510, §56, is further amended to read:

§509. False public alarm or report<u>; aggravated false</u> public alarm or report

- 1. A person is guilty of false public alarm or report if:
 - A. He The person knowingly gives or causes to be given false information to any a law enforcement officer, an emergency communications center or the enhanced 9-1-1 services established in Title 25, chapter 352 with the intent of inducing such the officer, the emergency communications center or any other emergency services personnel to believe that a crime has been committed or that another has committed a crime, knowing the information to be false: or
 - B. He The person knowingly gives or causes to be given false information to any a law enforcement officer, a member of a fire fighting firefighting

agency, including a volunteer fire department, an emergency communications center, the enhanced 9-1-1 services established in Title 25, chapter 352 or any other person knowing that such the other person is likely to communicate the information to a law enforcement officer or, a member of a fire fighting firefighting agency, an emergency communications center or any other emergency services personnel concerning a fire, explosive or other similar substance which that is capable of endangering the safety of persons, knowing that such the information is false, or knowing that he the person has no information relating to the fire, explosive or other similar substance; or

C. He The person knowingly gives or causes to be given false information concerning an emergency to any an ambulance service, an emergency communications center, the enhanced 9-1-1 services established in Title 25, chapter 352, any other emergency services personnel or to any a government agency or public utility that deals with emergencies involving danger to life or property, with the intent of inducing such the service, personnel, agency, center or utility to respond to the reported emergency, knowing such the information to be false.

A violation of this subsection is a Class D crime.

For the purposes of this subsection, "emergency communications center" means a state, county or municipal government entity that receives calls by 9-1-1, business lines, radio or other methods requesting public service or emergency response from public safety agencies and, as appropriate, dispatches requests to public safety agencies and assists in coordinating the response between agencies and other specialized professionals.

2. False public alarm is a Class D crime.

3. A person is guilty of aggravated false public alarm or report if the person violates subsection 1 and the violation causes the evacuation, shutdown or lockdown of a building, school, public square or park, place of assembly or public transportation facility.

A violation of this subsection is a Class C crime.

Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA §1501, sub-§8, ¶C, as enacted by PL 2021, c. 170, §1, is amended to read:

C. The discriminatory motive of the person in making a false public alarm or report <u>or an aggravated false public alarm</u> in violation of section 509, subsection 1; and

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 431 H.P. 261 - L.D. 428

An Act to Reclassify Certain Offenses Under the Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Laws

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

Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §11109, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2015, c. 281, Pt. A, §4, is further amended to read:

1. License required. Except as otherwise authorized pursuant to this Part, a person may not engage in an activity for which a license may be issued under this section unless that person has a valid license issued under this section. An electronic license or permit fulfills the requirement under this subsection that a person must have a physical paper license or permit if the electronic license or permit can be displayed upon request to a game warden or other law enforcement officer, an employee of the department, a registered Maine guide or the owner of the land on which the licensed activity is taking place. Each Except as otherwise provided in this section, each day a person violates this subsection that person commits a Class E crime for which a minimum fine of \$50 and an amount equal to twice the applicable license fee must be imposed the sentencing alternative may include only the penalties provided in Title 17-A, section 1704, subsection 5 and Title 17-A, section 1705, subsection 5.

Sec. 2. 12 MRSA §11109, sub-§3, ¶A, as amended by PL 2017, c. 164, §8, is further amended to read:

A. A resident junior hunting license, for a person under 16 years of age, is \$8 and permits hunting of all legal species, subject to the permit requirements in subchapter 3. Notwithstanding the permit fees established in subchapter 3, a resident junior hunting license includes all permits, stamps and other permissions needed to hunt at no additional cost. A license holder under this paragraph who qualifies to hunt during the special season on deer under section 11153 and who meets the eligibility requirements of section 11106 must have included in that person's license one antlerless deer permit and one either-sex permit. A resident junior hunting license does not exempt the holder of the license from lottery-related application requirements under this Part. A resident under 16 years of age who hunts without a resident junior hunting license commits a civil violation.

Sec. 3. 12 MRSA §11109, sub-§3, ¶F, as amended by PL 2019, c. 501, §8, is further amended to read: