

EIGHTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

Legislative Document

No. 776

H. P. 1637 House of Representatives, February 23, 1937. Received pursuant to Joint Order. Referred to Committee on Legal Affairs. Sent up for concurrence and 500 copies ordered printed. HARVEY R. PEASE, Clerk.

Presented by Mr. Payson of Portland.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-SEVEN

AN ACT Relating to Pauper Settlements.

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

R. S., c. 33, § 3, amended. Section 3 of chapter 33 of the revised statutes as amended by chapter 124 of the public laws of 1931, and by chapter 228 of the public laws of 1933, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

'Sec. 3. Settlements remain; living beyond limits of state causes loss of settlement. Settlements acquired under existing laws, remain until new ones are acquired or until lost under the provisions of this section. Former settlements are defeated by the acquisition of new ones. Whenever a person of capacity to acquire a settlement having a pauper settlement in a town, has lived, or shall live, for 5 consecutive years in any unincorporated place or places in the state, or 5 consecutive years outside of the town in which he has a settlement after August 1st, 1926, without receiving pauper supplies from any source within the state, he and those who derive their settlement from him lose their settlement in such town, and whenever a person of capacity to acquire a settlement having a pauper settlement in any town in the state shall after April 29, 1893, also live for 5 consecutive years beyond the limits of the state without receiving pauper supplies from any source within the state without receiving pauper supplies from any source within the state without receiving pauper supplies from any source within the state without receiving pauper supplies from any source within the state without receiving pauper supplies from any source within the state without receiving pauper supplies from any source within the state without receiving pauper supplies from any source within the state, he and those who derive their settlement from him shall

lose their settlement in such town. The state shall be deemed to be liable for support of such persons. A person in the military or naval service of the United States shall be deemed to be a resident of the town in which he was a resident at the time of his enlistment or induction. A person of capacity to acquire a settlement shall not acquire or lose a settlement, or be in the process of acquiring, or losing such settlement during such period of time as he may be employed at sea, or during his time of service in the United States Army, the United States Navy, the United States Coast Guard, or the United States Lighthouse Service, or while serving a sentence of a court in a penal institution.'

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