

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

AS PASSED BY THE

One Hundred and Third Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

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Special Messages

of

Governor Kenneth M. Curtis

to the

One Hundred and Third Legislature

**SPECIAL MESSAGE ON ECONOMIC AND NATURAL RESOURCES BY
KENNETH M. CURTIS, GOVERNOR OF MAINE, TO THE
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD LEGISLATURE**

January 19, 1967

I am today submitting to you a special message on Economic and Natural Resources. It contains proposals which supplement and detail those contained in my Inaugural and Budget Messages.

The foundation of our wealth is the resources of our lands and waters. From them we derive our sustenance and our recreation. From the wealth our skilled citizens produce from those resources we derive the income necessary to support private enterprise, individual achievements and public services.

This places on you and me a solemn responsibility to contribute to the wise development and use of those resources.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The general economic development of our State depends, in large part, on our success in marshalling and effectively utilizing the resources of our State through sound planning and effective management. In State government the key to achievement in both areas is the Department of Economic Development.

In my Inaugural and Budget Messages I indicated my interest in strengthening the organization and functions of that Department and related agencies. Today I am transmitting to you my detailed recommendations.

Under present law there are **five** divisions in the Department: Research and Planning; Industrial Promotion; Vacation and Travel Promotion; Publicity and Public Relations; and Geological Survey. I propose that these divisions be reorganized and redesignated and that an additional Bureau be created. This will not result in a net increase in the number of Bureaus, and it will provide for more effective utilization of personnel.

Specifically, I propose:

(1) The Division of Research and Planning should be redesignated as the Bureau of Research, Planning and Technical Assistance.

I believe this division should be strengthened considerably so that it can provide us with the basic facts and analyses on which planning and development must be based, develop the overall economic development plans for the State, and provide technical assistance services for economic development groups and private enterprise. The Bureau would continue its responsibility for administration of the 701 Planning Program under the Federal Housing Act.

In my budget message, I recommended the addition of a qualified economist to the staff of the Department of Economic Development and the transfer of responsibility for the administration of the Federal Technical Services Act to the

department. Both of these recommendations were designed as part of the initial steps to reorganize and strengthen the research, planning and technical assistance functions of the department.

(2) The Division of Industrial Promotion should be reorganized and redesignated as the Bureau of Industry and Project Development.

I believe the Department of Economic Development can play a much more effective role in industrial expansion by aiding, supporting, and coordinating State and local agencies and groups, rather than by concentrating on "industrial development selling." Strengthening the economic research, planning and technical assistance functions of the department will help shift the emphasis. In addition, however, I believe the Department can coordinate its own resources and help coordinate the efforts of public and private agencies through a "team" approach to individual development projects.

Under such an arrangement, the Bureau of Industry and Project Development would be staffed by personnel skilled in making the best use of the specialized talents and information from other bureaus in the Department of Economic Development. It would be well coordinated with other State departments and agencies, Federal agencies, such as the Economic Development Administration and the Small Business Administration, and local public and private development agencies, financial institutions and individual enterprises.

(3) The Divisions of Vacation Travel Promotion and Publicity and Public Relations should be consolidated into one Bureau of Public Information and Promotion.

At the present time, the functions of these two divisions overlap. I believe we can do a much more efficient and effective job of promoting Maine's four season attractions for vacation, travel and living if we pool the resources of the present divisions under one Bureau.

(4) The Division of Geological Survey should be redesignated as the Bureau of Natural Resources.

This division has performed excellent services in the expansion of our knowledge of Maine's mineral resources and in the development of our mining industry. But our available natural resources are much broader than those covered by geological exploration. They include the resources of the sea, the land and the forest. Changing the designation of this division would be the first step in expanding the staff and responsibilities to include work with the natural resource departments of the State in exploring and proposing commercial development of our natural resources.

(5) The scope of our economic development loan guarantee programs should be increased and transferred to the Department of Economic Development under a new Bureau of Economic Assistance.

At the present time, the Maine Industrial Building Authority and the Maine Recreational Authority, operating with separate boards and staffs, approve loan guarantees for industrial and recreational development projects. I believe the operation of both programs could be improved by consolidation and transfer to the Department of Economic Development. I do not believe it is necessary or desirable to have businessmen, who are members of the authorities, sitting in judgment on individual loan guarantee applications which may affect their own business interests, directly or indirectly.

In the legislation I am recommending for your consideration, responsibility for final loan approval would rest with the Commissioner of the Department of Economic Development, following review and recommendations by the professional staff and director of the Bureau of Economic Assistance. The legislation also contains a strong conflict of interest provision applying to employees in the Department of Economic Development. I am also proposing a constitutional amendment which will expand the present loan guarantee authority to include fisheries and agricultural equipment.

(6) The Advisory Council should not be restricted in size, and its meeting requirements should be made more flexible. An increase in the size of the Advisory Council should make it possible to set up subcommittees on various facets of the department's program. In addition, I recommend that the present requirement for monthly Council meetings be eliminated, with additional meetings called at the request of the Chairman of the Council or three or more members of the Council.

In connection with these recommendations, I wish to note that greater attention will be given to coordination of overall State planning in the office of the Governor. One of my principal objectives will be to insure a more coordinated approach to economic development, with particular attention being given to the conservation of our natural resources and the protection of the quality of life available in our beautiful State.

The quality of Maine life is one of the great attractions to tourists. In other portions of this message I shall stress natural resource protection, by supplementing our programs for park and recreation area expansion, including my proposed \$1,000,000 bond issue for the acquisition of coastal and other lands for parks and recreation areas.

But providing the public facilities is not enough. We need to improve our promotional activities, as I have recommended in the reorganization of the Department of Economic Development, and we need to expand the facilities and services offered by private enterprise.

I hope this Legislature will give serious consideration to legislation permitting the sale of beer, wine and alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption in class A restaurants. I believe such a modification in our liquor control statutes will be of considerable help to our vacation travel business.

TRANSPORTATION

One of the top priorities in any economic development program for Maine must be a substantial improvement in our transportation system. It is crucial to tourist trade, as well as to commercial and industrial growth. At the present time, our State transportation planning and operating agencies are disjointed and uncoordinated. We need to make the best use of State personnel, dedicated revenues from taxes on motor fuels, private initiative and modern technology.

Therefore, I propose the creation of a Department of Transportation, headed by a commissioner and composed of a Bureau of Aviation, a Bureau of Ground Transportation, and a Bureau of Marine Transportation, each headed by a director.

The Bureau of Air Transportation would perform the functions now under the jurisdiction of the Maine Aeronautics Commission.

The Bureau of Ground Transportation would perform the functions now under the jurisdiction of the Highway Commission and certain non-regulatory functions relative to motor vehicle and rail transportation now performed by the Public Utilities Commission.

The Bureau of Marine Transportation would perform the functions now under the jurisdiction of the Maine Port Authority.

The Department would also include an Office of Research and Planning, responsible directly to the Commissioner. An Advisory Council on Transportation, appointed by the Governor, with subcommittees on Aviation, Ground Transportation, and Marine Transportation would be established.

I believe such a Department would bring benefits reaching far beyond policy coordination. It could eventually make possible greater flexibility in funding of transportation facilities, integration of transportation modes, and net reductions in personal service costs. For example land acquisition, design, planning and engineering staffs could be utilized across bureau lines.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

One of the most critical areas of concern for Maine citizens is the protection of their environment. They have seen rivers, streams, lakes, ponds and coastal waters spoiled by pollution from industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes. They sense the danger from uncoordinated recreational, commercial and industrial development which could threaten the future economic growth of our State and the health and welfare of our citizens. They know they must protect themselves against the crisis in air pollution which has overtaken the rest of the country, and which now threatens Maine.

Therefore, I am recommending the creation of an Environmental Improvement Administration in the Department of Health and Welfare, headed by an administrator and composed of a Division of Water Pollution Control and Abatement, replacing the Water Improvement Commission, a Division of Air Pollution Control and Abatement, and a Division of Research and Technical Review. The legislation submitted to you would also provide for an Advisory Council on Environmental Pollution, appointed by the Governor and composed of public officials and private citizens, to advise the Governor and the Administrator on matters involving environmental pollution.

The proposed statute would confer the following authority on the Administration:

- (1) to set and enforce water quality standards designed to protect the health and welfare of Maine citizens and enhance the value of Maine inland and coastal waters;
- (2) to administer Federal pollution control grants under the Water Pollution Control Act and the Clean Air Act;
- (3) to adopt air quality criteria for the State, to adopt and publish recommended air quality and emission standards for communities, and—at the request of affected communities—to initiate enforcement proceedings against alleged air polluters whose emissions endanger the health or welfare of persons in a town other than that in which the emissions originate;

(4) to provide technical assistance to communities, public agencies and other State departments and agencies on matters involving environmental pollution; and

(5) to investigate the potential adverse effects of pesticides, fungicides, or other materials discharged into the air or on the ground or water, and to control or prohibit their use when the Administrator determines such compounds represent a threat to the public health or welfare.

In addition, I am recommending that the State revise its matching grant formula for sewage treatment works to 25% of the total costs in accordance with the 1966 revisions in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, that the State pay an incentive bonus of 5% of the project cost for sewage treatment works built consistent with a regional plan for two or more communities which are not large enough to be eligible for a regional planning bonus under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and that the Administrator be authorized to approve local sewage treatment projects in anticipation of Federal grants under the 1966 amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act.

Finally, I am recommending measures designed to protect the natural beauty of our State.

Legislation is necessary to control junkyards, open dumps and billboards, which deface the landscape and reduce the attractiveness of our State for residents and visitors.

I recommend a bill based on the Massachusetts "Hatch" Act, designed to preserve our coastal marshes which are important sources of feed for wildfowl and aquatic life, in addition to being a scenic attraction.

CONCLUSION

Those of us who have the responsibility to propose and enact laws have a unique responsibility to shape the future of our State. We have an obligation to our fellow citizens to design and enact programs which will improve opportunities, increase income, and make better use of our resources. At the same time, we have an obligation to ourselves, and to those who follow, to plan wisely, to conserve our resources while using them, and to insure that the beauty of this State will be an inspiration to generations yet unborn.

These are the objectives of the proposals in this message, and in the Inaugural and Budget messages I delivered earlier this month. I invite you to join with me in an effort to examine their merits, improve them where possible, and enact them for the benefit of our State.

Kenneth M. Curtis
Governor of Maine

**SPECIAL MESSAGE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM BY
KENNETH M. CURTIS, GOVERNOR OF MAINE, TO THE
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD LEGISLATURE**

January 24, 1967

In my earlier messages to the Legislature I have stressed the need for improving existing programs and adding new programs to carry out my Maine Action Plan. I have also called for reforms and reorganization in State government because I believe responsive and responsible government involves better organization, more efficient operation, and coordinated planning and management of the tools of government.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Among the government reforms I have recommended to you have been—

A Department of Transportation, reducing the number of State agencies concerned with transportation policies and facility development—

A Department of Motor Vehicles, placing this important program on its own, outside the office of the Secretary of State where it was placed when motor vehicles were much less important in our way of life—

An Environmental Improvement Administration in the Department of Health and Welfare, armed with authority to accelerate our attack on water and air pollution—

A reorganization of the Department of Economic Development, including consolidation of economic assistance functions in the department.

In addition to these immediate steps, which require legislative action, I am moving to improve coordination of departmental planning and programming within the framework of existing law. A Governor has the constitutional responsibility to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." In addition to seeing that the letter of the law is observed, this should include a continuing responsibility to upgrade the quality of State administration.

I plan to appoint task forces to study various facets of State government and to make recommendations for legislative consideration and suggestions for administrative reform.

As a first step toward a simpler and more responsive system of government reorganization, I recommend that this Legislature approve a Reorganization Act which would authorize the Governor to develop and submit to the Legislature reorganization plans which would take effect unless disapproved by the Legislature within 30 days. The proposal is similar to the Federal Reorganization Act which has demonstrated its worth under both Republican and Democratic presidents.

I wish to take this opportunity to direct your attention once more to a series of government reforms which have been recommended over the years and which

I believe should now be approved. These include: the election of a Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket as the Governor, who would succeed the Governor in case of death, resignation or removal; the appointment of the Secretary of State by the Governor; the appointment of the Attorney General by the Governor, to serve full time, at the pleasure of the Governor; the appointment of the State Treasurer by the Governor; and abolition of the Executive Council.

I recognize that these and similar proposals have been regarded for some time as the property of one political party. I assure you, however, that I do not regard them as partisan matters. These proposals have received the support of individual citizens of both our parties. They are designed to bring better government to all the citizens of Maine. I invite you to join with me in considering these proposals seriously and without partisan rancor, for the good of the State.

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Effective State government depends on the legislative branch no less than it does on the executive branch. Therefore, if we are to upgrade the quality of State government, we must increase the capacity of the Legislature to deal with ever larger and more complex problems which confront all of us. The last Legislature made substantial improvements in facilities, staff and procedures. I hope you will continue this trend toward a stronger Legislative Branch.

I believe we should provide annual sessions of the Legislature, expanded and stronger staffs—particularly for the standing committees—Senate reapportionment, salary increases for legislators, expense allowances and floor speaking privileges for Indian representatives to the Legislature.

We recognize the value of keeping government as close as possible to individual citizens, but the present dependence of individual communities on the Legislature for decisions on local government reorganization is an obstacle to increased citizen participation in local government. I recommend that the Legislature approve home rule for Maine communities, to help strengthen local government and to reduce part of the legislative load on the Legislature itself.

ELECTION LAWS

Responsive government depends in large part on the active involvement of an interested and informed electorate, and election laws can encourage or discourage participation and confidence in the integrity of government. Therefore, I recommend the Legislature carefully review our present election statutes to determine where they need simplification, revision, or reform. In addition, I offer the following specific proposals for your consideration.

(1) A constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to 18 years. Our young people are better informed about government as a result of improved education and the broader coverage given to public policy matters by the various news media. Furthermore, we expect them—at the age of 18—to have the maturity to assume substantial burdens in the defense of our country. I believe it is time we accorded them the privilege of voting;

(2) Legislation to tighten up controls on absentee balloting and financial reporting by candidates and committees for state, county and local elections;

(3) A constitutional amendment to change the present June primary election date to September. The June primary was established at a time when our gen-

eral election was in September. With the shift in the election date to November, we have imposed much too long a campaign on voters and candidates; and

(4) Authority for the State to purchase voting machines and to lease them to communities. This would make it possible to reduce the cost and inefficiency associated with paper ballots without imposing impossible capital investment demands on local communities.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The equitable and efficient administration of justice is the surest guarantee of the liberties and rights of our citizens. It is also a critical factor in determining the attitude of private citizens toward their government. Maine has embarked on a program of judicial reform which should be continued. Therefore, I recommend the following legislative action:

(1) Request the Chief Judge of the District Court to report to the 104th Legislature on possible realignment of geographical districts to adjust work loads and to improve accessibility;

(2) Provide that, effective July 1, 1969, all fines and costs collected in District Courts be deposited to the general fund of the State and that expenses of the District Courts be paid out of the general fund;

(3) Create the office of Chief Medical Examiner in the Department of the Attorney General to help upgrade the quality of medical examinations in connection with criminal cases, particularly those involving alleged homicides;

(4) Provide for appointment of judges of probate by the Governor;

(5) Continue the Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration as a permanent Commission, to be named the Maine Planning Committee on Criminal Law Administration;

(6) Establishment of a District Attorney system to match the District Court network; and

(7) Provide for a limited right of appeal by the State in criminal cases.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

It is apparent that many aspects of State financial administration are archaic, inflexible and inefficient. Through the Executive Office of the Governor I am conducting a review of these practices. Wherever possible administrative action will be taken to correct the situation. In addition, there are several legislative actions which should be taken at this time. Therefore, I recommend:

(1) A constitutional amendment to permit the Legislature to approve, by a two-thirds majority vote, up to a total of 10% of the total undedicated revenues of the next preceding biennium in general obligation bonds without requiring automatic referenda;

Such authority would enable the State to meet urgent capital investment requirements without the necessity of a cumbersome referendum procedure, while retaining ample protection against fiscal irresponsibility.

(2) I recommend the authorization and appointment of a State investment officer, to manage the State's investment portfolio. During the next biennium there will be a flow of about one billion dollars through the office of the State Treasurer; about half of this will be made up of state expenditures. The remainder deals with the investment and roll-over of idle money;

(3) I recommend the appointment of a collection officer in the office of the Treasurer to collect unpaid taxes and other accounts due the State. During the last ten years, nearly \$100,000 annually has been written off as non-collectible. An effective collection officer would more than pay his own salary in direct collections and in the indirect effect of such an office;

(4) I recommend enactment of legislation providing for the State audit of legislative and court accounts;

(5) I further recommend that State budget and fiscal control be improved through authorization of an appropriations item veto by the Governor.

PERSONNEL

Any institution is only as good as the individuals who operate it. State government, no matter how well it may seem organized on paper, cannot rise above the level of competence and dedication of its officers and employees. Maine is fortunate in the high quality of most of its public employees. But as demands for services increase, and as the pressures of government programs continue to rise, we must improve the level of competence of our employees and give them greater incentives for outstanding performance. I recommend at this time:

(1) That the State become the policyholder for all employee insurance plans;

(2) Reorganization of the Personnel Board into a Personnel Department, headed by a single administrator;

(3) A State Personnel Interchange Act which would permit interchange of personnel between Federal, State and local agencies in Maine thus permitting a more flexible pool of talent for both State and local jurisdictions;

(4) We should agree now to gradually increase the retirement formula from the present 1/70th;

(5) Reimbursement for all authorized State travel by private car at the uniform rate of 9 cents per mile; and

(6) Institution of an effective grievance procedure for employees which, in line with the "Cresap Report," would guarantee employees the right to have speedy answers to their questions from their supervisors. In addition, I propose at the end of this process the establishment of a permanent board to arbitrate differences.

In my budget message I included recommendations to pay time and one-half to maintenance and highway garage workers for all hours over 45.

Increased salaries must be our goal for all state employees. It is necessary that this Legislature recognize the need for upward revision of state salaries and should make provision for a substantial increase to be appropriated by the 104th State Legislature.

CONCLUSION

Proposals for government reform are not the most exciting parts of any legislative program. They do not immediately bring to mind the benefits of clean air and water, of schools and smiling children, of bustling factories and well-paid workers, of new parks, of smoother roads, and of better hospitals.

But if State government has an obligation to help bring about these improvements in the lives of Maine men and women and children, we have an obligation to see that it does so in the most responsive and expeditious way possible.

For these reasons I urge your early and favorable consideration of the reforms and improvements I have recommended.

Kenneth M. Curtis
Governor of Maine

**SPECIAL MESSAGE ON HUMAN AND CULTURAL RESOURCES BY
KENNETH M. CURTIS, GOVERNOR OF MAINE, TO THE
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD LEGISLATURE**

January 26, 1967

Following my policy of implementing the Governor's constitutional duty of reporting conditions of the State and making recommendations to the Legislature, this message will honor that solemn responsibility in the important area of human and cultural resources.

In my Inaugural Address I said that you and I, as the elected representatives of the people of Maine, will be justly praised by what we do for the many who have too little, rather than for what we do for the fortunate who can now fulfill their needs and desires.

Carrying out this philosophy will be a complex and compelling challenge. It is expensive for a state to meet its obligations to its youth, its workingmen and its less fortunate citizens. We cannot immediately do all we would like to do. And, although we may agree on goals, we have not resolved all our differences concerning the best methods of reaching these desirable goals.

I believe that Maine's most precious resource is its people—and it will always be so. In making recommendations to you for the fuller development of our human and cultural resources, I have organized my legislative recommendations for improving our human and cultural features under four categories:

- I. Improving Education
- II. Guaranteeing Good Working Conditions
- III. Protecting Consumers
- IV. Aiding the Less Fortunate

A basic item in our obligation to represent and serve all the people of the State of Maine is to assure that the whole population is well above a life of mere subsistence. It seems to me that creation of minimum standards of education and assurance of decent living conditions are the most elementary duties of a democratic state.

I. IMPROVING EDUCATION

GENERAL, ELEMENTARY, and SECONDARY

In my Inaugural Address, I stated my conviction that education is the keystone in the arch of all progress. This is true in Maine and it is true in every country of the world. Skilled workers, competent managers and continuing opportunity for self-betterment are vital to the growth of our State.

We should increase our State subsidies to cities and towns. In my budget recommendations, provision is made for carrying out the substantially increased

aid recommended by the formula revised by the 102nd Legislature. The Legislative Research Committee, educators and municipal officials advocate further upward revision of the subsidy formula by this Legislature. The State's share of public school education now averages 28 per cent. It should eventually be 35 to 40 per cent.

I encourage this Legislature to give every consideration to further increasing the State's aid to cities and towns for the 1969-1971 biennium. In revising the present school subsidy formula, you should be aware that immediate large increases would probably require a new major tax. I recommend you consider the passage of legislation this session increasing our subsidies in two year increments, until we are able to reach a desirable balance of state and local financing.

We should give due attention to proper incentives that will encourage the voluntary participation of over 200 Maine communities that have not joined school administrative districts. This Legislature should establish the timetable by which this will be accomplished. Most of our state subsidies are now based on state valuation. A town's wealth becomes the measure of its ability to support its schools. However, there are cases where application of the present formula would mean a large and sudden increase in costs for one community and a large and sudden decrease in costs in a neighboring community. Communities do not join together where this is the case. I suggest that any new formula should not impose such sudden hardships.

I support the bill prepared by the Legislative Research Committee to revise our school laws and to give the State Board of Education the power to set certification standards.

I propose that you enact a revised state minimum salary law which will provide more realistic minimums for teachers' salaries. The bill that I am supporting would provide a \$4,800 - \$7,200 schedule in ten steps for teachers with Bachelor's degrees. It would provide \$5,400 - \$8,000 minimums for teachers with Master's degrees. One purpose of this revision is to provide incentives for teachers to upgrade their professional qualifications. If my budget recommendations are adopted, the State will provide about \$26,000,000 of new aid to cities and towns, and I believe an improvement in state-wide standards is justified. Such a schedule change would help to make the teaching profession more attractive and, therefore, help alleviate the teacher shortage.

Equally important to recruitment and retention of qualified teachers is a realistic and attractive retirement plan. This Legislature should commit Maine to a gradual increase, each biennium, in the retirement formula from 1/70th to 1/60th. Any improvement in pension should apply to all state employees under the Maine State Retirement System.

While we act to strengthen our educational programs, often with the aid of federal funds, we should simultaneously act to protect the State's control over educational priorities. To help do this, we should enable full State participation in the Compact for Education. This would also be proof of our commitment to utilize all available resources to meet our responsibilities to Maine's young people. Sharing ideas and exchanging information will help us improve our programs to make more effective use of our tax dollars.

I also ask you to give careful consideration to the recommendations of two other studies conducted by the Legislative Research Committee. One pertains to School Transportation Safety, and the other to improvement of training of the blind, including support for the Blind Children's Resource Center.

B. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

In a real sense our schools are the "cradle" of this democracy. There our young people are taught the elements of good citizenship, and they develop not only the skills for making a living, but the understanding that will enable them to make sound judgments throughout their lives in this increasingly complex society. We would severely limit a student's future if we allowed our high school programs to lock a student into a condition of life which denies him anything less than his highest capability. If we judge that one portion of our students are not capable for regular secondary education or for general studies, we may not only short-change the student, but future generations as well.

The Maine State Legislature and Maine State Board of Education are committed to support a number of area vocational high schools. They are encouraged by the financial subsidies in the Federal Vocational Educational Act of 1963. This Act provides support for programs of one to three years for both high school students and adults who need training and retraining.

A regional vocational center for York County has already been authorized by the State. Proposals to commit the State to 16 or 18 other area centers around the state have been approved by the State Board of Education. More than 20 high schools have already applied to the State Department of Education to become such area vocational high schools. If the State should establish all these centers, the State construction subsidy might be over \$10,000,000.

Before making a total State commitment, we should study the experience of other states in meeting the challenge of vocational education. For example, North Carolina set up approximately 20 vocational centers at the high school level and later decided to change them to community colleges, each with a branch of technology. I recommend that construction begin now on a portion of the planned area vocational high schools and, at the same time, strengthening of the Maine Vocational Training Institutes.

C. HIGHER EDUCATION

Education is truly the "first order of business of our times." Because of the recommendations presented by the Advisory Commission for Higher Education Study, higher education is certainly the first order of business of this 103rd Legislature. The Advisory Commission includes some of Maine's most distinguished and knowledgeable citizens. You and I have the responsibility of giving immediate consideration to all facets of their study and recommendations. The State of Maine clearly deserves and must have a better system of higher education. I expect this report and your action will provide the catalyst necessary to determine our goals and means.

The recently released reports of the Advisory Commission and its \$50,000 consultant, the Academy for Education Development, have brought forth a sweeping indictment of all phases of Maine higher education: from low salaries to uncoordinated organization—from inadequate graduate education to confused vocational education. Their indictment of our present state of higher education specifies many definite problems including:

Our low rate of college attendance;

Lack of accreditation of many schools;

- High out-migration of students ;
- Duplication of program offerings ;
- Lack of coordination ;
- Limitations of graduate and professional offerings ; and
- Limitations of financing and line budgeting.

The Advisory Commission has developed an imaginative approach with many general and specific suggestions. They have proposed a unified system with a long-range building program. It is the duty, and I assume the wish, of this Legislature to debate and examine these proposals.

I am pleased to give my support to the principal suggestions of the consultants which have been affirmed, apparently unanimously, by the Advisory Commission. We must produce more opportunities beyond high school for all our youth. I have previously established a goal for reducing the cost of education to the students enrolled in public institutions. And, I have frequently recommended a more coordinated effort to improve vocational, under-graduate and graduate education.

Therefore, I recommend that you adopt the Advisory Commission's "Statement of Public Policy on Higher Education." In presenting my budget to you, I have tried to apply these principles, by providing more fiscal support for higher education within the funds available for our use,

I have had reservations concerning the proposed structure and several of the detailed recommendations concerning individual institutions and programs. If time permitted, we might prefer a more gradual approach. However, we can afford to wait no longer. We must have the courage now to take the giant steps needed in the long march to catch up with the higher education requirements of our State. We must have confidence in our ability to make decisions now that will affect and shape our future for generations to come. I have that confidence in our educational leaders.

I recommend that you authorize the consolidation of all public higher education institutions under a 15 member board of trustees, complemented by an executive director and staff. The board of trustees would be charged with developing a master plan for programs and best use of existing facilities. The board would prepare a coordinated budget request for the next biennium with a target date for completion and necessary legislative proposals for implementation. Their preliminary plans should be submitted no later than July 1, 1968.

Faculty and administration of the affected institutions should work in concert on several committees to assist the board of trustees in accomplishing this transition.

It is now too late to redress the mistakes of the past. But with careful and imaginative planning, we can avoid new mistakes. During the next few months let us review the proposals of the Advisory Commission with the sincere aim of meeting the challenge issued by the report to develop a plan for a "statewide system of higher education that will be the envy of many and excelled by few." Provided we develop a master plan and do not over-commit our resources, the next regular session of this body will justifiably be remembered as "The Higher Education Legislature."

II. GUARANTEEING GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS

The past has not always been kind to working people in Maine. Frequently, the vital problems affecting labor have been ignored. This may, in part, have derived from Maine's being less industrialized than many of its sister states in the northeast. Therefore, in years past, labor's political importance in Maine has not been as great as in many states; there have been years when elected representatives could lightly regard the condition of the working man. This time is past, and this is healthy and proper. I advocate a number of positive steps that this Legislature may take to keep its faith with working men and state employees.

I repeat, the most important proposal that this Legislature establish is a minimum wage law in Maine, equal to the federal minimum wage.

I propose the revision of the Maine Employment Security Act to provide weekly benefits for unemployed persons that could equal benefits paid disabled workers under the Workmen's Compensation Act, depending on the number of dependents he is supporting.

I propose that you revise the Maine Employment Security Act to eliminate the waiting period for the receipt of unemployment benefits.

I propose that the Maine Employment Security Act be revised to increase the maximum number of weeks from 26 to 39 during which a person can receive benefits.

I support revisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide specific compensation for permanent disfiguration in fixed amounts comparable to benefits paid for loss of limbs, sight or hearing; and to provide compensation for all illnesses and diseases contracted in the course of employment.

Last spring, the Maine Supreme Judicial Court handed down an interpretation of Maine Law that points up the need for an amendment to the Employment Security Act. A worker was discharged from his job as a truck driver and offered his position back, on the condition that he would not talk "union." Such a condition is an unfair labor practice under Federal Law. Under Maine Law today, if a worker turns down such a job offer, he is denied unemployment benefits.

Therefore, I propose that the statute governing the Maine Employment Security Commission be amended so that the State would not be in the awkward position of lending support to an unfair labor practice.

III. PROTECTING CONSUMERS

All of us, whether we are businessmen, workers, farmers, or public officials, are also consumers. We have a common interest in seeing that public utility rates are fair and as low as possible. We have a common interest in seeing that deceptive practices in the packaging of goods and consumer credit charges are stopped. We have a common interest in seeing that the free market place is not undermined by monopolistic practices. We have concern for fair interest rates and fair prices.

I recommend to this Legislature :

(1) That we follow through on the work of the 102nd Legislature's Study Committee on Power with respect to integration of power generation and transmission by public and private utilities in Maine ;

(2) Enactment of a truth-in-lending law by this Legislature adapted from the Massachusetts statute, which provides for full and meaningful revelation of interest rates and credit charges; and

(3) Enactment of legislation that would more effectively curb abuses practiced by a minority of lending institutions and to see that borrowers are treated fairly, while allowing for a fair rate of return for lenders, commensurate with the risk undertaken.

IV. AIDING THE LESS FORTUNATE

There are many disadvantaged people in our midst—people who, through no fault of their own, live a life which offers little in this time of plenty. Too frequently, programs for their benefits are considered merely the requirements of **noblesse oblige**, a mere salve for our conscience. This is not right. These programs are designed for us all.

In the field of Health and Welfare, I recommend making a start in the so-called "Medicaid" or assistance for the medically indigent in meeting the high cost of proper treatment for injury or disease. We have been conducting such a program for people in certain categories, and I have provided in my budget recommendations broadening this program to provide for dental care and medication, as well as starting to offer these benefits to those who, while not recipients of categorical relief, are unable to pay for medical services. I recommend that expansion of this program be geared to the experience necessary to effective administration. This program will receive about 69% financing from the Federal Government under Title 19 of the Social Security Act.

I also recommend that this Legislature broaden the definitions for categorical assistance, such as Aid to Dependent Children and Old Age Assistance, in order to admit more flexibility in administration and enlarge our capacity to receive federal funds for these programs.

Broadening the definition of A.D.C. will, in addition, give more scope and flexibility to the imaginative Work Experience Program designed to train and advise present and potential welfare recipients to the end that they can become self-supporting, productive members of our society.

Another change that should be made in the law governing the Department of Health and Welfare is in the area of Child Welfare. In order to assist a child today, it is necessary to go to a court and allege abuse or neglect, getting a court order that the State take custody of the child. This practice is awkward and humiliating. It often puts the State in the position of not being able to render any assistance to children who need and deserve help, but who may not be willfully abused or neglected.

The Division of Eye Care and Special Services should be allocated additional funds in order to expand and improve the quality of services offered. This program will include adding to the homemaker services of the Department and assisting the Blind Children's Resource Center.

With the advent of new federal programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, substantial savings are possible in areas in which we formerly dedicated large sums of money. Through the federally assisted Medicaid program and more expanded definitions of such programs as A.D.C., we can reduce both the State's contribution and the financial burden imposed on towns and cities under pro-

grams of general relief. It is estimated that in this next biennium alone, the State's share of general relief can be reduced by \$400,000, if my budget recommendations are implemented.

In addition, because of Medicare and Medicaid, it is possible to make savings in programs for hospital aid and to eliminate the Medical Care Accumulation Fund. Additional up-dating of our statutes governing administration of welfare programs will be requested and will advance our ability to minister effectively to the needs of the people of Maine.

The principal need in areas of mental health and programs for the retarded is more money. I have provided for substantial increases in my budget recommendations to you.

In addition, I hope you will approve legislation removing restrictions on special classes for retarded children and provide for continuation of the Governor's Advisory Commission on Retardation, with the funds necessary to continue their important work. I discussed with you in my Budget Message the importance of staffing the Interdepartmental Committee on Retardation which would improve coordination of programs for the retarded. I now urge you to approve this request.

CONCLUSION

Government is a constant process. There are many other actions, ranging from minute details to more important actions, that I will initiate by employing full and imaginative exercise of administrative powers that have been delegated to the Executive Branch. However, under our time-honored system of government, the heart of decision making depends on the Legislature's approving new policies and providing money for them.

I am confident that in your deliberations you will remember and base your action on the fact that Maine's greatest resource is her people.

Kenneth M. Curtis
Governor of Maine

**SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR KENNETH M. CURTIS TO THE
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD LEGISLATURE**

May 18, 1967

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and Members of the 103rd Legislature:

In accordance with my constitutional authority, I appear at this joint convention to respectfully present a message for which I feel deep concern.

In the course of these next few weeks this Legislature will write its own history. Your efforts will culminate a busy and difficult session. I share some of these burdens with you, and therefore I truly appreciate that you are among the most hard working people in the State of Maine.

We are currently in deliberations to determine the most suitable programs to be financed out of the limited revenues of the State of Maine — and the most appropriate means for paying for those expenditures. Any differences of opinion which may exist should be adjusted so that the people of Maine will become the beneficiaries. I am confident they will be. This Legislature is also considering another series of bills that will become part of our historical record. I refer to the legislation which I have previously labelled as matters of governmental reform. Although I still have hopes that more progressive legislation will be voted by this Legislature, certain actions in the last few weeks have caused me to ask for this joint session to express my concern at the rapidity with which certain proposals have been dispatched.

I would at the outset like to compliment the Legislature for certain actions which have been taken that will, I think, improve our state government. I refer for example, to the plan for improving the investment of the Maine State Retirement funds and the passing into law of the Interchange of Government Personnel. As a few swallows do not make a summer, neither do a few pieces of legislation provide an adequate record by which to establish the progressive quality of a legislative session.

A number of these reform bills are quite familiar to you for they have been recommended before. Many of them have been supported by previous governors and in some instances by one or both houses of the Legislature. I refer to those changes which would make more effective the operation of both the Executive and Legislative Branches. In many cases these reforms would strengthen the office of Governor and enable him to be more completely responsible for the administration and the quality of state government.

I realize that these are considered partisan issues by some. But, I have met with Governors of both parties and have found that all governors in all states express their need for modern tools of management in order to effectively conduct the administrative affairs of the state. Business executives are granted similar powers to carry out the policies of their corporations.

Three of the last four Governors of Maine have called for a number of these Constitutional reforms. These Governors were elected by the people who have thereby asked for these reforms, and I believe that it should be these same people, the voters of Maine, who should pass judgment on whether the adminis-

tration of state government should be modernized and altered to fit the changing needs of changing times. Thomas Jefferson once said, "I know of no safe depository for the ultimate power of society but the people themselves."

I thereby respectfully ask you to recall such constitutional changes as abolishment of the Executive Council, annual legislative sessions, and the appointment by the Governor of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the State Treasurer and thereby place these issues before the people at the next referendum. We should have confidence in the judgment of Maine people, and I would like to see Maine voters, for once, have an opportunity to directly make their judgment on these biennially presented Constitutional resolves.

The arguments for strengthening the Executive arm of our state government are both practical and philosophical. Reasonably speaking, the elected Governor is or should be responsible for the conduct of state administration. Practically speaking, it is a matter of obvious good management for the Governor and his immediate department heads to have the best possible relationship. I wish to remind you that I presented a number of appointments before the Executive Council in February and three months later several of these appointments have not been either accepted or rejected. No objections have been given concerning the qualifications of my nominees. The objection to them seems to be entirely of a political nature. Meanwhile, the work of state government is retarded. Important positions may be left unfilled.

There are a number of other proposals that could be accomplished by act of legislature — a mere majority vote. They include placing many powers of the Executive Council with more appropriate departments or other units of government. This act should be passed and can be done either by itself or in conjunction with approving the Constitutional Amendment to abolish the Executive Council. Other important bills that merit your careful attention would improve our District Court system and District Attorney system and provide for a Chief Medical Examiner. A proposal is before you to continue the Planning Committee on Criminal Administration as a permanent commission.

A number of bills presented to your committees for hearings would improve the coordination and organization of related activities in order to modernize their approach or to establish new programs. I refer to the proposal for a Department of Transportation which would have the virtue of combining under one head matters relating to air, water and highway transportation modes. The obvious inter-relationship of all modes of transportation could be well served by this step.

I also refer to the Environmental Improvement Administration bill which would similarly integrate under one administrative head the responsibility for abatement of water and air pollution. I realize that there are differences of opinion among us as to whether a single administrator or a commission form of agency is most suitable for pollution control. In my judgment the administrator will be more effective. But the structure is not the most important thing; our prime concern should be that we pass at this legislative session air and water pollution control bills that enable us to really enforce the standards established by our state government. I am sure this Legislature does not want to write a lot of words into the statute books that will only postpone enforcement for a ten-year period. I hope before you pass on the remaining legislation on pollution that you make sure that there are enforcement provisions that will make administrative or court action easier. Offenders of pollution, whether private individuals or municipalities or corporations, must not be allowed to call the tune that determines state policy. The public interest demands that we clean up our water and our air and keep it clean.

Another important group of legislative bills relate to central planning. I am very hopeful that on this matter there is agreement that in order to direct our state government effectively and to participate fully in federal programs we must have a central planning office. This comprehensive planning function would bring together the ideas and information that are increasingly vital to direct modern government activity.

You also have bills of landmark significance that would reorganize and coordinate our state effort in higher education. I hope that in your wisdom you will favorably act to reorganize the Department of Economic Development and refocus its attention on the important activities of industrial development.

I urge that you create a separate Department of Motor Vehicles and that you reorganize the Department of Personnel in accordance with all experience in personnel administration in private business, progressive states, and federal agencies.

My experiences in meeting with other New England Governors and with the Governors of all the States in Washington, D. C., has convinced me that one of our greatest needs at the state level is to provide more information, coordination and improved service to our municipalities. At this late legislative date in the session I propose that you consider the creation of a Department of Municipal Affairs. I suggest this as a new and desirable concept for Maine and a proposal deserving of your serious consideration. The federal-state-municipal relationship is complicated daily by our many subsidy and technical service programs. I question whether we can wait another two years in this matter.

Summarizing, may I say that I will not take your time today to review all the important proposals that would benefit the people of Maine and improve the effectiveness of our state administration.

I do feel, that we have a serious obligation to remember our commitments to the people of Maine and to remember for what the voters thought they were voting in the recent election. We should keep faith with them and ourselves as we strive to improve our education structure, our state government structure and many other activities with which you are all conversant.

I would like to conclude my comments today with this quotation from former President Herbert Hoover concerning the well-known work of his Commission on Governmental Reorganization:

“ . . . the reform of our government is, like the Commission itself, a bipartisan matter. It concerns all citizens of whatever party. The basic question is the attitude of the citizens. In the conduct of their business affairs Americans are very strict with themselves, to get the best they can for whatever they spend. Government is, of course, different from business; yet this common-sense attitude of demanding efficient management and efficient use of money is entirely applicable to its affairs. Indeed, if our freedom is to be preserved, this attitude is indispensable.”

Thank you for joining with me today in this serious consideration about these important matters.

In the remaining few weeks before us, it is clear that we have much left to do.

**SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR KENNETH M. CURTIS TO THE
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD LEGISLATURE**

June 26, 1967

It is with great reluctance that I stand before this legislative body today.

The mandate given me and the duties imposed upon me by the people of Maine demands that I do all within my constitutional authority to insure that the welfare of the State of Maine is not impaired or the needs of its people unmet.

In this message it is my purpose to describe the present condition of the State and recommend means for your consideration that I feel are expedient and in the public interest.

This legislative session is the longest ever held in the State of Maine . . . yet much still remains to be done.

Friday, June 30, marks the end of our current fiscal year.

The Legislature has yet to provide funds to finance state government after that date.

Your several joint Committees have spent nearly six months of arduous and serious deliberations.

Your deliberations have been at great expense to yourselves, the State and our private citizens.

Our system of public hearings revealed a number of needs that should now be met by the Legislature.

For all this conscientious work you deserve the praise of us all.

But, most importantly, the people need to reap the harvest of your labors.

Today there is no real quarrel as to **what** must be done.

The only problem unresolved is how the individual members of this legislative body decide in their wisdom it shall be financed.

As the representatives of all Maine people . . . all those who need our state government and want it to prosper . . . I plead their case to you.

I ask you not to kill off the measures that represent the results of months of the legislative process until you have decided in the cold light of your own individual conscience just how much revenue you shall appropriate . . . and the method in which it will be raised.

For the past two months this Legislature has systematically killed all revenue measures that would provide the funds for financing not only the State needs, but an expanded program of State services.

While a proposed increase in the State sales tax to five per cent has been soundly defeated in this House on a vote for final enactment on three occasions, alternative suggestions either have met with a quick, manipulated defeat or rejection with only momentary consideration.

I submit to you today that our form of representative government requires more serious consideration of legislative proposals.

Somewhere along the legislative road we have lost our way.

We have seen the needs of blind children, the retarded, the vital transportation needs of our State's largest metropolitan area, and even any minute expansion in education and other services repeatedly threatened as reprisals for failure to yield to the will of a few charged with roles of leadership.

I do not believe this is the will of the Maine people.

I do not believe this is the will of this Legislature.

Ladies and gentlemen, there has been too little concourse among the leaders of both parties and the governor's office concerning the important appropriations and revenue measures.

I submit to you that for too long there has been a "communications gap" that is detrimental to the best interests of the Maine people, and today this gap is on the verge of causing irreparable damage to their future.

It is evident to all that this Legislature will not pass my recommended budget offering 35 million dollars in new revenues.

It is also evident that the Legislature will not pass the five per cent sales tax suggested by the Republican leadership.

This disagreement is not unique.

This disagreement is probably the most important element of our democratic process for it clearly says that neither plan is acceptable.

The answer can only lie on the middleground of compromise.

Let us put the dead issues of the past weeks to rest undisturbed.

Let us stop worrying about which person or party is to come out on the top.

Let us worry, instead, about the people we represent.

During the past five weeks I have repeatedly urged that compromise is both meaningful and honorable.

I repeat my view now and offer the total assistance of my office in bringing this legislative session to a close in a spirit of goodwill and with a record of proud accomplishment.

But let me stress to you that we cannot create a thaw in this legislative impasse unless we first unfreeze our minds.

The decisions that have to be made are those that only reasonable men can make.

The lateness of the hour requires that compromises be presented.

As Governor, I would much prefer to have alternatives posed by members of the Legislature, and specifically by the leadership of the majority party.

In the absence of this I am proposing adjustments in spending and financing for your consideration.

I do not ask for an item by item acceptance, but I am not interested in presenting alternatives so they may be arbitrarily rejected.

I offer these alternatives as workable solutions to the continuation and expansion of the state government.

Beyond these, I am ready and eager to listen to any other reasonable and honest compromise.

I have made a careful review of legislative proposals, department viewpoints and legislative committee hearings, and revised revenue figures.

I propose that you enact a total general fund budget for the next two years of approximately \$233 million dollars.

This would represent approximately 7 million dollars more than my recommendations in the January budget document.

And it is only about 6 million dollars less than the amount recommended by your conference committee last Friday.

For the purpose of being clear I have listed expenditures and revenues as a biennium total.

They can be balanced year by year.

Please look at the table of recommended appropriations.

In addition to the General Fund appropriations bill, L. D. 1575, 4.4 million dollars would be added to the school subsidy foundation program in the second year of the biennium.

The formula should be revised to reflect the State's financial commitment.

This proposed subsidy increase would raise the State's share of local school costs from the present average of 27% to about 31%.

During the next legislative session we would hope that the State's average share of school operating costs will continue to be increased.

This is both necessary and desirable in order to meet the increasing costs of our elementary and secondary schools.

This fair and realistic increase will leave the necessary funds for other educational purposes and other essential areas.

This compromise proposal would also add the following amounts to L. D. 1575:

1.1 million dollars for additional operating expenses for the University of Maine;

128 thousand dollars to create a state ocean science council;

A 5 percent increase for state employees in 1969; and

692 thousand dollars for repairs and improvements to state buildings and money for ferry service uniforms.

Let me say at this point that any compromise appropriations bill should include the \$200,000 necessary to strengthen the modest program to help blind children.

This compromise proposal would leave about 1.5 million dollars for other deserving legislative documents that require financing.

Many of our differences have involved the manner of providing additional revenue to meet demonstrated needs for additional expenditures.

I would like to suggest just two ways that my suggested level of appropriations could be financed.

Neither plan would necessitate an increase in the sales tax.

Neither plan has been rejected by this Legislature.

Both alternatives represent honest attempts to clarify our financial programs and to present a type of compromise that I think you could accept.

If you look at the table entitled "Revenue Plan No. 1," you will find that adequate revenues could be found in the following manner:

(1) Adjust L. D. 1575;

(2) Increase estimates of General Fund revenue to \$6,000,000 as indications available at this time indicate that sufficient growth will make this increase possible;

(3) Increase the tax on cigarettes by 3 cents per package;

(4) Administratively increase the cost of liquor by 10 percent;

(5) Increase the tax on beer 10 cents per gallon — an amount which equals one-half cent per glass;

(6) Raise \$375,000 from the real estate transfer tax which is necessary for our State's Tax Assessor; and

(7) The \$7.2 million surplus would be used in those areas where sound fiscal practice would permit.

A second possible method of financing the proposed general appropriations bill is detailed in the chart entitled "Revenue Plan No. 1."

The revenue-producing measures are similar to the first alternative but differ in the following areas :

- (1) The administrative increase in liquor would be 5% rather than 10%.
- (2) A tax of \$1 per gallon on soft drink syrup would yield about \$6 million.

Again let me say these alternatives are examples of more ways of attempting to meet in the middle of the road.

I am sure there are others that could be presented through the medium of honest, bipartisan discussion.

Above all, let me say that we must stop all maneuvering for partisan advantage and face the realities of today in the interests of Maine people.

I would suggest three courses of action :

First . . . To avoid a crisis in our law enforcement, our institutions and our state financial obligations, this Legislature should pass without delay an appropriations bill at least equal to the anticipated revenues for existing services.

Second . . . A supplemental appropriations bill should be prepared to meet the money needs which we all agree should be financed.

To talk now of a "bare-bones" budget is certainly not a responsible alternative.

To determine the exact amount of necessary expenditures and the revenue needed I ask you to create a bipartisan committee of leaders in both parties.

This committee should be charged to operate discreetly, quickly and, most importantly, with the mission of drafting a satisfactory compromise.

This committee should be established today.

Third . . . The public good demands that we refrain from disposing of the bills on the appropriations table until the amount of money available for their financing has been determined.

I have repeatedly warned over the past weeks and months of the serious financial position we find our State.

I have used the best advice available from the State Budget Office and warn you with all the sincerity I possess that when the 104th Legislature convenes in a year and one-half from now it will face a most serious deficit regardless of what we do this year.

The Governor, with the State Budget Office charged by statute to be his financial advisor, is the one person who must continually appraise the people of Maine as to the financial condition of their government.

And I can tell those citizens today as Governor, and recognizing this responsibility fully for what it means now and in the future, that on this day . . . June 26, 1967 . . . I am again placing every member of this 103rd Legislature on notice that all facts available to me clearly indicate that the next legislative session will be faced with a most serious financial situation.

An increase in the State sales tax by you this year will not avert this crisis, nor make further tax increases unnecessary in 1969.

Let us forget all considerations . . . save one . . . the future of our State and its people.

Let us consider not only today, but tomorrow.

These words I speak to you not as Governor from one political party or another, but as Governor of the State of Maine with only the deepest concern for each and every one of its citizens.

REVENUE PLAN No. 1

Revenue estimate	\$201,537,750
Adjustments	1,754,813
Increase estimates	6,000,000
Cigarettes — 3 cents	7,500,000
Liquor — 10 per cent	6,373,200
Increase tax on beer 10 cents per gallon	3,000,000
Real Estate Transfer	375,000
	<hr/>
	\$226,540,763
Plus Surplus	7,200,000
	<hr/>
	\$233,740,763

REVENUE PLAN No. 2

Revenue estimate	\$201,537,750
Adjustments	1,754,813
Increase estimates	6,000,000
Soft drinks — syrup at \$1.00 per gallon	6,000,000
Cigarettes — 3 cents	7,500,000
Liquor — 5 per cent	3,186,000
Real Estate Transfer	375,000
	<hr/>
	\$226,353,563
Plus Surplus	7,200,000
	<hr/>
	\$233,553,563

RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS

L. D. 1575	\$226,786,789
(Less Bond Retirement)	(3,845,000)
(Less School Construction Subsidies)	(2,000,000)
(Less General Fund - Capital Expenditures)	(1,400,000)
(Less Professional Credit Subsidies)	(125,000)
(Less Interest on Bonds)	(338,000)
(Less Contribution to and Transfer - State Police)	(55,604)
(Less School Superintendents)	(168,750)

L. D. 1575 adjusted	\$218,854,435
L. D. 1738 "Section A"	233,235
General Purpose Subsidy	4,400,000
University of Maine	1,100,000
Oceanography (L. D. 1722)	128,500
Interest on Bonds	700,000

Recommendations	\$225,416,170
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Surplus - \$7,200,000

L. D. 1	\$ 200,000
Repairs and Improvements, BPI	400,000
L. D. 1738, Section B	292,813
Uniforms - Ferry Service	5,000
General Fund Capital Expenditures	1,400,000
General Fund Bond Retirement	3,475,000
State Employee Pay Raise (L. D. 877) in 1969	1,100,000

(Included in the \$7.2 million surplus are lapsed funds that were previously appropriated for state employees' increases)

Expended Surplus	6,872,813
Recommendations	\$225,416,170
Total Recommendations	\$232,288,983

Using Revenue Plan No. 1

Total Available	\$233,740,763
Recommendations	232,288,983
Available for L. D.'s	1,451,780

Using Revenue Plan No. 2

Total Available	\$233,553,563
Recommendations	232,288,983
Available for L. D.'s	1,264,580