

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 1, 2010 to June 29, 2011

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
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PUBLISHED BY THE REVISOR OF STATUTES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED,
TITLE 3, SECTION 163-A, SUBSECTION 4.

Augusta, Maine
2011

Sec. 1. 21-A MRSA §301, sub-§1, ¶A, as amended by PL 1999, c. 450, §1, is further amended to read:

A. The party held municipal caucuses as prescribed by Article H 2 in at least one municipality in ~~each county~~ a minimum of 14 counties in the State during the election year in which the designation was listed on the ballot and any interim election year and fulfills this same requirement during the year of the primary election;

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 228

H.P. 820 - L.D. 1108

An Act To Modify the Requirement To Replace Trees Cut Down in Violation of Local Laws

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

Sec. 1. 30-A MRSA §4452, sub-§3, ¶C-2, as enacted by PL 2007, c. 92, §2, is amended to read:

C-2. Notwithstanding paragraph C, for violations of the laws and ordinances set forth in subsection 5, paragraph Q, the provisions of this paragraph apply. The court must order the violator to correct or mitigate the violation unless the correction or mitigation would result in a threat or hazard to public health or safety, substantial environmental damage or a substantial injustice.

(1) Except for timber harvesting, correction or mitigation of a violation that involves the cutting of a tree or trees must include, but is not limited to, replacement of each tree cut with a tree ~~of substantially similar size and species to the extent available and feasible~~ or trees of varying size and species such that the visual impact from the cutting will be remediated, the tree canopy that was cut will be restored within a reasonable time period and a total basal area equal to at least 50% of the basal area cut will be replanted.

(2) Except for timber harvesting, correction or mitigation of a violation that involves the cutting of understory vegetation must include, but is not limited to, replacement of the understory vegetation with understory vegetation of substantially similar size and species to the extent reasonably available and feasible.

(3) For violations requiring correction or mitigation pursuant to subparagraph (1) or

(2), the violator shall submit to the municipality a reforestation plan and 5-year management plan developed with and signed by a forester licensed pursuant to Title 32, chapter 76 or other qualified professional. The reforestation plan must include consideration of specified site conditions and address habitat and other riparian restoration, visual screening, understory vegetation and erosion and sedimentation control. The management plan must address how the replacement trees must be maintained to enable the trees to grow to a healthy, mature height.

For purposes of this paragraph, "timber harvesting" has the same meaning as in Title 38, section 438-B, subsection 1, paragraph C.

For purposes of this paragraph, "understory vegetation" means all saplings that measure less than 2 inches in diameter at 4.5 feet above ground level and all shrubs.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 229

H.P. 532 - L.D. 702

An Act To Prevent HIV Transmission from a Pregnant Mother to a Child

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

Sec. 1. 5 MRSA §19203-A, sub-§6 is enacted to read:

6. Protection of newborn infants. Subject to the consent and procedure requirements of subsection 1, a health care provider who is providing care for a pregnant woman shall include an HIV test in a standard set of medical tests performed on the woman. A health care provider who is providing care for a newborn infant shall test the infant for HIV and ensure that the results are available within 12 hours of birth of the infant if the health care provider does not know the HIV status of the mother or the health care provider believes that HIV testing is medically necessary unless a parent objects to the test on the grounds that it conflicts with the sincere religious or conscientious beliefs and practices of the parent. If a woman declines to be tested for HIV pursuant to this subsection and subsection 1, the health care provider shall document the woman's decision in the woman's medical record.

See title page for effective date.