

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the  
**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY**  
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library  
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied  
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

STATE OF MAINE  
ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE  
FIRST REGULAR SESSION

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
STATE GOVERNMENT  
BILL SUMMARY



JULY, 1983

Prepared by:

Edward Potter, Legislative Assistant  
State Government Committee

Office of Legislative Assistants  
State House, Station 13 Augusta, Maine 04333  
(207) 289-2486

AN ACT TO REQUIRE CAMPAIGN CONTRI- Kany  
 BUTIONS TO BE REPORTED IN THE  
 LOBBYIST DISCLOSURE LAW

OTP

SUMMARY: ID 768 proposed to amend the Lobbyist disclosure law to require campaign contributions provided by a political action committee to an elected legislative official, via a lobbyist to be reported under the lobbyist disclosure law. The campaign contribution would be deemed a lobbyist expense.

Presently there are 3 major laws that affect legislators with respect to contributions. The Campaign Reports and Finances Law (21 MRSA, Chapter 35) requires scheduled reporting of contributions by the candidates during their campaigns. If, at the end of a campaign, a candidate has less than \$50 of contributions, no more reports are required. If the candidate or elected official receives campaign contributions following the closing of his/her books the contributions do not have to be reported.

The second law is the Lobbyist disclosure law (3 MRSA, Chapter 15) which requires lobbyist to submit monthly disclosure reports during legislative sessions, a post session disclosure report within 30 days following adjournment of the Legislature, and an annual disclosure report. These lobbyist disclosure reports include, among many items, all expenditures made to any legislative official or the official's immediate family, the names of the recipients and the dates of the expenditures.

The Third law is the Conflict of Interest Law (Title 1, Chapter 25). Among many provisions this law prohibits a legislator from voting on questions in connection with the conflict. It is presumed that the disclosure of contributions, in many cases, alleviates the legislator from the restriction on voting on questions of interest to the contributor.

- |     |   |              |       |
|-----|---|--------------|-------|
| 771 | AN ACT TO CHANGE THE DEFINITION OF FULL-TIME OFFICERS IN THE MANDATORY OFFICER TRAINING LAW                             | Mitchell, J. | LV/WD |
| 788 | RESOLUTION, PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MAINE REDUCING THE SIZE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO 99 | Hobbins      | LV/WD |