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S.P. 363

In Senate, March 22, 2021

An Act To Update the Law Governing Preliminary Injunctions in Judicial Separation and Divorce Actions

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DAREK M. GRANT Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator BAILEY of York. Cosponsored by Representative CARDONE of Bangor and Senator: CARNEY of Cumberland.

1 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows: 2 **Sec. 1. 19-A MRSA §852, sub-§1, ¶B,** as enacted by PL 1995, c. 694, Pt. B, §2 3 and affected by Pt. E, §2, is amended to read: 4 B. The preliminary injunction must be directed to each party to the action and must 5 contain the following orders: 6 (1) That each party is enjoined from transferring, encumbering, concealing, selling or otherwise disposing of the property of either or both of the parties, except in the 7 8 usual course of business, for the purpose of retaining an attorney for the case or for 9 the necessities of life, without the written consent of the parties or the permission of the court. Each party shall notify the other party of any proposed extraordinary 10 expenditures and shall account to the court for all extraordinary expenditures made 11 after the preliminary injunction is in effect. The preliminary injunction must 12 13 explain what constitutes an extraordinary expenditure; 14 (2) That each party is enjoined from imposing restraint on the personal liberty of 15 the other party or of a biological or adopted child of either or both of the parties; 16 and 17 (3) That each party is enjoined from voluntarily removing the other party or a child 18 of the parties from a policy of health insurance that provides coverage for the other 19 party or the child of the parties.; 20 (4) That each party is required to maintain all health, property, life and other insurance that the individual is carrying on any member of the family and to 21 22 cooperate as necessary in the filing and processing of claims. Any employerprovided health insurance in effect remains in effect for all family members; 23 24 (5) That each party is enjoined from canceling, altering or in any manner affecting 25 any casualty, automobile or health insurance policies insuring the parties' property 26 or persons; 27 (6) That each party is enjoined from withdrawing or borrowing in any manner all or any part of the cash surrender value of any life insurance policies on either party 28 29 or their children; 30 (7) That each party is enjoined from changing or in any manner altering the 31 beneficiary designation on any life insurance policies on the life of either party or 32 any of their children; 33 (8) That each party is enjoined from making any withdrawal for any purpose from any retirement, profit-sharing, pension, death or other employee benefit plan or 34 35 employee savings plan or from any individual retirement account or qualified, or 36 "Keogh," retirement account: 37

represents or embodies anything of value;

(9) That each party is enjoined from intentionally or knowingly damaging or destroying the tangible property of the parties, or of either of them, specifically

including, but not limited to, any electronically stored materials, electronic

communications, social network data, financial records and any document that

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1 2	(10) That each party is enjoined from opening or diverting mail addressed to the other party; and
3 4 5 6	(11) That each party is enjoined from signing or endorsing the other party's name on any negotiable instrument, check or draft, such as tax refunds, insurance payments and dividends, or attempting to negotiate any negotiable instruments payable to either party without the personal signature of the other party.
7 8	Sec. 2. 19-A MRSA §903, sub-§1, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 694, Pt. B, §2 and affected by Pt. E, §2, is amended to read:
9 10	B. The preliminary injunction must be directed to each party to the action and must contain the following orders:
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	(1) That each party is enjoined from transferring, encumbering, concealing, selling or otherwise disposing of the property of either or both of the parties, except in the usual course of business, for the purpose of retaining an attorney for the case or for the necessities of life, without the written consent of the parties or the permission of the court. Each party shall notify the other party of any proposed extraordinary expenditures and shall account to the court for all extraordinary expenditures made after the preliminary injunction is in effect. The preliminary injunction must explain what constitutes an extraordinary expenditure;
19 20 21	(2) That each party is enjoined from imposing restraint on the personal liberty of the other party or of a biological or adopted child of either or both of the parties; and
22 23 24	(3) That each party is enjoined from voluntarily removing the other party or a child of the parties from a policy of health insurance that provides coverage for the other party or the child of the parties.
25 26 27 28	(4) That each party is required to maintain all health, property, life and other insurance that the individual is carrying on any member of the family and to cooperate as necessary in the filing and processing of claims. Any employer-provided health insurance in effect remains in effect for all family members;
29 30 31	(5) That each party is enjoined from canceling, altering or in any manner affecting any casualty, automobile or health insurance policies insuring the parties' property or persons;
32 33 34	(6) That each party is enjoined from withdrawing or borrowing in any manner all or any part of the cash surrender value of any life insurance policies on either party or their children;
35 36 37	(7) That each party is enjoined from changing or in any manner altering the beneficiary designation on any life insurance policies on the life of either party or any of their children;
38 39 40 41	(8) That each party is enjoined from making any withdrawal for any purpose from any retirement, profit-sharing, pension, death or other employee benefit plan or employee savings plan or from any individual retirement account or qualified, or "Keogh," retirement account;
42 43	(9) That each party is enjoined from intentionally or knowingly damaging or destroying the tangible property of the parties, or of either of them, specifically

including, but not limited to, any electronically stored materials, electronic communications, social network data, financial records and any document that represents or embodies anything of value;

(10) That each party is enjoined from opening or diverting mail addressed to the other party; and

(11) That each party is enjoined from signing or endorsing the other party's name on any negotiable instrument, check or draft, such as tax refunds, insurance

on any negotiable instrument, check or draft, such as tax refunds, insurance payments and dividends, or attempting to negotiate any negotiable instruments payable to either party without the personal signature of the other party.

10 SUMMARY

This bill amends the law governing preliminary injunctions issued in judicial separation and divorce actions. It requires the preliminary injunction to provide more accountability about financial transactions of the parties and prohibits both parties from making changes to life, casualty, automobile or health insurance or making any withdrawals from retirement or other plans or accounts. It also prohibits both parties from intentionally or knowingly damaging or destroying property, including electronically stored materials or data. It prohibits both parties from opening or diverting mail addressed to the other party. It prohibits both parties from signing or endorsing the other party's name on any negotiable instrument, check or draft.