

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 6, 2006 to June 21, 2007

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
SEPTEMBER 20, 2007

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

Penmor Lithographers
Lewiston, Maine
2007

2. Eligibility; nonresident late season bear hunting permit. A person who possesses a valid nonresident license to hunt big game may obtain a permit to hunt for bear from the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized agent.

3. Issuance; permit fee. The commissioner, through the commissioner's authorized agent, shall issue a nonresident late season bear hunting permit to an eligible person. The annual fee for each permit issued is \$40.

Sec. 5. 12 MRSA §11224 is enacted to read:
§11224. Waste of game

1. Prohibition. A person may not waste a wild bird or wild animal that has been wounded or killed by that person while hunting. For purposes of this section, "waste" means to intentionally leave a wounded or killed animal in the field or forest without making a reasonable effort to retrieve and render it for consumption or use.

2. Penalty. A person who violates this section commits a Class E crime.

Sec. 6. 12 MRSA §11225 is enacted to read:
§11225. Retrieval of wounded or killed big game after hours

Notwithstanding section 11109, subsection 3, paragraph N or section 11206, a person licensed to guide hunters under section 12853 whose client during a guided hunt wounds or kills a bear, deer or moose may track and dispatch that animal outside of legal hunting hours.

Sec. 7. 12 MRSA §12260-A is enacted to read:

§12260-A. Bear trapping permit

1. Permit required. Except as otherwise authorized pursuant to this Part a person may not trap for bear without a valid bear trapping permit during the open bear trapping season under section 12260, subsection 1.

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.

2. Eligibility; trapping license required. A person who possesses a valid trapping license may obtain a permit to trap bear from the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized agent.

3. Issuance; permit fee. The commissioner, through the commissioner's authorized agent, shall issue a bear trapping permit to an eligible person. The annual fee for each permit issued is \$27 for residents and \$67 for nonresidents.

Sec. 8. Effective date. Those sections of this Act that enact the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, sections 10260, 11151-A and 12260-A and that amend section 11109, subsection 3, paragraph I and section 11109, subsection 3, paragraph L take effect January 1, 2008.

See title page for effective date, unless otherwise indicated.

CHAPTER 169
H.P. 673 - L.D. 888

An Act To Clarify the Definition of "Personal Watercraft"

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

Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §13001, sub-§23, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 414, Pt. A, §2 and affected by c. 614, §9, is amended to read:

23. Personal watercraft. "Personal watercraft" means any motorized watercraft that is 14 feet or less in hull length as manufactured, has as its primary source of propulsion an inboard motor powering a jet pump and is capable of carrying one or more persons in a sitting, standing or kneeling position. "Personal watercraft" includes, but is not limited to, a jet ski, wet bike, surf jet and miniature speedboat. "Personal watercraft" also includes motorized watercraft whose operation is controlled by a water skier. "Personal watercraft" does not include a motorized watercraft that does not have a horsepower rating greater than 15 horsepower and does not generate an unreasonable amount of noise.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 170
S.P. 124 - L.D. 380

An Act To Protect the Public from Dangerous Dogs

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

Whereas, the public safety is threatened by the failure of dog owners to properly confine dangerous dogs; and

Whereas, statutory changes are needed to better protect the public; and