

1 2	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
3 4	ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE
5 6	Legislative Document No. 145
7 8	S.P. 53 In Senate, January 11, 1983 Reference to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Sent down for concurrence and ordered printed.
9 . 10	JOY J. O'BRIEN, Secretary of the Senate Presented by Senator Perkins of Hancock. Cosponsors: Representative Martin of Eagle Lake, Representative Livesay of Brunswick and Representative Foster of Ellsworth.
12 13	STATE OF MAINE
14 15 16	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE
17 18 19	AN ACT to Extinguish Obsolete Mineral and Mining Rights.
20 21	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
22	14 MRSA c. 722 is enacted to read:
23	CHAPTER 722
24	EXTINGUISHMENT OF MINERAL INTERESTS
25	§6611. Definitions

1	As used in this chapter, unless the context
2	indicates otherwise, the following terms have the
3	following meanings.
4 5	1. Mineral interest. "Mineral interest" means the interest which is created by an instrument trans-
	the interest which is created by an instrument trans-
6	ferring, either by grant, assignment, reservation or
7	otherwise, any interest of any kind in coal, oil and
8	gas or other minerals on or under any land.
9 10	2. Use of mineral interest. A mineral interest is "used" when:
11	A. Any minerals are produced on the land to
12	which the mineral interest pertains;
13	B. Operations are being conducted on the land to
14	which the mineral interest pertains for injec-
15	tion, withdrawal, storage or disposal of water,
16	gas or other fluid substances;
17	C. Rents or royalties are being paid by the
18	owner of the mineral interest for the purpose of
19	delaying or enjoying the use or exercise of the
20	activities described in paragraph A or B;
21	D. Any activity is being carried out on any
22	tract with which a mineral interest may be util-
23	ized or pooled for production purposes;
24	E. In the case of solid minerals, there is pro-
25	duction from a common vein or seam by the owner
26	or owners of the mineral interests;
27 28	F. Taxes are paid on the mineral interest by the owner; or

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1 2 3	G. Any activity pursuant to or authorized by the instrument creating the mineral interest is undertaken.
4	<pre>§6612. Extinguishment of mineral interest; preven-</pre>
5	tion
6	Any mineral interest, if unused for a period of
7	20 years, shall be extinguished and the ownership
8	shall revert to the then current owner of the land on
9	or under which the mineral interest pertained, unless
10	a statement of claim is filed in accordance with
11	section 6613.
12	§6613. Statement of claim; filing; requirements
13	The statement of claim described in section 6612
14	shall be filed by the owner of the mineral interest
15	prior to the end of the 20-year period set forth in
16	section 6612, or 2 years after the effective date of
17	this chapter, whichever is later. The statement of
18	claim shall contain the name and address of the owner
19	of the mineral interest and a description of the land
20	on or under which the mineral interest pertains, and
21	shall be filed in the registry of deeds of the county
22	in which the land is located. In addition, a true
23	copy of the statement of claim shall be sent by cer-
24	tified mail, return receipt requested, to each owner
25	of the land, on or under which the mineral interest
26	pertains, at his last known address. Proof of this
27	mailing shall be filed in the registry of deeds of
28	the county in which the land is located.
29	§6614. Avoidance of extinguishment through failure
30	to file.
31	Failure to file a statement of claim within the
32	time provided in section 6613 shall not cause a min-
33	eral interest to be extinguished if the owner of that
34	mineral interest:

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1	1. Ten or more interests in same county. Was,
2	at the time of the expiration of the period provided
3	in section 6613, the owner of 10 or more mineral
4	interests, in the county in which that mineral inter-
5	est is located;
6	2. Efforts to preserve interests. Made diligent
7	effort to preserve all of those interests as were not
8	being used, and did, within a period of 10 years
9	prior to the expiration of the period provided in
10	section 6613, preserve other mineral interests in
11	that county by the filing of statements of claim as
12	required;
13 14	3. Inadvertance in filing. Failed to preserve the interest through inadvertence; and
15	4. Filing after notice or actual knowl-
16	edge. Filed the statement of claim within 60 days
17	after publication of notice as provided in section
18	6615, and if no such notice is published, then files
19	within 60 days after receiving actual knowledge that
20	the mineral interest had lapsed.
21	§6615. Successor in interest; notice requirements;
22	prima facie evidence
23	Any person who succeeds to the ownership of any
24	mineral interest upon its lapse may give notice of
25	the lapse by publishing the following notice in a
26	newspaper of general circulation in the county in
27	which the mineral interest is located. The notice
28	shall state the name, as shown of record, of the
29	owner of the mineral interest, a description of the
30	land, the fact that the interest has lapsed and the
31	name of the person giving notice.
32	If the address of the mineral interest owner of
33	record is shown or can be determined through reason-
34	able inquiry, the owner shall be mailed by certified
35	mail a copy of the newspaper notice within 10 days of
36	its publication.

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1	If a copy of the notice and, if appropriate,
2	proof of mailing is filed in the registry of deeds in
3	the county in which the land is located within 15
4	days of publication of the notice, it shall be prima
5	facie evidence, in any legal proceeding, that notice
6	was given.

7 §6616. Statement of claim; successor in interest 8 notice; filing; registrar's duty.

9 Upon the filing of the statement of claim pur-10 suant to section 6613 or the provision of notice by a 11 successor in interest pursuant to section 6615, the 12 registrar shall record the same and shall indicate by 13 marginal notation on the appropriate instrument to 14 which these documents pertain the fact that they have 15 been filed.

16 §6617. Waiver of provisions; time limit

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17 The provisions of this chapter may not be waived 18 at any time prior to the expiration of the 20-year 19 period provided in section 6612.

## STATEMENT OF FACT

21 Land titles in several and perhaps many Maine 22 communities are plaqued by obsolete mineral and 23 mining rights conveyed generations ago, often in the 19th century. Typically, the corporation which ac-quired the mineral rights is long defunct, the stock-24 25 26 holders are dead and it is virtually impossible to determine who, if anyone, could legitimately claim 27 28 such land today.

This problem constitutes a cloud on the title to real estate which depreciates its market value and seriously affects the free transferability of titles. Courts have held that such claims remain valid irrespective of the number of years they have lain idle,

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because statutes of limitations pertaining to adverse possession do not run against such rights.

3 In 1971, Indiana enacted a law that provided for the extinguishment of mineral interests that had not 4 5 been utilized for more than 20 years. The statute 6 provided owners of such interests with a 2-year grace 7 period in which to file in the appropriate registry of deeds a "statement of claim" which would thereby 8 9 interest, even if it preserve the remained unutilized. In approximately 1978, the law was chal-10 11 lenged unconstitutional. The United States as Supreme Court in <u>Texaco</u> v. <u>Short</u> (70 L.Ed.2d 783 decided January 12, 1982) upheld the law as constitu-12 13 14 tional.

15 This bill is modeled very closely on the Indiana 16 to forestall any challenge law so as of 17 unconstitutionality. It provides that any mineral interest that has not been "used" for 20 years is 18 19 subject to extinguishment, unless a statement of 20 claim has been filed in the appropriate registry of 21 deeds.

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