MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

SECOND REGULAR SESSION January 6, 2016 to April 29, 2016

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR SECOND REGULAR SESSION NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS JULY 29, 2016

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

Augusta, Maine 2016

diately proceed to process the ballots after the onehour inspection time has elapsed.

- **4. Processing and other procedures.** The clerk shall use the procedure described in this section when processing the absentee ballots during the designated times. Procedures for handling full ballot boxes, pollwatching and challenging ballots are conducted in the same manner as election day or as close as practicable.
- 5. Counting and results prohibited before the polls close. The absentee ballots may not be counted, voter intent may not be determined and election results may not be obtained or released until after the polls have closed on election day, and all election day ballots have been cast and all absentee ballots have been processed. A municipality that uses a high-speed ballot tabulator and receives results at the completion of the ballot scanning may not view the results until after the polls close on election day.
- **6. Security of processed ballots and tabulating equipment.** At the conclusion of absentee ballot processing on the any day immediately prior to election day, the clerk shall ensure that the early processed absentee ballots are locked and sealed in the ballot box, automatic tabulating equipment ballot box or tamper-proof containers provided by the Secretary of State and secured in a vault or other locked secure location, until the voting resumes on election day or until the ballots are counted after the polls close. The Secretary of State shall publish uniform guidelines for securing ballots and other materials under this subsection.

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

Effective March 24, 2016.

CHAPTER 407 S.P. 215 - L.D. 622

An Act To Require Training of Mandated Reporters under the Child Abuse Laws

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

Sec. 1. 22 MRSA \$4011-A, sub-\$9 is enacted to read:

9. Training requirement. A person required to make a report under subsection 1 shall complete at least once every 4 years mandated reporter training approved by the department.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 408 H.P. 1033 - L.D. 1510

An Act To Improve the Disclosure of Financial Activities by Political Action Committees and Ballot Question Committees

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

Sec. 1. 21-A MRSA §1052, sub-§5, ¶A, as amended by PL 2011, c. 389, §32, is further amended to read:

A. Includes:

- (1) Any separate or segregated fund established by any corporation, membership organization, cooperative or labor or other organization whose purpose is to initiate or influence a campaign;
- (4) Any organization person, including any corporation or association, other than an individual, that has as its major purpose initiating or influencing a campaign and that receives contributions or makes expenditures aggregating more than \$1,500 in a calendar year for that purpose; and
- (5) Any organization person, other than an individual, that does not have as its major purpose influencing candidate elections but that receives contributions or makes expenditures aggregating more than \$5,000 in a calendar year for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of any candidate to political office; and
- **Sec. 2. 21-A MRSA §1052-A, sub-§1, ¶A,** as amended by PL 2013, c. 588, Pt. A, §23, is further amended to read:
 - A. A political action committee as defined under section 1052, subsection 5, paragraph A, subparagraph (1) or (4) that receives contributions or makes expenditures in the aggregate in excess of \$1,500 and a political action committee as defined under section 1052, subsection 5, paragraph A, subparagraph (5) that receives contributions or makes expenditures in the aggregate in excess of \$5,000 for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of any candidate to political office shall register with the commission within 7 days of exceeding the applicable amount.
- **Sec. 3. 21-A MRSA §1056-B,** as amended by PL 2011, c. 389, §§38 to 42 and affected by §62, is further amended to read:

§1056-B. Ballot question committees

A person not defined as a political action committee who that receives contributions or makes expenditures, other than by contribution to a political action committee or a ballot question committee, aggregating in excess of \$5,000 for the purpose of initiating or influencing a campaign as defined by section 1052, subsection 1, shall register as a ballot question committee and file reports with the commission in accordance with this section. For the purposes of this section, "campaign" does not include activities to influence the nomination or election of a candidate. Within 7 days of receiving contributions or making expenditures that exceed \$5,000, the person shall register with the commission as a ballot question committee. For the purposes of this section, expenditures include paid staff time spent for the purpose of initiating or influencing a campaign. The commission must prescribe forms for the registration, and the forms must include specification of a treasurer for the committee, any other principal officers and all individuals who are the primary fund raisers and decision makers for the committee.

- 1. Filing requirements. A report required by this section must be filed with the commission according to the reporting schedule in section 1059. After completing all financial activity, the committee shall terminate its campaign finance reporting in the same manner provided in section 1061. The committee shall file each report required by this section through an electronic filing system developed by the commission unless granted a waiver under section 1059, subsection 5.
- 1-A. Ballot question committee registration. A person subject to this section who receives contributions or makes expenditures that exceed \$5,000 shall register with the commission as a ballot question committee within 7 days of receiving those contributions or making those expenditures. A ballot question committee shall have a treasurer and a principal officer. The same individual may not serve in both positions unless the person establishing the ballot question committee is an individual. The ballot question committee when registering shall identify all other individuals who are the primary decision makers and fundraisers, the person establishing the ballot question committee and the campaign the ballot question committee intends to initiate or influence. The ballot question committee shall amend the registration within 10 days of a change in the information required in this subsection. The commission shall prescribe forms for the registration, which must include the information required by this subsection and any additional information reasonably required for the commission to monitor the activities of the ballot question committee.
- 2. Content. A report required by this section must contain an itemized account with the date,

- amount and purpose of each expenditure made to and contribution for the purpose of initiating or influencing a campaign; an itemized account of contributions received from a single source aggregating in excess of \$100 \$50 in any election; the date of each contribution; the date and purpose of each expenditure; the name and address of each contributor, payee or creditor; and the occupation and principal place of business, if any, for any person who has made contributions exceeding \$100 \$50 in the aggregate. The filer is required to report only those contributions made to the filer for the purpose of initiating or influencing a campaign and only those expenditures made for those purposes. The definitions of "contribution" and "expenditure" in section 1052, subsections 3 and 4, respectively, apply to persons required to file ballot question reports.
- **2-A.** Contributions. For the purposes of this section, "contribution" includes, but is not limited to:
 - A. Funds that the contributor specified were given in connection with a campaign;
 - B. Funds provided in response to a solicitation that would lead the contributor to believe that the funds would be used specifically for the purpose of initiating or influencing a campaign;
 - C. Funds that can reasonably be determined to have been provided by the contributor for the purpose of initiating or influencing a campaign when viewed in the context of the contribution and the recipient's activities regarding a campaign; and
 - D. Funds or transfers from the general treasury of an organization filing a ballot question report.
- **3. Forms.** A report required by this section must be on a form prescribed and prepared by the commission. A person filing this report may use additional pages if necessary, but the pages must be the same size as the pages of the form.
- **4. Records.** A person filing a report required by this section shall keep records as required by this subsection for 4 years following the election to which the records pertain.
 - A. The filer shall keep a detailed account of all contributions made to the filer for the purpose of initiating or influencing a campaign and all expenditures made for those purposes.
 - B. The filer shall retain a vendor invoice or receipt stating the particular goods or services purchased for every expenditure in excess of \$50.
- 5. Liability for penalties. The commission may hold the treasurer and principal officer of a ballot question committee and any for-profit, nonprofit or other organization that established the ballot question committee jointly and severally liable with the ballot question committee for any fines assessed against the

ballot question committee for a violation of this chapter.

- **Sec. 4. 21-A MRSA §1057, sub-§1, ¶B,** as enacted by PL 1985, c. 161, §6, is amended to read:
 - B. The identity and address of each candidate, campaign or committee;
- **Sec. 5. 21-A MRSA §1057, sub-§2,** as amended by PL 2013, c. 334, §25, is further amended to read:
- **2. Receipts.** The treasurer of a political action committee shall retain a vendor invoice or receipt stating the particular goods or services purchased for every expenditure in excess of \$50 to initiate or influence a campaign.
- **Sec. 6. 21-A MRSA §1060, sub-§7,** as amended by PL 2011, c. 389, §48, is further amended to read:
- 7. Other expenditures. Operational expenses and other expenditures that are not made on behalf of a candidate, committee or campaign, except that an organization qualifying as a political action committee under section 1052, subsection 5, paragraph A, subparagraph (5) is required to report only those expenditures made for the purpose of influencing a ballot question or the nomination or election of a candidate to political office campaign.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 409 H.P. 1067 - L.D. 1575

An Act To Make Technical Amendments to the Maine Juvenile Code

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

- **Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §3101, sub-§4,** ¶**D,** as repealed and replaced by PL 1997, c. 645, §3, is amended to read:
 - D. The Juvenile Court shall consider the following factors in deciding whether to bind a juvenile over to Superior Court for prosecution as an adult:
 - (1) Seriousness of the crime: the nature and seriousness of the offense with greater weight being given to offenses against the person than against property; whether the offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or intentional manner;
 - (2) Characteristics of the juvenile: the record and previous history of the juvenile; the age

- of the juvenile; the juvenile's emotional attitude and pattern of living;
- (3) Public safety: whether the protection of the community requires commitment of the juvenile for a period longer than the greatest commitment authorized; whether the protection of the community requires commitment of the juvenile to a facility that is more secure than any dispositional alternative under section 3314; and
- (4) Dispositional alternatives: whether future criminal conduct by the juvenile will be deterred by the dispositional alternatives available; whether the dispositional alternatives would diminish the gravity of the offense.
- **Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §3101, sub-§4,** ¶**E,** as amended by PL 1997, c. 645, §4, is further amended to read:
 - E. The Juvenile Court shall bind a juvenile over to the Superior Court for prosecution as an adult if it finds:
 - (1) That there is probable cause to believe that a juvenile crime has been committed that would constitute murder or a Class A, Class B or Class C crime if the juvenile involved were an adult and that the juvenile to be bound over committed it; and
 - (2) After a consideration of the seriousness of the crime, the characteristics of the juvenile, the public safety and the dispositional alternatives in paragraph D, that:
 - (a) If the State has the burden of proof, the State has established by a preponderance of the evidence that it is appropriate to prosecute the juvenile as if the juvenile were an adult; or
 - (b) If the juvenile has the burden of proof, the juvenile has failed to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that it is not appropriate to prosecute the juvenile as if the juvenile were an adult.
- **Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §3101, sub-§4, ¶E-2,** as amended by PL 2013, c. 28, §2, is further amended to read:
 - E-2. If the Juvenile Court binds a juvenile over to Superior Court for prosecution as an adult and has directed the detention of the juvenile, if the juvenile attains 18 years of age and is being detained, the juvenile must be detained in an adult section of a jail.
- **Sec. 4. 15 MRSA §3101, sub-§4,** ¶**F,** as amended by PL 1979, c. 681, §38, is further amended to read: