

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 7, 2016 to August 2, 2017

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
NOVEMBER 1, 2017

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

Augusta, Maine
2017

effect, and the rights and obligations of the center become the rights and obligations of Cumberland County.

4. The trustees of the center shall serve as the initial members of the Board of Trustees of the Cross Insurance Arena established in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 30-A, section 747 until their current terms expire.

5. All real and personal property of the center, including but not limited to fixtures, records and equipment owned or leased by the center, is transferred to and becomes the property of Cumberland County. The transfer of real and personal property may not occur earlier than January 1, 2018 and must be approved by the county commissioners of Cumberland County and the Board of Trustees of the Cross Insurance Arena.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 196

H.P. 888 - L.D. 1275

An Act To Amend and Remove the Need for Periodic Update of the Laws Governing the Validation of Title Defects

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

Sec. 1. 33 MRSA §352, as amended by PL 2015, c. 157, §1, is further amended to read:

§352. Defective acknowledgments

A record of a deed or other instrument, including a power of attorney, made ~~prior to January 1, 2013~~ for the conveyance of real property, or of any interest in ~~the real~~ property, and recorded for at least 2 years in the registry of deeds of the county or district in which the real property is located is valid and enforceable even if:

1. Acknowledgment. The acknowledgment: was incomplete or defective in any respect, no acknowledgment appears in the record of the deed, other instrument or power of attorney or no acknowledgment was taken; or

~~A. Was not completed;~~

~~B. Was erroneously taken;~~

~~C. Was taken by a person not having authority to take the acknowledgment or the authority of the person taking the acknowledgment was not completely stated or was erroneously stated;~~

~~D. Does not reveal whether the authority taking the acknowledgment acted as a notary public, a justice of the peace or other duly authorized authority for the taking of the acknowledgment;~~

~~E. Was not taken;~~

~~F. Had not been signed by the authority taking the acknowledgment but the authority had attached, affixed or stamped the deed or instrument with a seal of authority;~~

~~G. Was taken by the grantor or grantee or by the husband or wife of the grantor or grantee;~~

~~H. Was taken by a magistrate who was a minor or an interested party or whose term of office had expired at the time of the acknowledgment;~~

~~I. Was taken by an officer authorized to take an acknowledgment but outside the territory in which the officer was authorized to act;~~

~~J. Was taken by a person who, at the time of the acknowledgment, had received an appointment, election or permission authorizing that person to take the acknowledgment, but had not qualified and who has since qualified to take an acknowledgment;~~

~~K. Was authorized by the grantor who was acting as a duly authorized agent or officer of a corporation or in a fiduciary or representative capacity for a corporation;~~

~~L. Was taken in another state or country before a person authorized to take acknowledgments and was made on the form of acknowledgment prescribed by the laws of the state or country in which the deed or instrument was executed or the person taking the acknowledgment failed to affix a proper certificate to the deed or instrument, showing that person's authority to act as a magistrate;~~

~~M. Was not signed by a magistrate of this State or any other state or territory of the United States, or any foreign country, authorized to take an acknowledgment but was complete in every other respect and was signed by an ambassador, minister, charge d'affaires, consul, vice consul, deputy consul, consul general, vice consul general, consular agent, vice consular agent, commercial agent or vice commercial agent of the United States who was not qualified to take an acknowledgment, but has since become qualified by law to do so;~~

~~N. Was signed by a magistrate authorized to take an acknowledgment but the magistrate's official seal, the names of the grantors, the date and place of acknowledgment, the words "personally appeared before me" or a statement that it was ac-~~

knowledge as the grantor's "free act and deed" had been omitted; or

~~O. Is in the form of an oath or states merely that the deed or instrument was subscribed in the magistrate's presence, or is otherwise informal or incomplete, but was signed by a magistrate authorized to take an acknowledgment; or~~

2. Records relating to title to real property.

The records in relating to the title to real property fail to disclose the date when received for record or the records have not been signed by the register of deeds or other duly authorized recording officer for the county or district.

Sec. 2. 33 MRSA §353-A, as amended by PL 2015, c. 157, §2, is further amended to read:

§353-A. Miscellaneous defects

1. Omission of consideration; failure to seal. A deed or other instrument, including a power of attorney, ~~whenever made prior to January 1, 2013~~ for the conveyance of real property, or any interest in real property, in this State and otherwise valid, except that the deed or instrument does not state any consideration for the real property or was not sealed by the grantors, is valid.

2. Discharge or assignment of mortgage. A duly recorded satisfaction piece or instrument made ~~prior to January 1, 2013~~ and recorded for at least 2 years in the registry of deeds of the county or district in which the real property is located with the intent to cancel and discharge or assign a mortgage of real estate, fully identifying the mortgage intended to be canceled and discharged or assigned, but not drawn in accordance with statutory requirements is considered valid.

3. Corporations and other entities organized or attempted to be organized; validation of deeds and other instruments. A corporation or other legal entity organized or attempted to be organized under the laws of this State for more than 20 years ~~prior to January 1, 2013~~ and not yet declared to be invalid ~~prior to January 1, 2013~~ is for all intents and purposes a lawful corporation or other legal entity as applicable. The deeds or other instruments of the corporation or other legal entity, given in its corporate or other legal entity name, that affect or convey real estate or any interest in the real estate and that ~~prior to January 1, 2013~~ have been recorded for at least 2 years in the registry of deeds in the county where the real estate is located may not be held invalid by reason of:

A. The lack of authority for or informality in their execution or delivery if executed or delivered in good faith by the acting officers or other authorized officials or members of the corporation or other legal entity as applicable;

B. The failure to disclose the corporation's or other legal entity's authority for the conveyance of real estate;

C. The failure to bear the ~~corporate~~ seal of the corporation or other legal entity;

D. A person executing or acknowledging a deed or instrument in that person's individual capacity;

E. The failure to disclose the official capacity of the person executing the deed or instrument; or

F. The failure of the duly authorized ~~corporate~~ officer to sign the deed or instrument.

4. Omission of authorization for conveyance of real estate. A deed or other instrument for the conveyance of real property, or any interest in the real property executed by a person or persons purporting to act as the agent or attorney of the grantors or their spouses, that has been recorded for at least 20 years in the registry of deeds ~~for~~ of the county or district in which the real property is located ~~more than 40 years prior to January 1, 2013~~ is valid even if no power of attorney authorizing and empowering an agent or attorney to make the conveyance or execute and deliver the deed or instrument appears of record, but the real property has in the meantime been occupied, claimed or treated by the grantees or their heirs, successors or assigns as their own property.

5. Discharge of mortgage. An instrument that has been recorded or written or recorded on the record in the registry of deeds ~~more than 40~~ of the county or district in which the real property is located for at least 20 years ~~prior to January 1, 2013~~ that is signed or executed by a person or persons purporting to act as the agent or attorney of a mortgagee of real estate and purporting to discharge the mortgage is valid even if no power of attorney authorizing an agent or attorney appears of record.

6. Failure to secure bond or comply with licensing. In all cases in which an executor, administrator, personal representative, guardian, conservator, trustee, master, receiver or similar officer has been authorized or ordered by a court of probate or other court to distribute, sell or exchange real estate and has distributed, sold or exchanged the real estate, or any interest in the real estate, in accordance with the authority, without first having filed a bond covering the faithful administration and distribution of the sale estate when a bond was required by law or has failed to comply with any other prerequisite for the issuance of the license authorizing the distribution, sale or exchange and has given a deed to the distributee or purchaser of the real estate or to the person with whom an exchange was authorized or ordered or when the executor, administrator, personal representative, guardian, conservator, trustee, master, receiver or other officer appointed has acted in that capacity under a decree of any court appointing that person to the office, but

the decree of appointment erroneously or inadvertently excused the person from giving bond in that capacity when a bond was required by law and was not in fact given, the deeds and acts previously done are valid.

7. Foreclosure by publication. In all cases of foreclosure of real estate mortgages by publication, a certificate of the publication of foreclosure made by the mortgagee or by an officer, member, partner or other authorized representative of the mortgagee, if the mortgagee is a corporation or other legal entity, or made by an officer or employee of the newspaper that published the notice recorded ~~on or before January 1, 2013~~ in the registry of deeds of the county or district in which the real property is located is prima facie evidence of the publication of foreclosure to the same extent as if the certificate had in fact been made by the register of deeds and recorded; certificates made by the mortgagee or by an officer, member, partner or other authorized representative of the mortgagee, if the mortgagee is a corporation or other legal entity, or made by an officer or employee of the newspaper that published the notice recorded ~~on or before January 1, 2013~~ in the registry of deeds of the county or district in which the real property is located have the same force and effect as if made by the register of deeds and are valid.

8. Foreclosure by civil action. All foreclosures commenced on or after October 1, 1975 of real estate mortgages executed on or prior to October 1, 1975 using the method of foreclosure set forth in Title 14, sections 6321 to 6324 for which the period of redemption allowed was not less than one year and that would be valid but for the date of execution of the mortgage are valid and effective according to their terms.

9. Abstracts of divorce decrees. An abstract of a divorce decree recorded in any registry of deeds ~~prior to March 24, 1987~~ on or after August 20, 1955 and otherwise valid that failed to state the residence of any party to the divorce action is valid and has the force and effect of a quitclaim deed releasing all interest in the real estate described in the decree or abstract.

Sec. 3. 33 MRSA §353-B, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 181, §4 and amended by PL 2011, c. 682, §38, is further amended to read:

§353-B. Defects in plats

Any plats of a subdivision approved by the municipal officers of the municipality in which the land is located; that have been recorded prior to January 1, 1970 for at least 2 years in the registry of deeds for the county or district in which the land is located and otherwise valid, except that the same were not approved by a planning board pursuant to the 1944 Revised Statutes, chapter 80, section 85, as amended, the 1954 Revised Statutes, chapter 91, section 94, as amended, the 1954 Revised Statutes, chapter 90-A, section 61, as amended, or the 1964 Revised Statutes, Title 30, sec-

tion 4956, as amended, or by the municipal reviewing authority pursuant to Title 30-A, section 4403, as amended, are validated.

Any plat or subdivision approved by the planning board of the municipality in which the land is located; that has been recorded prior to January 1, 1970 for at least 2 years in the registry of deeds for the county or district in which the land is located and otherwise valid, except that the same ~~were~~ was not approved by the municipal officers pursuant to the 1944 Revised Statutes, chapter 80, section 85, as amended, the 1954 Revised Statutes, chapter 91, section 94, as amended, the 1954 Revised Statutes, chapter 90-A, section 61, as amended, or the 1964 Revised Statutes, Title 30, section 4956, as amended, are or by the municipal reviewing authority pursuant to Title 30-A, section 4403, as amended, is validated.

Any plats of a subdivision approved by the planning board or by the municipal officers of the municipality or by both in which the land is located; that have been recorded prior to January 1, 1970 in the registry of deeds for the county or district in which the land is located and otherwise valid, except that the approval is not noted thereon pursuant to the 1944 Revised Statutes, chapter 80, section 85, as amended, the 1954 Revised Statutes, chapter 91, section 94, as amended, the 1954 Revised Statutes, chapter 90-A, section 61, as amended, ~~or~~ the 1964 Revised Statutes, Title 30, section 4956, as amended, or Title 30-A, section 4403, as amended, are validated, provided that if the approval by the appropriate board can be substantiated by affidavit recorded in the registry of deeds for the county or district in which the land is located, the recording of the affidavit to be noted on the plat.

Any deed or other instrument for the conveyance of real property or any interest therein in the unorganized or deorganized territory, including plantations, in this State, ~~which that~~ that was otherwise validly made or placed on record, except that it was made in violation of Title 12, section 687, as enacted by the Public Laws of 1969, chapter 494 and repealed by the Public Laws of 1971, chapter 457, section 7 ~~or~~, made in violation of Title 12, section 685-B, subsection 6, as enacted by the Public Laws of 1971, chapter 457, section 5 and amended by the Public Laws of 1971, chapter 544, section 28-G, or made in violation of Title 12, section 685-B, subsection 6-A as enacted by Public Law 1991, chapter 687, section 2 and amended by Public Law 2001, chapter 431, section 4, is validated. All structures on land in the unorganized or deorganized territory, including plantations, ~~which that~~ that are not otherwise nuisances, ~~shall~~ may not be deemed to be nuisances merely because they are located upon land conveyed by deed or other instrument ~~which that~~ that lacked

evidence of the approval of the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission or the Maine Land Use Planning Commission, as applicable, thereon.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 197
S.P. 190 - L.D. 575

**An Act To Improve the
Enforcement of Maine's
Lobster Laws**

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

Whereas, conduct that is prohibited under the marine resources laws threatens the sustainability of Maine's fisheries and the lobster industry particularly; and

Whereas, providing the Bureau of Marine Patrol broader enforcement options and deterring conduct that is detrimental to the sustainability of marine fisheries is necessary before the summer fishing season begins; 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 §6351, sub-§1, ¶¶B-2 and B-3 are enacted to read:

B-2. A conviction for a violation of Title 17-A, section 802 that is directly related to an activity for which a lobster and crab fishing license is required;

B-3. A conviction for a violation of Title 17-A, section 805 that is directly related to an activity for which a lobster and crab fishing license is required;

Sec. 2. 12 MRSA §6371, sub-§3, as amended by PL 2011, c. 311, §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

3. Suspension for violations. Except as provided in subsections 1 and 2, the commissioner may suspend any licenses or certificates issued under this Part on the following grounds:

A. Violation of any section of marine resources laws or rules adopted under this Part;

B. The commission of conduct as provided in subsection 4; or

C. Setting fire to, sinking or damaging a vessel used to carry out the activities authorized under a lobster and crab fishing license to such an extent that the vessel cannot be used to carry out those activities by the person who has that vessel named on the person's lobster and crab fishing license.

Sec. 3. 12 MRSA §6371, sub-§4 is enacted to read:

4. Suspensions for certain violations of Title 17-A. Conduct that would constitute a violation of any of the following provisions is grounds for suspension under section 6374 of any licenses or certificates issued under this Part:

A. Title 17-A, section 353, when the offense is directly related to an activity for which a lobster and crab fishing license is required;

B. Title 17-A, section 359, when the offense is directly related to an activity for which a lobster and crab fishing license is required;

C. Title 17-A, section 751, when the offense is committed against a marine patrol officer while that officer is engaged in the performance of official duty;

D. Title 17-A, section 752-A, when the offense is committed against a marine patrol officer while that officer is engaged in the performance of official duty;

E. Title 17-A, section 753, when the offense is directly related to an investigation by the Bureau of Marine Patrol;

F. Title 17-A, section 754, when the offense is directly related to an investigation by the Bureau of Marine Patrol;

G. Title 17-A, section 802, when the offense is directly related to an activity for which a lobster and crab fishing license is required;

H. Title 17-A, section 805, when the offense is directly related to an activity for which a lobster and crab fishing license is required; or

I. Title 17-A, sections 207, 209, 210, 210-A or 211, when the offense is committed against a marine patrol officer or a family member of a marine patrol officer as a result of the marine patrol officer performing what the license holder knows or has reason to know are the marine patrol officer's official duties. As used in this paragraph, "family member" means a spouse, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, parent by blood, parent by adoption, mother-in-law, father-in-law, child by blood, child by adoption, stepchild, stepparent, grandchild or grandparent.