MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

December 7, 1988 to July 1, 1989

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS SEPTEMBER 30, 1989

PUBLISHED BY THE REVISOR OF STATUTES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED,
TITLE 3, SECTION 163-A, SUBSECTION 4.

J.S. McCarthy Company Augusta, Maine 1989

PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

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ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE

1989

- G. The commission shall prepare a list of the names of committees that are late in filing a report required under section 1059, subsection 2, paragraph B, subparagraph (1); section 1059, subsection 2, paragraph C, subparagraph (1); or section 1059, subsection 2, paragraph E, within 30 days of the date of the election and shall make that list available for public inspection.
- any penalty levied under this section is a civil violation by the political action committee and its treasurer. Thirty days after receiving notice of the lateness of any report, the Secretary of State shall report to the Attorney General the name of any political action committee and treasurer that failed to pay the full amount of any penalty. The Attorney General shall enforce this violation in a civil action to collect the full outstanding amount of the penalty. The action shall be brought in the Superior Court for the County of Kennebec or the District Court, 7th District, Division of Southern Kennebec.
- Sec. 30. Legislative review. Within 7 days after the effective date of this section, the commission shall furnish to the Joint Standing Committee on Legal Affairs the reporting and registration forms which the commission intends to provide to candidates, political action committees and other interested parties to assure effective implementation of this Act.
- **Sec. 31. Effective date.** Sections 1 to 29 of this Act are effective November 1, 1989.

See title page for effective date, unless otherwise indicated.

CHAPTER 505

S.P. 508 - L.D. 1396

An Act to Protect Maine Workers from Needless Injury and Death by Creating the Offense of Work-related Manslaughter

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

- Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §203, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1983, c. 372, §2, is further amended to read:
- 1. A person is guilty of manslaughter if $\frac{he}{h}$ that person:
 - A. Recklessly, or with criminal negligence, causes the death of another human being; or
 - B. Intentionally or knowingly causes the death of another human being under circumstances which do not constitute murder because he the person causes the death while under the influence of extreme anger or extreme fear brought about by adequate provocation. Adequate provocation has the same meaning as

in section 201, subsection 4. The fact that he the person causes the death while under the influence of extreme anger or extreme fear brought about by adequate provocation constitutes a mitigating circumstance reducing murder to manslaughter and need not be proved in any prosecution initiated under this subsection; or

- C. Has direct and personal management or control of any employment, place of employment or other employee, and intentionally or knowingly violates any occupational safety or health standard of this State or the Federal Government, and that violation in fact causes the death of an employee and that death is a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the violation.
- Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA §203, sub-§3, as amended by PL 1983, c. 217, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
 - 3. Manslaughter is a Class A crime except that:
 - A. Manslaughter is a Class B crime if it occurs as a result of the reckless or criminally negligent operation of a motor vehicle; and
 - B. Violation of subsection 1, paragraph C is a Class C crime.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 506

H.P. 866 - L.D. 1205

An Act Regarding Minimum Lot Sizes and Other Municipal Regulations Concerning Mobile Home Parks

Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, mobile home parks provide one of the few truly affordable housing options for many Maine residents; and

Whereas, many municipalities are concerned that they will be unable to comply with current law regarding minimum lot sizes; and

Whereas, the bill gives municipalities a reasonable degree of control of mobile home park developments, while assuring that development of this affordable housing option remains economically feasible; and

Whereas, receipt of the benefits afforded municipalities and mobile home park developers alike is vital to facilitating growth of this affordable housing option; and

Whereas, it is necessary to clarify the relationship between municipal authority to regulate mobile home parks