

# 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.**

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**Augusta, Maine  
2020**

**CHAPTER 620  
H.P. 401 - L.D. 544**

**An Act Regarding Tobacco  
Product Waste**

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

**Sec. 1. 17 MRSA §2263, sub-§2**, as amended by PL 1995, c. 667, Pt. A, §37, is further amended to read:

**2. Litter.** "Litter" means all waste materials including, but not limited to, bottles, glass, crockery, cans, scrap metal, junk, paper, garbage, rubbish, offal, except waste parts or remains resulting from the normal field dressing of lawfully harvested wild game or the lawful use of waste parts or remains of wild game as bait, feathers, except feathers from live birds while being transported, abandoned ice-fishing shacks, old automobiles or parts of automobiles or similar refuse, or disposable packages or containers thrown or deposited as prohibited in this chapter, but not including the wastes of the primary processes of mining, logging, sawmilling, farming or manufacturing. "Litter" includes waste materials resulting from or associated with the use of tobacco products, including, but not limited to, cigarette butts.

For the purposes of this subsection, "tobacco product" has the same meaning as in Title 22, section 1551, subsection 3.

See title page for effective date.

**CHAPTER 621  
H.P. 571 - L.D. 766**

**An Act Regarding the  
Penobscot Nation's and  
Passamaquoddy Tribe's  
Authority To Exercise  
Jurisdiction under the Federal  
Tribal Law and Order Act of  
2010 and the Federal Violence  
Against Women  
Reauthorization Act of 2013**

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

**PART A**

**Sec. A-1. 30 MRSA §6206, sub-§3**, as enacted by PL 1979, c. 732, §§1 and 31, is amended to read:

**3. Ordinances.** The Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation each ~~shall have~~ has the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction within its respective Indian territory over violations by members of either tribe

or nation of tribal ordinances adopted pursuant to this section or section 6207. The decision to exercise or terminate the jurisdiction authorized by this section ~~shall must~~ must be made by each tribal governing body. ~~Should If~~ Should If either tribe or nation ~~choose~~ chooses not to exercise, or to terminate its exercise of, jurisdiction as authorized by this section or section 6207, the State ~~shall have~~ has exclusive jurisdiction over violations of tribal ordinances by members of either tribe or nation within the Indian territory of that tribe or nation. The State ~~shall have~~ has exclusive jurisdiction over violations of tribal ordinances by persons not members of either tribe or nation except as provided in the section or sections referenced in the following:

A. Section 6209-B.

**Sec. A-2. 30 MRSA §6210, sub-§5** is enacted to read:

**5. Reports to the State Bureau of Identification by Penobscot Nation.** Penobscot Nation law enforcement agencies shall submit to the Department of Public Safety, State Bureau of Identification uniform crime reports and other information required by Title 25, section 1544.

**Sec. A-3. Contingent effective date; certification.** This Part does not take effect unless, within 60 days of the adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 129th Legislature, the Secretary of State receives written certification by the Governor and Council of the Penobscot Nation that the nation has agreed to the provisions of this Part pursuant to 25 United States Code, Section 1725(e), copies of which must be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Revisor of Statutes; except that in no event may this Part become effective until 90 days after the adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 129th Legislature.

**PART B**

**Sec. B-1. 30 MRSA §6206, sub-§3**, as enacted by PL 1979, c. 732, §§1 and 31, is amended to read:

**3. Ordinances.** The Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation each ~~shall have~~ has the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction within its respective Indian territory over violations by members of either tribe or nation of tribal ordinances adopted pursuant to this section or section 6207. The decision to exercise or terminate the jurisdiction authorized by this section ~~shall must~~ must be made by each tribal governing body. ~~Should If~~ Should If either tribe or nation ~~choose~~ chooses not to exercise, or to terminate its exercise of, jurisdiction as authorized by this section or section 6207, the State ~~shall have~~ has exclusive jurisdiction over violations of tribal ordinances by members of either tribe or nation within the Indian territory of that tribe or nation. The State ~~shall have~~ has exclusive jurisdiction over violations of tribal ordinances by persons not members of either tribe or nation.

except as provided in the section or sections referenced in the following:

A. Section 6209-A.

**Sec. B-2. 30 MRSA §6210, sub-§4-A** is enacted to read:

**4-A. Reports to the State Bureau of Identification by Passamaquoddy Tribe.** Passamaquoddy Tribe law enforcement agencies shall submit to the Department of Public Safety, State Bureau of Identification uniform crime reports and other information required by Title 25, section 1544.

**Sec. B-3. Contingent effective date; certification.** This Part does not take effect unless, within 60 days of the adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 129th Legislature, the Secretary of State receives written certification by the Joint Tribal Council of the Passamaquoddy Tribe that the tribe has agreed to the provisions of this Part pursuant to 25 United States Code, Section 1725(e), copies of which must be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Revisor of Statutes; except that in no event may this Part become effective until 90 days after the adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 129th Legislature.

## PART C

**Sec. C-1. 30 MRSA §6209-B, sub-§1-A** is enacted to read:

**1-A. Concurrent jurisdiction over certain criminal offenses.** The Penobscot Nation has the right to exercise jurisdiction, concurrently with the State, over the following Class D crimes committed by a person on the Penobscot Indian Reservation or on lands taken into trust by the secretary for the benefit of the Penobscot Nation now or in the future, for which the potential maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed one year and the potential fine does not exceed \$2,000: Title 17-A, sections 207-A, 209-A, 210-B, 210-C and 211-A and Title 19-A, section 4011. The concurrent jurisdiction authorized by this subsection does not include an offense committed by a juvenile or a criminal offense committed by a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group against the person or property of a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group.

The governing body of the Penobscot Nation shall decide whether to exercise or terminate the exercise of jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. Notwithstanding subsection 2, the Penobscot Nation may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted under this subsection the right to a jury of 12, the right to a unanimous jury verdict, the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Sections 1302(a), 1302(c), 1303 and 1304(d) and all other rights whose protection is

necessary under the United States Constitution in order for the State to authorize concurrent jurisdiction under this subsection. If a criminal defendant prosecuted under this subsection moves to suppress statements on the ground that they were made involuntarily, the prosecution has the burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the statements were made voluntarily.

In exercising the concurrent jurisdiction authorized by this subsection, the Penobscot Nation is deemed to be enforcing Penobscot tribal law. The definitions of the criminal offenses and the punishments applicable to those criminal offenses over which the Penobscot Nation has concurrent jurisdiction under this subsection are governed by the laws of the State. Issuance and execution of criminal process also are governed by the laws of the State.

**Sec. C-2. 30 MRSA §6209-B, sub-§2-A** is enacted to read:

**2-A. Criminal records, juvenile records and fingerprinting.** At the arraignment of a criminal defendant, the Penobscot Nation Tribal Court shall inquire whether fingerprints have been taken or whether arrangements have been made for fingerprinting. If neither has occurred, the Penobscot Nation Tribal Court shall instruct both the responsible law enforcement agency and the person charged as to their respective obligations in this regard, consistent with Title 25, section 1542-A.

At the conclusion of a criminal or juvenile proceeding within the Penobscot Nation's exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction, except for a violation of Title 12 or Title 29-A that is a Class D or Class E crime other than a Class D crime that involves hunting while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with an excessive alcohol level or the operation or attempted operation of a watercraft, all-terrain vehicle, snowmobile or motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with an excessive alcohol level, the Penobscot Nation Tribal Court shall transmit to the Department of Public Safety, State Bureau of Identification an abstract duly authorized on forms provided by the bureau.

**Sec. C-3. 30 MRSA §6209-B, sub-§4**, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 388, §6 and affected by §8, is amended to read:

**4. Double jeopardy, collateral estoppel.** A prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime over which the Penobscot Nation has exclusive jurisdiction under this section does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime, arising out of the same conduct, over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction. A prosecution for a criminal offense over which the Penobscot Nation has concurrent jurisdiction under this section does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense, arising out of the same conduct, over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction. A prosecution for a

criminal offense over which the State has concurrent jurisdiction under this section does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense, arising out of the same conduct, over which the Penobscot Nation has exclusive jurisdiction. A prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime, arising out of the same conduct, over which the Penobscot Nation has exclusive jurisdiction under this section. The determination of an issue of fact in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a tribal forum does not constitute collateral estoppel in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a state court. The determination of an issue of fact in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a state court does not constitute collateral estoppel in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a tribal forum.

**Sec. C-4. Contingent effective date; certification.** This Part does not take effect unless, within 60 days of the adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 129th Legislature, the Secretary of State receives written certification by the Governor and Council of the Penobscot Nation that the nation has agreed to the provisions of this Part pursuant to 25 United States Code, Section 1725(e), copies of which must be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Revisor of Statutes; except that in no event may this Part become effective until 90 days after the adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 129th Legislature.

#### PART D

**Sec. D-1. 30 MRSA §6209-A, sub-§1, ¶A,** as amended by PL 2009, c. 384, Pt. E, §1 and affected by §3, is further amended to read:

A. Criminal offenses for which the maximum potential term of imprisonment is less than one year and the maximum potential fine does not exceed \$5,000 and that are committed on the Indian reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe by a member of ~~the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation~~ any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group, except when committed against a person who is not a member of ~~the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation~~ or against the property of a person who is not a member of ~~the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation~~ any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group or against the property of a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group;

**Sec. D-2. 30 MRSA §6209-A, sub-§1-A** is enacted to read:

**1-A. Concurrent jurisdiction over certain criminal offenses.** The Passamaquoddy Tribe has the right to exercise jurisdiction, concurrently with the State, over the following Class D crimes committed by a person on the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation or on lands taken into trust by the secretary for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, now or in the future, for which the potential maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed one year and the potential fine does not exceed \$2,000: Title 17-A, sections 207-A, 209-A, 210-B, 210-C and 211-A and Title 19-A, section 4011. The concurrent jurisdiction authorized by this subsection does not include an offense committed by a juvenile or a criminal offense committed by a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group against the person or property of a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group.

The governing body of the Passamaquoddy Tribe shall decide whether to exercise or terminate the exercise of jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. Notwithstanding subsection 2, the Passamaquoddy Tribe may not deny to any criminal defendant prosecuted under this subsection the right to a jury of 12, the right to a unanimous jury verdict, the rights and protections enumerated in 25 United States Code, Sections 1302(a), 1302(c), 1303 and 1304(d) and all other rights whose protection is necessary under the United States Constitution in order for the State to authorize concurrent jurisdiction under this subsection. If a criminal defendant prosecuted under this subsection moves to suppress statements on the ground that they were made involuntarily, the prosecution has the burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the statements were made voluntarily.

In exercising the concurrent jurisdiction authorized by this subsection, the Passamaquoddy Tribe is deemed to be enforcing Passamaquoddy tribal law. The definitions of the criminal offenses and the punishments applicable to those criminal offenses over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe has concurrent jurisdiction under this subsection are governed by the laws of the State. Issuance and execution of criminal process also are governed by the laws of the State.

**Sec. D-3. 30 MRSA §6209-A, sub-§2-A** is enacted to read:

**2-A. Criminal records, juvenile records and fingerprinting.** At the arraignment of a criminal defendant, the Passamaquoddy Tribal Court shall inquire whether fingerprints have been taken or whether arrangements have been made for fingerprinting. If neither has occurred, the Passamaquoddy Tribal Court shall instruct both the responsible law enforcement agency and the person charged as to their respective obligations in this regard, consistent with Title 25, section 1542-A.

At the conclusion of a criminal or juvenile proceeding within the Passamaquoddy Tribe's exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction, except for a violation of Title 12 or Title 29-A that is a Class D or Class E crime other than a Class D crime that involves hunting while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with an excessive alcohol level or the operation or attempted operation of a watercraft, all-terrain vehicle, snowmobile or motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with an excessive alcohol level, the Passamaquoddy Tribal Court shall transmit to the Department of Public Safety, State Bureau of Identification an abstract duly authorized on forms provided by the bureau.

**Sec. D-4. 30 MRSA §6209-A, sub-§4**, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 388, §6 and affected by §8, is amended to read:

**4. Double jeopardy, collateral estoppel.** A prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe has exclusive jurisdiction under this section does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime, arising out of the same conduct, over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction. A prosecution for a criminal offense over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe has concurrent jurisdiction under this section does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense, arising out of the same conduct, over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction. A prosecution for a criminal offense over which the State has concurrent jurisdiction under this section does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense, arising out of the same conduct, over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe has exclusive jurisdiction. A prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime, arising out of the same conduct, over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe has exclusive jurisdiction under this section. The determination of an issue of fact in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a Passamaquoddy tribal forum does not constitute collateral estoppel in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a state court. The determination of an issue of fact in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a state court does not constitute collateral estoppel in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a Passamaquoddy tribal forum.

**Sec. D-5. Contingent effective date; certification.** This Part does not take effect unless, within 60 days of the adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 129th Legislature, the Secretary of State receives written certification by the Governor and Joint Tribal Council of the Passamaquoddy Tribe that the tribe has agreed to the provisions of this Part pursuant to 25 United States Code, Section 1725(e), copies of which must be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Revisor of Statutes; except that in no event may this Part become effective until 90 days after

the adjournment of the Second Regular Session of the 129th Legislature.

## PART E

**Sec. E-1. 17-A MRSA §2, sub-§3-B**, as enacted by PL 2007, c. 476, §1, is amended to read:

**3-B.** "Another jurisdiction" means the Federal Government, the United States military, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, federally recognized Indian tribes and each of the several states except Maine. ~~"Another jurisdiction" also means the Passamaquoddy Tribe when that tribe has acted pursuant to Title 30, section 6209 A, subsection 1, paragraph A or B and the Penobscot Nation when that tribe has acted pursuant to Title 30, section 6209 B, subsection 1, paragraph A or B.~~

**Sec. E-2. 25 MRSA §1541, sub-§4-A**, as amended by PL 2009, c. 447, §23, is further amended to read:

**4-A. Responsibility for the collection and maintenance of criminal history record information and juvenile crime information.** The commanding officer shall collect and maintain:

A. Fingerprints and other criminal history record information pertinent to the identification of individuals who have been arrested as fugitives from justice or who have been arrested or charged with any criminal offense under the laws of this State except a violation of Title 12 or 29-A that is a Class D or E crime other than an alcohol-related or drug-related offense. For purposes of this paragraph, an "alcohol-related or drug-related offense" is a Class D crime that involves hunting while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with an excessive alcohol level or the operation or attempted operation of a motorcraft, all-terrain vehicle, snowmobile or motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with an excessive alcohol level. The commanding officer may collect and maintain fingerprints and other criminal history record information that may be related to other criminal offenses or to the performance of the commanding officer's obligations under state laws and under agreements with agencies of the United States or any other jurisdiction; and

B. Fingerprints and other juvenile crime information pertinent to the identification of individuals who have been taken into custody for juvenile crimes under a uniform interstate compact on juveniles or who have been arrested or charged with juvenile crimes under the laws of this State. The commanding officer may collect and maintain fingerprints and other juvenile crime information that may be related to other juvenile crimes or to the

performance of the commanding officer's obligations under state laws and under agreements with agencies of the United States or any other jurisdiction.

For purposes of this subsection, "laws of this State" includes Passamaquoddy tribal law as described in Title 30, section 6209-A, subsections 1-A and 2 and Penobscot tribal law as described in Title 30, section 6209-B, subsections 1-A and 2.

**Sec. E-3. 25 MRSA §1542-A, sub-§3, ¶A**, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 512, §3, is amended to read:

A. The law enforcement agency having primary responsibility for the criminal investigation and prosecution shall take or cause to be taken the fingerprints of the person named in subsection 1, paragraph A. If the offender is subjected to a custodial arrest, fingerprints ~~shall~~ must be taken prior to that ~~person~~ person's being released from custody. If the offender is summonsed to appear or, relative to a Class D or Class E crime, released at the scene by a law enforcement officer ~~after taking who has taken~~ the personal recognizance of any such person for his the person's appearance, fingerprints ~~shall~~ must be taken within 5 days at a time and place specified by the responsible agency. The offender shall appear at the specified time and place and shall submit to the process. To the extent possible, the fingerprinting ~~shall~~ must occur prior to arraignment. At the time of arraignment, the state court or tribal court shall inquire as to whether fingerprints have been taken or as to whether arrangements have been made for fingerprinting. If this has not occurred, the state court or tribal court shall instruct both the responsible law enforcement agency and the person charged as to their respective obligations in this regard.

**Sec. E-4. 25 MRSA §1544, first ¶**, as amended by PL 1985, c. 779, §67, is further amended to read:

It ~~shall be~~ is the duty of all state, county, tribal and municipal law enforcement agencies, including those employees of the University of Maine System appointed to act as ~~police~~ law enforcement officers, to submit to the State Bureau of Identification uniform crime reports, to include such information as is necessary to establish a Criminal Justice Information System and to enable the commanding officer to comply with section 1541, subsection 3. It ~~shall be~~ is the duty of the bureau to prescribe the form, general content, time and manner of submission of such uniform crime reports. The bureau shall correlate the reports submitted to it and shall compile and submit to the Governor and Legislature annual reports based on such reports. ~~A copy The bureau shall furnish copies of such annual reports shall be furnished~~ to all state, county, tribal and municipal law enforcement agencies.

See title page for effective date, unless otherwise indicated.

## CHAPTER 622

### H.P. 776 - L.D. 1053

#### An Act To Reduce the Duration of Execution Liens

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

**Sec. 1. 14 MRSA §4651-A, sub-§9**, as reallocated by RR 2001, c. 1, §17, is amended to read:

**9. Duration of lien created before September 1, 2020; renewal.** A lien created pursuant to this section ~~after the effective date of this subsection September 21, 2001 but before September 1, 2020~~ continues for a period of 20 years from the date of the filing of the writ of execution or of the recording of the writ of execution in the registry of deeds, unless the judgment is paid, discharged or released. A lien may be renewed once for a period of 20 years from the filing or recording of a renewal, pluries or alias writ of execution in the same manner as the original writ of execution was filed or recorded, with the same notice as required by subsection 5.

A. If the renewal writ is filed or recorded before the expiration of the 20-year period of the original writ of execution, the renewal writ relates back to the date that the original writ of execution was filed or recorded and prevents the expiration of the lien.

B. A lien created pursuant to this section when the date of the recording of the writ of execution in the registry of deeds is more than 18 years prior to ~~the effective date of this subsection September 21, 2001~~ may be renewed as provided in this subsection if the renewal writ is recorded ~~within 2 years of the effective date of this subsection~~ by September 21, 2003.

**Sec. 2. 14 MRSA §4651-A, sub-§9-A** is enacted to read:

**9-A. Duration of lien created on or after September 1, 2020; renewal.** A lien created pursuant to this section on or after September 1, 2020 continues for a period of 10 years from the date of the filing of the writ of execution or of the recording of the writ of execution in the registry of deeds, unless the judgment is paid, discharged or released. A lien may be renewed under this subsection once for a period of 10 years from the filing or recording of a renewal, pluries or alias writ of execution in the same manner as the original writ of execution was filed or recorded, with the same notice as required by subsection 5.