

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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STATE OF MAINE
127TH LEGISLATURE
FIRST REGULAR SESSION



Summaries of bills, adopted amendments and laws enacted or finally passed

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON STATE AND
LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

August 2015

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STATE OF MAINE

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LEGISLATIVE DIGEST OF BILL SUMMARIES AND ENACTED LAWS

This *Legislative Digest of Bill Summaries and Enacted Laws* contains summaries of all LDs and adopted amendments and all laws enacted or finally passed during the First Regular Session of the 127th Maine Legislature.

The *Digest* is arranged alphabetically by committee and within each committee by Legislative Document (LD) number. The committee report(s), prime sponsor and lead co-sponsor(s), if designated, are listed below each LD title. All adopted amendments are summarized and listed by paper number. A subject index is included with each committee. An appendix provides a summary of relevant session statistics.

Final action on each LD is noted to the right of the LD title. The following describes the various final actions.

<i>CARRIED OVER</i>	<i>carried over to a subsequent session of the Legislature</i>
<i>CON RES XXX</i>	<i>chapter # of constitutional resolution passed by both houses</i>
<i>CONF CMTE UNABLE TO AGREE</i>	<i>Committee of Conference unable to agree; legislation died</i>
<i>DIED BETWEEN HOUSES</i>	<i>House & Senate disagreed; legislation died</i>
<i>DIED IN CONCURRENCE</i>	<i>defeated in each house, but on different motions; legislation died</i>
<i>DIED ON ADJOURNMENT</i>	<i>action incomplete when session ended; legislation died</i>
<i>EMERGENCY</i>	<i>enacted law takes effect sooner than 90 days after session adjournment</i>
<i>FAILED, EMERGENCY ENACTMENT or FINAL PASSAGE</i>	<i>emergency failed to receive required 2/3 vote</i>
<i>FAILED, ENACTMENT or FINAL PASSAGE</i>	<i>failed to receive final majority vote</i>
<i>FAILED, MANDATE ENACTMENT</i>	<i>legislation proposing local mandate failed required 2/3 vote</i>
<i>HELD BY GOVERNOR</i>	<i>Governor has not signed; final disposition to be determined at subsequent session</i>
<i>LEAVE TO WITHDRAW</i>	<i>sponsor's request to withdraw legislation granted</i>
<i>NOT PROPERLY BEFORE THE BODY</i>	<i>ruled out of order by the presiding officer; legislation died</i>
<i>INDEF PP</i>	<i>indefinitely postponed; legislation died</i>
<i>ONTP, ACCEPTED, MAJORITY, MINORITY or REPORT X</i>	<i>ought-not-to-pass report accepted; legislation died</i>
<i>P&S XXX</i>	<i>chapter # of enacted private & special law</i>
<i>PUBLIC XXX</i>	<i>chapter # of enacted public law</i>
<i>RESOLVE XXX</i>	<i>chapter # of finally passed resolve</i>
<i>VETO SUSTAINED</i>	<i>Legislature failed to override Governor's veto</i>

The effective date for non-emergency legislation enacted in the First Regular Session of the 127th Legislature is October 15, 2015. The effective date for legislation enacted as an emergency measure may be found in the enacted law summary for that legislation.

Joint Standing Committee on State and Local Government

LD 1286 An Act To Ensure the Use of Environmentally Responsible Insulation Materials in Taxpayer-funded Building Projects

CARRIED OVER

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
JOHNSON		

This bill requires the use of insulation with a low global-warming potential for all state-funded new building construction and substantial renovations of existing buildings. This bill also specifies that school administrative units, the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of General Services, Division of Purchases, University of Maine System, Maine Community College System, the Maine State Housing Authority and the Efficiency Maine Trust must use or require to be used low global-warming potential insulation in any state-funded new building construction or substantial renovation, or any building constructed for the purpose of leasing, or the substantial renovation of a leased building.

This bill was carried over to any special or regular session of the 127th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 992.

LD 1298 An Act Relating to the Creation of Public-private Facilities and Infrastructure

CARRIED OVER

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
WARD		

This bill authorizes and establishes a framework for governmental entities to enter into agreements with private entities and persons to develop or operate qualifying projects, including, but not limited to, ferries, mass transit facilities, vehicle parking facilities, port facilities, power generation facilities, fuel supply facilities, oil or gas pipelines, water supply facilities, public works facilities, waste treatment facilities, hospitals, schools, medical facilities, nursing care facilities and recreational facilities.

This bill was carried over to any special or regular session of the 127th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 992.

LD 1325 An Act To Ensure a Public Process When Discontinuing or Abandoning a Public Road

CARRIED OVER

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
NADEAU VALENTINO		

This bill changes the laws governing discontinued and abandoned roads.

Under current law, a presumption of abandonment exists if a municipality fails to keep a way passable for the use of motor vehicles at the expense of the municipality for a period of 30 or more years. This bill eliminates that presumption for ways that have not met that statutory requirement by January 1, 2020. Instead, for all other public ways, the bill provides a new discontinuance process, which will be the only means for a municipality to actively terminate its interests in a public way. The new discontinuance process specifies five steps a municipality must follow to discontinue a road: the notification of proposed discontinuance to the abutting property owners; a meeting of municipal officers to discuss the proposed discontinuance and the filing of an order of discontinuance specifying whether or not there will be a public easement and any public use restrictions or municipal maintenance and liability responsibilities for the public easement; a public hearing on the discontinuance; approval of the order of

Joint Standing Committee on State and Local Government

discontinuance by the municipal legislative body; and the filing of the certificate of discontinuance by the municipal clerk in the registry of deeds and with the municipality. The bill requires the abutters of a public easement that is discontinued to be granted a right-of-way. The municipality may charge a reasonable fee to fulfill any request for records obtained by the municipality from the registry of deeds.

The bill continues to exempt a municipality from liability for nonperformance of a legal duty with respect to a town or county way that has not been kept passable for the use of motor vehicles at the expense of that municipality for a period of 30 or more years.

It requires that a public easement must be retained in a discontinued road if abutting property owners need to use it to access their property. It also provides that a public utility easement will be in place whenever a road is discontinued, regardless of whether a public easement is retained.

A way that is presumptively abandoned retains a public easement, as is the default position under current law. The bill does not modify common law abandonment.

The bill allows a municipality to prepare a list of all town ways in that municipality that are currently maintained with public funds; a list of all town ways that have been discontinued since 1965 and whether or not a public easement was retained, if known; and a list of all town ways that have been abandoned since 1965 and whether or not a public easement was retained, if known. If a municipality prepares a list, the municipality must publish the list on its publicly accessible website or make copies available at the municipal office, for which the municipality may charge a reasonable fee. The municipality must record the list at the county registry of deeds.

This bill was carried over to any special or regular session of the 127th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 992.

**LD 1328 An Act To Clarify the Ownership of and Access to Ancient and Family
 Burying Grounds**

CARRIED OVER

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
CUSHING TEPLER		

This bill creates the following provisions:

1. A municipality or its caretaker may access an ancient burying ground on privately owned land annually or as determined by the municipality or its designated caretaker;
2. A municipality or its designated caretaker may use photography, video recording, geographic positioning systems and transcription of grave marker inscriptions to document condition and preserve historic information in a burying ground;
3. A municipality or its designated caretaker may use ground-penetrating radar or other methods to determine the location of unmarked graves and cemetery boundaries;
4. A person who owns land that contains an ancient burying ground must provide a descendant or relative of a person buried in the ancient burying ground, or a descendant or relative's designated agent, access to the ancient burying ground for the purposes of protecting or preserving it;
5. A municipal clerk of the municipality where an ancient burying ground is located must notarize a document allowing access to an ancient burying ground on privately owned land to a descendant or relative of a person buried in an ancient burying ground or the designated agent of the descendant or relative by the person who owns the parcel of land;