

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

August 26, 2019

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

January 8, 2020 to March 17, 2020

**THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION**

NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS

NOVEMBER 25, 2019

**THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
SECOND REGULAR SESSION**

NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS

JUNE 16, 2020

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

**Augusta, Maine
2020**

(5) The governing body of the school administrative unit notifies the department of the vote to opt out under subparagraph (4).

Opting out under this paragraph must be renewed every 2 years. A school administrative unit with a public school shall notify the department of the intent to renew its decision to opt out under this paragraph before the end of the 2nd school year after the previous vote.

The department shall adopt rules to implement this paragraph including rules governing the application process and standards to address evaluation criteria based on need for the funding of alternative breakfast delivery services in school administrative units. The rules must include procedures to track health and academic outcomes through data collection and evaluation of students and schools that participate in alternative breakfast delivery services. Procedures to track health and academic outcomes must include tracking and ensuring that all public schools required to implement the alternative breakfast delivery service are demonstrating at least an annual 10 percentage point increase in their school breakfast participation rate. If the department determines that a participating public school has not increased its breakfast participation rate by at least 10 percentage points, the department shall provide written notification including improvement strategies to the public school. Upon receipt of written notification by the department, a public school that has not increased its breakfast participation rate by at least 10 percentage points shall submit a final plan within 30 days after the start of the next school year documenting new strategies to increase its breakfast participation rate. A public school that demonstrates a successful breakfast program, which means that at least 70% of the students who are eligible for free and reduced-price meals under paragraph A are participating in the breakfast program under paragraph B, is not required to meet the annual 10 percentage point breakfast participation rate increase as long as that public school maintains at least a 70% breakfast participation rate. Rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

Sec. 3. 20-A MRSA §6602, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2011, c. 379, §5, is further amended to read:

2. Exceptions. The following are exempt from subsection 1, paragraphs A ~~and~~, B and F:

- A. All secondary schools limited to students in grades 9, 10, 11 and 12; and
- B. A school administrative unit authorized by the commissioner under subsection 9 to postpone the establishment of the program.

Sec. 4. 20-A MRSA §6602, sub-§4, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 693, §§5 and 8, is amended to read:

A. State funds, gifts and appropriations for school food service programs, including state funds specifically for school administrative units with a public school in which at least 50% of students qualified for a free or reduced-price lunch during the preceding school year that operate an alternative breakfast delivery service that provides breakfast after the start of the school day pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph F; and

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this legislation takes effect when approved.

Effective February 14, 2020.

CHAPTER 557

H.P. 299 - L.D. 390

An Act To Amend the Laws Governing Dangerous Buildings

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

Whereas, a municipality, or a county on behalf of an unorganized or deorganized area, that has adjudged a building to be a nuisance or dangerous does not have clear legal authority to file a writ of attachment in Superior Court to recover the costs incurred by the municipality or the county in abating the nuisance or the dangerous building; and

Whereas, further delay in permitting a municipality or a county to file a writ of attachment to recoup expenses incurred in remediating a nuisance or dangerous building places a strain on the ability of a municipality or a county to meet its other financial obligations; 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. 17 MRSA §2851, first ¶, as amended by PL 2017, c. 136, §1, is further amended to read:

The municipal officers in the case of a municipality or the county commissioners in the case of the unorganized or deorganized areas in their county may after notice pursuant to section 2857 and hearing adjudge a building to be a nuisance or dangerous, in accordance

with subsection 2-A, and may make and record an order, in accordance with subsection 3, prescribing what disposal must be made of that building. The order may allow for delay of disposal if the owner or party in interest has demonstrated the ability and willingness to satisfactorily rehabilitate the building. If an appeal pursuant to section 2852 is not filed or, if an appeal pursuant to section 2852 is filed and the Superior Court does not order, stay or overturn the order to dispose of the building, the municipal officers or the county commissioners shall cause the nuisance to be abated or removed in compliance with the order. After recording an attested copy of the notice required by section 2857 in the registry of deeds located within the county where the building is situated, the municipality or the county may seek a writ of attachment of the property on which the building is located in accordance with Title 14, chapter 507 and the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure.

Sec. 2. 17 MRSA §2851, sub-§4, as amended by PL 2017, c. 136, §1, is further amended to read:

4. Proceedings in Superior Court. In addition to proceedings before the municipal officers or the county commissioners, the municipality or the county may seek an order of demolition by filing a complaint in the Superior Court situated in the county where the building is located. The complaint must identify the location of the property and set forth the reasons why the municipality or the county seeks its removal. Service of the complaint must be made upon the owner and parties in interest in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure. After hearing before the court sitting without a jury, the court shall issue an appropriate order and, if it requires removal of the building, it shall award costs as authorized by this subchapter to the municipality or the county. The municipality or the county may petition the court for a writ of attachment of the property on which the building is located in accordance with Title 14, chapter 507 and the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure. Appeal from a decision of the Superior Court is to the law court in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure.

Sec. 3. 17 MRSA §2859, first ¶, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 43, is amended to read:

In cases involving an immediate and serious threat to the public health, safety or welfare, in addition to any other remedies, a municipality or a county may obtain an order of demolition by summary process in Superior Court, in accordance with this section.

Sec. 4. 17 MRSA §2859, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2017, c. 136, §7, is further amended to read:

1. Commencement of action. A municipality, acting through its building official, code enforcement officer, fire chief or municipal officers, or the county commissioners shall file a verified complaint setting forth such facts as would justify a conclusion that a building is dangerous, as described in section 2851, and

shall state in the complaint that the public health, safety or welfare requires the immediate removal of that building. The municipality or the county may seek a writ of attachment of the property on which the building is located in accordance with Title 14, chapter 507 and the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure.

Sec. 5. 17 MRSA §2859, sub-§4, as amended by PL 2017, c. 136, §9, is further amended to read:

4. Hearing. After hearing, the court shall enter judgment. If the judgment requires removal of the building, the court shall award costs to the municipality or the county as authorized by this subchapter. The award of costs may be contested and damages sought in a separate action to the extent permitted by subsection 7.

Sec. 6. 17 MRSA §2859, sub-§7, as amended by PL 2017, c. 136, §10, is further amended to read:

7. Damages. Any complaint that either seeks damages for the wrongful removal of a building or challenges the award of costs must be filed no later than 30 days from the date of the judgment or order that is the subject of the appeal. The damages that may be awarded for wrongful demolition are limited to the actual value of the building at the time of its removal. The provisions of Title 14, section 7552 do not apply. If the municipality or the county prevails, the court may award it its costs in defending any appeal, which may include, but are not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this legislation takes effect when approved.

Effective February 14, 2020.

CHAPTER 558

S.P. 691 - L.D. 1989

An Act To Amend the Laws Governing Recounts in Municipal Elections

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

Whereas, this legislation corrects an error in Public Law 2019, chapter 288, An Act To Clarify Recounts in Municipal Elections, by expanding the recount process created in that law to all elections for municipal office, not just to the election of a municipal officer; and

Whereas, delay in the effective date of this legislation will mean that the municipal recount process for upcoming municipal elections will apply to some but not all of the elected persons; and