## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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## State Of Maine 122nd Legislature

## Second Regular Session

### **Bill Summaries**

Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary

July 2006

<u>Members:</u>

Sen. Barry J. Hobbins, Chair Sen. Lynn Bromley

Sen. David R. Hastings III

Rep. Deborah L. Simpson, Chair

Rep. Sean Faircloth

Rep. Stan Gerzofsky

Rep. Marilyn E. Canavan

Rep. Mark E. Bryant

Rep. Michael Edward Dunn

Rep. Roger L. Sherman Rep. Roderick W. Carr

Rep. Joan Bryant-Deschenes

Rep. Joan M. Nass

### Staff:

Margaret J. Reinsch, Senior Analyst

Office of Policy and Legal Analysis 13 State House Station Augusta, ME 04333 (207) 287-1670

### Maine State Legislature



# Office of Policy and Legal Analysis Office of Fiscal and Program Review

## 122nd Maine Legislature Second Regular Session

### Summary of Legislation Before The Joint Standing Committees

Enclosed please find a summary of all bills, resolves, joint study orders, joint resolutions and Constitutional resolutions that were considered by the joint standing committees of the Maine Legislature this past session. The document is a compilation of bill summaries which describe each bill and relevant amendments, as well as the final action taken. Also included are statistical summaries of bill activity this session for the Legislature and each of its joint standing committees.

The document is organized for convenient reference to information on bills considered by the committees. It is arranged alphabetically by committee name and within committees by bill (LD) number. The committee report(s), prime sponsor for each bill and the lead co-sponsor(s), if designated, are listed below each bill title. All adopted amendments are listed by paper number. Two indices, a subject index and a numerical index by LD number are provided for easy reference to bills. They are located at the back of the document. A separate publication, History and Final Disposition of Legislative Documents, may also be helpful in providing information on the disposition of bills. These bill summaries also are available at the Law and Legislative Reference Library and on the Internet (www.state.me.us/legis/opla/billsumm.htm).

Final action on each bill is noted to the right of the bill title. The abbreviations used for various categories of final action are as follows:

CON RES XXX	
	ne body accepts ONTP report; the other indefinitely postpones the bill
DIED ON ADJOURNMENT	Action incomplete when session ended; bill died
EMERGENCY	Enacted law takes effect sooner than 90 days
FAILED EMERGENCY ENACTMENT/FINAL PASSAG	Emergency bill failed to get 2/3 vote
FAILED ENACTMENT/FINAL PASSAGE	Bill failed to get majority vote
FAILED MANDATE ENACTMENT	Bill imposing local mandate failed to get 2/3 vote
NOT PROPERLY BEFORE THE BODY	Ruled out of order by the presiding officers; bill died
INDEF PP	Bill Indefinitely Postponed
ONTP	Ought Not To Pass report accepted
OTP-ND	
P&S XXX	Chapter # of enacted Private & Special Law
PASSED	Joint Order passed in both bodies
PUBLIC XXX	Chapter # of enacted Public Law
RESOLVE XXX	Chapter # of finally passed Resolve
UNSIGNED (Pocket Veto)	Bill held by Governor
VETO SUSTAINED	Legislature failed to override Governor's Veto

Please note that the effective date for all non-emergency legislation enacted in the Second Regular Session (unless otherwise specified in a particular law) is August 23, 2006.

### Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary

Committee Amendment "A" (H-1038) proposed to recognize manufactured housing as an important component of the housing industry in the State and as residential property whether it is considered personal property or real property. The amendment proposed to except from titling requirements manufactured housing that is permanently affixed to real property within 30 days of the date of sale. Such manufactured housing would be treated as real property. The amendment proposed to establish a procedure to cancel a certificate of title once the titled manufactured housing is permanently affixed to real property. The amendment proposed to change the effective date of the bill from January 1, 2007 to October 1, 2007.

### Enacted law summary

Public Law 2005, chapter 678 recognizes manufactured housing as an important component of the housing industry in the State and as residential property whether it is considered personal property or real property. It establishes a titling program for certain manufactured housing. Excepted from the titling requirements is manufactured housing that is permanently fixed to real property within 30 days of the date of sale. Chapter 678 establishes a procedure to cancel a certificate of title once the titled manufactured housing is permanently affixed to real property.

Public Law 2005, chapter 678 is effective October 1, 2007.

LD 2087

### An Act To Implement Recommendations Concerning Temporary Guardian and Conservator Laws

**PUBLIC 625** 

Sponsor(s)Committee Report<br/>OTP-AMAmendments Adopted<br/>H-1023

LD 2087 proposed to enact the recommendations included in the report submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services prepared pursuant to Resolve 2005, chapter 91. The bill proposed to address notice and other issues involving the appointment of temporary guardians and conservators by the Probate Courts.

**Committee Amendment "A" (H-1023)** proposed to clarify that the Probate Court may appoint a temporary guardian or a temporary conservator by an order appropriate to the case, whether ex parte or otherwise.

#### Enacted law summary

Public Law 2005, chapter 625 was submitted by the Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary pursuant to Resolve 2005, chapter 91. It is based on recommendations included in the report submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services prepared pursuant to the same resolve. Chapter 625 requires that before a person files a petition for a temporary guardianship or conservatorship, notice of the petition must be given to the allegedly incapacitated person or the person alleged to be in need of protection as well as specific family members or others involved in the life of that person. The specifics of the notice are listed. Notice is not required in certain circumstances. Chapter 625 provides guidance to the Probate Courts in the determination of whether an emergency exists that necessitates the appointment of a temporary guardian or conservator. The court may make such an appointment in order to prevent serious, immediate and irreparable harm to the health or financial interests of the person.