

ACTS AND RESOLVES

AS PASSED BY THE

One Hundred and Third Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

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PUBLIC LAWS

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10. Cooperative undertakings. To expect and request cooperative undertakings among the higher education institutions, public and private, and between them and the business, industrial and labor interests of the State in order to further the development of quality and quantity in educational programs and services and the advancement of the state's economy.

11. Evaluation and research. To encourage through financial support and the expectation of annual reporting, a continuing program of evaluation and research with respect to higher education opportunities in the State.

12. Master plan. To give through legislative action and appropriate publicity a high priority to the provisions of the master plan for higher education as these are stated and revised from time to time by responsible educational and governmental authorities.

13. Commuter education. To make the most effective use possible of the financial resources allocated to public higher education by maximum emphasis on commuter facilities.

Effective October 7, 1967

Chapter 401

AN ACT Relating to Realty Subdivisions and Dilapidated Buildings in Municipalities.

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

Sec. 1. R. S., T. 17, § 2851, amended. The first paragraph of section 2851 of Title 17 of the Revised Statutes, as repealed and replaced by chapter 284 of the public laws of 1965, is repealed and the following enacted in place thereof:

Whenever the municipal officers shall find a building or structure or any portion thereof is structurally unsafe; unstable; unsanitary; constitutes a fire hazard; is unsuitable or improper for the use or occupancy to which it is put; constitutes a hazard to health or safety because of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescence or abandonment or is otherwise dangerous to life or property, they may after notice and hearing on this matter, adjudge the same to be a nuisance or dangerous and may make and record an order prescribing what disposal shall be made thereof.

Sec. 2. R. S., T. 17, § 2853, amended. Section 2853 of Title 17 of the Revised Statutes, as repealed and replaced by chapter 284 of the public laws of 1965, is amended to read as follows:

§ 2853. Municipal officers may order nuisance abated

If no appeal is filed, the municipal officers of such municipality shall cause said nuisance to be abated or removed in compliance with their order, and all expenses thereof shall be repaid to the municipality by the owner or co-owner within 30 days after demand or the municipal officers may bring a eivil action to recover such expenses a special tax may be assessed by the assessors against the land on which said building was located for the amount of such

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expenses and such amount shall be included in the next annual warrant to the tax collector of said town for collection, and shall be collected in the same manner as other state, county and municipal taxes are collected.

Personal property located within said nuisance shall be removed upon written notice of the municipal officers sent by certified mail at least 14 days prior to the abatement of said nuisance. The notice shall be sent to the owner or owners at their last known address and shall specify that unless said personal property is removed it will be disposed of by the municipality.

Sec. 3. R. S., T. 30, § 4956, sub-§ 1, ¶ C, amended. Paragraph C of subsection I of section 4956 of Title 30 of the Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

C. Approval of a subdivision is shall be based on its compliance with municipal ordinances and its general reasonableness. Where no public sewerage disposal system or no public water supply system, or neither, is available to a subdivision, lots shall contain not less than 15,000 square feet of land.

Effective October 7, 1967

Chapter 402

AN ACT Relating to Competence to Stand Trial and Release of Persons Found Not Guilty by Reason of Mental Disease or Defect.

Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, there is no existing statutory authority for the Superior Court to commit or otherwise issue appropriate orders when it finds an accused person to be incompetent to stand trial; and

Whereas, the need for such authority may arise in any criminal case coming before the Superior Court; and

Whereas, such authority is essential in the orderly administration of justice; and

Whereas, the statute establishing procedure for the determination of a person's readiness for release from a state institution who has been committed and placed therein, after being found not guilty of crime by reason of mental disease or mental defect is inadequate; and

Whereas, such statute does not permit the Superior Court to order release, subject to conditions which it deems appropriate and necessary, including continuing community supervision; and

Whereas, the following legislation is vitally necessary in order to provide the Superior Court requisite authority in the administration of the judicial function in criminal cases, and to provide such court with needed flexibility in release