

# LAWS

## **OF THE**

# **STATE OF MAINE**

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE

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#### FIRST REGULAR SESSION - 2009

A. The following exceptions apply.

(1) Registration is not required for an ATV operated on land on which the owner lives or on land on which the owner is domiciled, as long as the ATV is not operated elsewhere within the jurisdiction of the State.

(2) Registration is not required for an ATV operated by a commercial ski area for the purpose of packing snow or for rescue operations on the commercial ski area, unless the ATV is required to cross a public way during that operation.

(3) An ATV owned and operated in the State by the Federal Government, the State or a political subdivision of the State is exempt from registration fees but must be registered and is required to display registration numbers.

(4) An ATV registration for the farm use specified in Title 29-A, section 501, subsection 8, paragraph E is not required for a vehicle registered with the Secretary of State under Title 29-A, section 501, subsection 8.

(5) An ATV registered in another state or in a Canadian province may be operated without being registered pursuant to this section at a special event organized to occur in this State if the special event organizer submits a request in writing to the commissioner 60 days prior to the special event and provides the commissioner with a map of the trails to be used during the special event and the commissioner approves the request.

(6) An ATV owned or under the control of an ATV manufacturer may be operated without a Maine registration at a demonstration event organized to occur in this State if such operation is approved by the commissioner. An ATV manufacturer or a representative of an ATV manufacturer must submit a request in writing to the commissioner at least 60 days prior to the demonstration event and shall include a description and the location of the event.

See title page for effective date.

## CHAPTER 185

### H.P. 614 - L.D. 896

#### An Act To Ensure Adequate Insurance Coverage for Family Child Care Providers

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

#### Sec. 1. 24-A MRSA §3060 is enacted to read:

#### §3060. Insurance coverage for family child care providers

1. Evidence of business liability insurance. An insurer may not refuse to issue or renew a policy covering the primary residence of a family child care provider certified under Title 22, section 8301-A, subsection 3 or cancel such policy within the first 90 days of coverage unless the denial of coverage or cancellation is based solely on underwriting factors other than the presence of a family child care business on the premises if the family child care provider has demonstrated satisfactory evidence that the child care business is covered by separate insurance coverage for business liability, including medical payments coverage equivalent to coverage in the policy. For purposes of cancellation or nonrenewal under section 3049 or 3051, an insurer may not treat the presence of the family child care business activity as a factor related to the insurability of the primary residence of a family child care provider certified under Title 22, section 8301-A, subsection 3 if the family child care provider has demonstrated satisfactory evidence that the child care business is covered by separate insurance coverage for business liability in accordance with this subsection.

2. No liability under property insurance policy. An insurer has no duty to defend or indemnify a family child care provider certified under Title 22, section 8301-A, subsection 3 under a policy covering the primary residence of a family child care provider issued by the insurer if:

A. The loss or damage for which the family child care provider is liable or alleged to be liable arises in whole or in part from the family child care business activity;

B. The policy issued by the insurer expressly excludes that loss or damage arising from the family child care business activity;

C. The family child care provider has demonstrated satisfactory evidence of separate insurance coverage for child care business liability in accordance with subsection 1; and

D. The insurer issuing the policy covering the primary residence has disclosed to the family child care provider that failure to maintain separate insurance coverage for child care business liability might result in cancellation or nonrenewal of the policy covering the primary residence and that the child care business activity is excluded under the policy.

3. Effect of cancellation or nonrenewal of business liability policy. If a family child care provider has demonstrated satisfactory evidence of separate insurance coverage for child care business liability to the insurer as provided in subsection 2, paragraph C, the insurer issuing the policy covering the primary residence continues to have no duty to defend if the insurance policy for child care business liability is cancelled or nonrenewed during the term of the policy covering the primary residence.

See title page for effective date.

### CHAPTER 186

#### H.P. 560 - L.D. 824

#### An Act To Allow Authorized Agents to Process Moose Hunting Lottery Applications and Antlerless Deer Permit Applications

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

Whereas, in order for agents authorized by the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife to process moose hunting lottery applications for this year, this Act must take effect immediately; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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

**Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §10801, sub-§1**, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 414, Pt. A, §2 and affected by c. 614, §9, is amended to read:

1. Appointment. The commissioner may appoint clerks of towns, the State Tax Assessor or such other agents as the commissioner considers necessary to issue licenses and permits. For purposes of this section, "licenses and permits" includes, but is not limited to, moose lottery applications under section 11154 and antlerless deer permit applications under section 11152. The commissioner shall determine the period during which the agents perform their duties. In the case of services performed for the commissioner by the State Tax Assessor, the provisions of this chapter regarding agents' fees do not apply.

**Sec. 2.** 12 MRSA §10803, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 655, Pt. B, §91 and affected by §422, is amended to read:

#### §10803. Agent fee cap

A clerk or agent appointed by the commissioner under section 10801 to issue licenses or permits or process applications for the moose lottery or antlerless deer permits may charge agent fees as provided in this Part up to a maximum of \$6 during a single transaction. For purposes of this section, "transaction" means a single event in which one or more licenses or permits are issued to a person in that person's name.

Sec. 3. 12 MRSA §11152, sub-§3, as affected by PL 2003, c. 614, §9 and amended by c. 655, Pt. B, §121 and affected by §422, is further amended to read:

**3. Rulemaking.** The commissioner may adopt rules necessary for the administration, implementation, enforcement and interpretation of this section, except that the commissioner is not authorized to establish an antlerless deer permit system unless otherwise specified in this section. The commissioner may appoint clerks or agents under section 10801 to process applications for permits issued under this section. A clerk or agent appointed by the commissioner to process applications shall charge a fee of \$2 for each application. Rules adopted by the commissioner that provide for permits to be issued to nonresident or alien hunters must provide that:

A. The percentage of antlerless deer permits issued to nonresident and alien hunters may not exceed the average percentage of applicants for antlerless deer permits over the previous 3 years who were nonresidents or aliens; and

B. No more than 15% of the antlerless deer permits issued in any one district or in any one zone may be issued to nonresident and alien hunters.

Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, sub-chapter 2-A.

**Sec. 4.** 12 MRSA §11154, sub-§6, as amended by PL 2005, c. 12, Pt. III, §10, is further amended to read:

**6. Application procedure.** An eligible person wishing to apply for a permit must file a written application for a permit on a form furnished by the commissioner. The application fee is nonrefundable. A person may file no more than one application. A person who submits more than one application is disqualified from the selection of permittees. The application must be accompanied by an application fee of:

A. For a resident:

(1) Seven dollars for a one-chance application;

(2) Twelve dollars for a 3-chance application. A resident must possess a valid big game hunting license to be eligible to purchase a 3-chance application; and