

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
August 29, 2013

SECOND REGULAR SESSION
January 8, 2014 to May 2, 2014

THE EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
EMERGENCY LAW IS
SEPTEMBER 6, 2013

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
SECOND REGULAR SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
AUGUST 1, 2014

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

Augusta, Maine
2014

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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

Sec. 1. 20-A MRSA §5806, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2013, c. 368, Pt. C, §3 and c. 418, §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

2. Maximum allowable tuition. The maximum allowable tuition charged to a school administrative unit by a private school is the rate established under subsection 1 or the state average per public secondary student cost as adjusted, whichever is lower, plus an insured value factor. The insured value factor is computed by dividing 5% of the insured value of school buildings and equipment by the average number of pupils enrolled in the school on October 1st and April 1st of the year immediately before the school year for which the tuition charge is computed. From school year 2009-2010 to school year 2013-2014, a school administrative unit is not required to pay an insured value factor greater than 5% of the school's tuition rate or \$500 per student, whichever is less, unless the legislative body of the school administrative unit votes to authorize its school board to pay a higher insured value factor that is no greater than 10% of the school's tuition rate per student. For the 2014-2015 school year, a school administrative unit is not required to pay an insured value factor greater than 6% of the school's tuition rate per student, unless the legislative body of the school administrative unit votes to authorize its school board to pay a higher insured value factor that is no greater than 10% of the school's tuition rate per student. Beginning in the 2015-2016 school year, a school administrative unit is not required to pay an insured value factor greater than the amount of the prior school year's insured value factor adjusted by a percentage equal to the percentage change in the state share percentage of the total cost of funding public education in the prior school year as determined by section 15671, subsection 7, paragraph C as compared to the applicable percentage for the current school year. In no case may the insured value factor be less than 6% or greater than 10% of the school's tuition rate per student, unless the legislative body of the school administrative unit votes to authorize its school board to pay an insured value factor that exceeds the amount otherwise permitted by this subsection by no more than 5% of the school's tuition rate per student. For the 2013-2014 school year only, the maximum allowable tuition charged to a school administrative unit by a private school that participates in the Maine Public Employees Retirement System must be increased above the amount otherwise permitted under this section by an amount equal to the calculated normal cost

of teacher retirement for that school divided by the number of enrolled students as of October 1, 2012.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this legislation takes effect when approved.

Effective April 2, 2014.

CHAPTER 498

S.P. 641 - L.D. 1674

An Act To Further Ensure the Provision of Safe Medical Marijuana to Maine Patients

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

Whereas, the people of Maine voted in support of access for patients to legal and safe medical marijuana in both 1999 and 2009; and

Whereas, the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature enacted a law to restrict the use of pesticides in the cultivation of marijuana to those exempt from federal registration requirements and registered with the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Board of Pesticides Control; and

Whereas, the effect of this law has been to severely restrict the options available to persons cultivating marijuana for medical purposes; and

Whereas, immediate enactment of this Act is necessary to ensure continued access to safe medical marijuana for the thousands of Maine patients currently recommended this medicine; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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

Sec. 1. 22 MRSA §2423-A, sub-§2, ¶J, as reallocated by RR 2013, c. 1, §39, is amended to read:

J. Use a pesticide in the cultivation of marijuana if the pesticide is ~~exempt from the federal registration requirements pursuant to 7 United States Code, Section 136w(b)~~ used consistent with federal labeling requirements, is registered with the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Board of Pesticides Control pursuant to Title 7, section 607 and is used consistent with best management practices for pest management

approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry. A registered primary caregiver may not in the cultivation of marijuana use a pesticide ~~exempt from the federal registration requirements and that is registered with the Board of Pesticides Control~~ unless the registered primary caregiver or the registered primary caregiver's employee is certified in the application of the pesticide pursuant to section 1471-D and any employee who has direct contact with treated plants has completed safety training pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations, ~~Part~~ Section 170.130. An employee of the registered primary caregiver who is not certified pursuant to section 1471-D and who is involved in the application of the pesticide or handling of the pesticide or equipment must first complete safety training described in 40 Code of Federal Regulations, ~~Part~~ Section 170.230.

Sec. 2. 22 MRSA §2428, sub-§9, ¶G, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 371, §4, is amended to read:

G. A registered dispensary may not use a pesticide on marijuana except a pesticide that is ~~exempt from the federal registration requirements pursuant to 7 United States Code, Section 136w(b) used consistent with federal labeling requirements~~, is registered with the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Board of Pesticides Control pursuant to Title 7, section 607 and is used consistent with best management practices for pest management approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry. A registered dispensary may not in the cultivation of marijuana use a pesticide ~~exempt from federal registration requirements and registered with the Board of Pesticides Control~~ unless at least one registered dispensary employee involved in the application of the pesticide is certified pursuant to section 1471-D and all other registered dispensary employees who have direct contact with treated plants have completed safety training pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations, ~~Part~~ Section 170.130. A registered dispensary employee who is not certified pursuant to section 1471-D and who is involved in the application of the pesticide or handling of the pesticide or equipment must first complete safety training described in 40 Code of Federal Regulations, ~~Part~~ Section 170.230.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this legislation takes effect when approved.

Effective April 2, 2014.

CHAPTER 499 H.P. 1219 - L.D. 1695

An Act Regarding Fishways

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

Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §12457, sub-§1, ¶A, as amended by PL 2011, c. 253, §27, is further amended to read:

A. The area within 150 feet of any operational fishway, except:

(1) At the following places, the fishway and the area within 75 feet of any part of the fishway are closed to fishing at all times:

(a) Grand Falls Powerhouse Dam on the St. Croix River in Baileyville; and

(b) Woodland Dam on the St. Croix River in Baileyville;

(2) At the following places, the area within the fishway and within 75 feet of the downstream mouth of the fishway is closed to fishing at all times:

(a) East Grand Lake Dam in Forest City Township, T9 R4 NBPP, except that fishing upstream from the dam at the top of the fishway is lawful;

(2-A) At the following places, the area within 75 feet of the mouth of the fishway is closed to fishing at all times:

(a) Spednic Lake Dam in Vanceboro;

(3) At the so-called ice control dam on the Narraguagus River in the Town of Cherryfield, the area within 100 feet of the dam must be closed to fishing at all times;

(4) At East Outlet Dam in Sapling Township, T1R7, in Somerset County and in Big Moose Township, T2R6, in Piscataquis County at the outlet of Moosehead Lake, the fishway and the area within 50 feet of any part of the fishway must be closed to fishing at all times; and

(5) There is no fishing in or from the fishway at the Sheepscot Lake Dam in the Town of Palermo in Waldo County, Chain of Ponds Dam in Chain of Ponds Township in Franklin County, Long Pond Dam in Seven Ponds Township in Franklin County, Beaver Pond Dam in Seven Ponds Township in Franklin County ~~and~~, Little Island Pond Dam in Seven Ponds Township in Franklin County, Pushaw Lake Dam in the Town of Hudson in Penobscot County, Davis Pond Dam in the Town of