

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 electronic originals
(may include minor formatting differences from printed original)

LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 5, 2012 to July 10, 2013

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
OCTOBER 9, 2013

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

Augusta, Maine
2013

CHAPTER 84**H.P. 386 - L.D. 567****An Act To Amend the
Definition of "Special Mobile
Equipment" in the Motor
Vehicle Laws**

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

Sec. 1. 29-A MRSA §101, sub-§70, as amended by PL 2011, c. 356, §2, is further amended to read:

70. Special mobile equipment. "Special mobile equipment" means a motor vehicle with permanently mounted equipment not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property. "Special mobile equipment" includes, but is not limited to, road construction or maintenance machinery, ditch-digging apparatus, stone crushers, air compressors, power shovels, cranes, graders, rollers, trucks used only to plow snow and ~~to carry sand only for ballast for other duties pertaining to winter maintenance, including sanding and salting,~~ well drillers and wood-sawing equipment or similar types of equipment.

Special mobile equipment is divided into Class A and Class B special mobile equipment. Well drillers must be registered as Class A special mobile equipment. All other special mobile equipment may be registered either as Class A or Class B special mobile equipment.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 85**H.P. 393 - L.D. 574****An Act To Amend the Laws
Governing Reapportionment
To Conform to the
Constitution of Maine**

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

Sec. 1. 21-A MRSA §1206, sub-§§1 and 2, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 628, §2, are amended to read:

1. Procedure. In ~~1993~~ 2021 and every 10 years thereafter, when the Secretary of State has received notification of the number of congressional seats to which the State is entitled and the Federal Decennial Census population count is final, the Legislative Apportionment Commission, established every 10 years pursuant to the Constitution of Maine, Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A, shall review the existing congressional districts. If the districts do not conform to Su-

preme Judicial Court guidelines, the commission shall reapportion the State into congressional districts.

In making such a reapportionment, the commission shall ensure that each congressional district is formed of compact and contiguous territory and crosses political subdivisions the least number of times necessary to establish districts as equally populated as possible. The commission shall submit its plan to the Clerk of the House of Representatives no later than ~~120 calendar days after the convening of the Legislature~~ June 1st of the year in which apportionment is required. The Legislature shall enact the submitted plan of the commission or a plan of its own in regular or special session by a vote of 2/3 of the members of each house ~~within 30 calendar days after the plan is submitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives by June 11th of the year in which apportionment is required~~. This action is subject to the Governor's approval, as provided in the Constitution of Maine, Article IV, Part Third, Section 2.

2. Court apportionment. If the Legislature fails to make an apportionment ~~within 120 calendar days of the convening of the session by June 11th of the year~~ in which apportionment is required, the Supreme Judicial Court shall make the apportionment within 60 days following the period in which the Legislature is required to act but fails to do so. In making the apportionment, the Supreme Judicial Court shall take into consideration plans and briefs filed by the public with the court during the first 30 days of the period in which the court is required to apportion.

Sec. 2. 30-A MRSA §65, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 and Pt. C, §106 and amended by PL 1989, c. 6; c. 9, §2; and c. 104, Pt. C, §§8 and 10, is further amended to read:

1. Redistricting, generally. In ~~1983~~ 2021 and every 10 years thereafter, the apportionment commission established under the Constitution of Maine, Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A; shall review the existing county commissioner districts and, as necessary, reapportion those districts in each county to establish as nearly as practicable equally populated districts. The Speaker of the House is responsible for calling the commission together to review the county commissioner districts. No action may be taken by the commission without a quorum of 7.

A. The apportionment commission shall divide the number of commissioners in each county into the number of inhabitants of the county, excluding foreigners not naturalized, according to the latest Federal Decennial Census or a state census previously ordered by the Legislature to coincide with the Federal Decennial Census, to determine a mean population figure for each county commissioner district. Each county commissioner district must be formed of contiguous and compact territory and must cross political subdivision lines the