

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
September 27, 2011

SECOND REGULAR SESSION
January 4, 2012 to May 31, 2012

THE EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
LAWS IS
SEPTEMBER 28, 2011

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
SECOND REGULAR SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
AUGUST 30, 2012

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

Augusta, Maine
2012

(b) The first day of the first plan year or policy year starting on or after July 1, 1995; and

(c) An assumption that the surcharge for each of the 10 plan years or policy years would have been paid on the first day of each subsequent plan year or policy year.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 525

H.P. 602 - L.D. 806

An Act To Increase Access to Information Regarding Health Care Facility and Practitioner Payments

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

Sec. 1. 22 MRSA §8712, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2009, c. 613, §8, is further amended to read:

2. Payments. The organization shall create a publicly accessible interactive website that presents reports related to payments for services rendered by health care facility facilities and practitioner payments for services rendered practitioners to residents of the State. The services presented must include, but not be limited to, imaging, preventative health, radiology and surgical services and other services that are predominantly elective and may be provided to a large number of patients who do not have health insurance or are underinsured. The website must also be constructed to display prices paid by individual commercial health insurance companies, 3rd-party administrators and, unless prohibited by federal law, governmental payors. Beginning October 1, 2012, price information posted on the website must be posted semiannually, must display the date of posting and, when posted, must be current to within 12 months of the date of submission of the information.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 526

H.P. 1297 - L.D. 1764

An Act To Reduce High-technology Tax Evasion and Theft

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

Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §909 is enacted to read:

§909. Possession or transfer of automated sales suppression device

1. A person is guilty of possession or transfer of an automated sales suppression device if:

A. The person knowingly possesses, purchases or owns any automated sales suppression device or phantom-ware. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime; or

B. The person knowingly manufactures, sells, installs or transfers any automated sales suppression device or phantom-ware or possesses, purchases or owns with the intent to sell, install or transfer any automated sales suppression device or phantom-ware. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime.

2. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Automated sales suppression device" means a computer software program, which may be stored on magnetic or optical media, accessed through the Internet or accessed through any other means, that is designed or used to falsify the electronic records of an electronic cash register or other point-of-sale system, including, but not limited to, transaction data and transaction reports.

B. "Electronic cash register" means a device that keeps a register or supporting documents through the means of an electronic device or computer system designed to record transaction data for the purpose of computing, compiling or processing retail sales transaction data.

C. "Phantom-ware" means a hidden, preinstalled or installed programming option embedded in the operating system of an electronic cash register or hardwired into the electronic cash register that can be used to create a virtual 2nd cash register or to eliminate or manipulate transaction records, which may or may not be preserved in digital formats, can represent either the true or the manipulated records of transactions in the electronic cash register and is intended to falsify the electronic records of an electronic cash register or other point-of-sale system.

D. "Transaction data" includes a description of items purchased by a customer; the price for each item; a taxability determination for each item; a segregated tax amount for each taxed item; the amount of cash or credit tendered; the net amount returned to the customer in change; the date and time of the purchase; the name, address and identification number of the vendor; and the receipt or invoice number of the transaction.

E. "Transaction report" means a report that includes, but is not limited to, sales, taxes collected.