

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
February 9, 1994  
REVISED AGENDA**

**CALL TO ORDER**

**ROLL CALL**

**SECRETARY'S REPORT**

Summary of January 20, 1994, Council Meeting

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

Item #1: New Employees

**REPORTS FROM COUNCIL COMMITTEES**

Item #1: Committee on the Allocation of Legislative Space

**OLD BUSINESS**

**NEW BUSINESS**

Item #1: Submission of Reports Pursuant to Statute

- Study and Analysis of the No-Age Disability Plan (submitted by the Maine State Retirement System).
- Certification Requirements for Clinical Assistants in Chiropractic Practice (submitted by Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Arthur R. Selander, D.C., Chairperson).

Item #2: Requests for Introduction of After-Deadline Bills

**ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REMARKS**

**ADJOURNMENT**

Lynn Randall  
Legislative Council Info.



REP. DAN A. GWADOSKY  
CHAIR

SEN. DENNIS L. DUTREMBLE  
VICE-CHAIR

STATE OF MAINE

116th LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SEN. DONALD E. ESTY, JR.  
SEN. PAMELA L. CAHILL  
SEN. BEVERLY MINER BUSTIN  
SEN. DAVID L. CARPENTER  
REP. JOHN L. MARTIN  
REP. WALTER E. WHITCOMB  
REP. PATRICK E. PARADIS  
REP. STEPHEN M. ZIRNKILTON

SARAH C. TUBBESING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## MEETING SUMMARY

**January 20, 1994**

**Approved February 9, 1994**

### CALL TO ORDER

The Chair, Representative Gwadosky, called the Council meeting to order at 3:17 p.m. in the Council Chamber.

### ROLL CALL

**Senators:**

President Dutremble, Sen. Esty, Sen. Cahill, Sen. Bustin, Sen. Carpenter

**Representatives:**

Speaker Martin, Rep. Gwadosky, Rep. Whitcomb, Rep. Paradis, Rep. Zirnkilton

**Legislative Officers:**

Sally Tubbesing, Executive Director,  
Legislative Council  
Lynn Randall, State Law Librarian  
Grant Pennoyer, Principal Analyst,  
Office of Fiscal and Program Review  
Martha Freeman, Director, Office of  
Policy and Legal Analysis  
Margaret Matheson, Revisor of Statutes  
Joy O'Brien, Secretary of the Senate  
Joseph Mayo, Clerk of the House

### SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Summary of the December 27, 1993 Council meeting was accepted and placed on file. (Motion by President Dutremble; second by Speaker Martin; unanimous)

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Sally Tubbesing presented the following to the Council for its consideration.

**Item #1: Letter of Resignation from Evelyn Knopf, Attorney, Office of the Revisor**

Ms. Tubbesing reported that Ms. Knopf, who joined the Revisor's Office

Ms.

Tubbesing noted that Meg Matheson and her staff were currently interviewing candidates for the existing attorney vacancy and recommended that the Council authorize filling the newly-created vacancy immediately as it is critical to restore the Revisor's Office to full strength.

The Chair, Rep. Gwadosky, then recognized Ms. Matheson, who reported that while the applicant pool included several promising candidates, she was not quite ready to recommend specific names. She then recommended that she would like to promote Suzanne Gresser to the vacant Principal Attorney position, which she had occupied until her appointment as Revisor.

**Motion:** That Ms. Knopf's resignation be accepted with regret and that a letter of appreciation be sent to her. (Motion by Speaker Martin; second by Sen. Carpenter; unanimous).

**Motion:** That Suzanne Gresser be promoted to the position of Principal Attorney in the Revisor's Office, effective immediately, and that Meg Matheson be authorized to work with the Executive Director to fill the two vacant attorney positions as soon as possible. (Motion by Speaker Martin; second by Sen. Carpenter; unanimous).

## REPORTS FROM COUNCIL COMMITTEES

- **Committee on Total Quality Management in the Legislature**

Rep. Gwadosky, who chairs this Committee, reported that the Committee and two subcommittees continued to meet and work.

- **Committee to Review the Audit Committee**

Rep. Gwadosky, who also chairs this Committee, reported that the Committee had been scheduled to meet on the day all state offices were closed early due to weather and would be rescheduling this meeting in the near future.

## OLD BUSINESS

Item #1: Remarks by the Bureau of General Services regarding the Structural Soundness of the State House. (Request of Rep. Patrick E. Paradis; tabled at October 24 meeting).

Motion: That this item be withdrawn at the request of Rep. Paradis. (Motion by Speaker Martin; second by Sen. Carpenter; unanimous).

## NEW BUSINESS

### Item #1: Submission of Study Reports

- Administrative Costs Task Force (pursuant to Resolves of 1993, ch. 48)
- Commission to Study the Statutory Procedures for Local Property Tax Abatement Appeals (pursuant to Resolves of 1993, ch. 41)
- Health and Social Services Transition Team (pursuant to Resolves of 1993, ch. 36).
- Land Use Regulatory Reform Committee (authorized by the Legislative Council)

Motion: That all of these reports be accepted and placed on file. (Motion by Speaker Martin; second by President Dutremble; unanimous).

### Item #2: Requests for Introduction of After Deadline Bills

Before he proceeded to take up the bill requests, the Chair, Rep. Gwadosky, asked Ms. Matheson to give the Council a status report regarding the bills still in the drafting process. Ms. Matheson responded that more than 80 bills were currently out for sponsor and/or cosponsor review and signature, and that there were slightly more than 100 bills at some stage of the drafting process.

President Dutremble stressed that the Council should either establish criteria to apply to after deadline bills as a part of their review of these bills or else abolish cloture completely. Sen. Bustin suggested that the Joint Select Committee on Rules should deal with this issue; but President Dutremble reiterated his position that the Council itself should develop such criteria. The Chair, Rep. Gwadosky, noted that if there were any change in the rules, it would be important to give advance notice of the changes to all legislators.

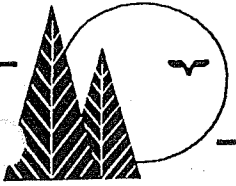
The Council then proceeded to consider the list of After Deadline requests. The Council's action on these requests is included on the attached list.

## **ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REMARKS**

None.

## **ADJOURNMENT**

The Council meeting was adjourned at 4:29 p.m.



# MAINE STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

## MEMORANDUM

Date: February 1, 1994

To: Senator Bonnie Titcomb, Senate Chair  
Representative John Jalbert, House Chair  
Members, Joint Standing Committee on Aging, Retirement & Veterans  
Members, Legislative Council  
Executive Director, Legislative Council

From: Kay Evans, Deputy Director *Kay Evans*

Subject: No-Age Disability Plan

PL 1991, Chapter 887, enacted the No-Age Disability plan in response to Federal legislation (the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act, also called the Betts bill) requiring that disability benefit provisions be non-age-discriminatory. Chapter 887 established non-age discriminatory benefit eligibility and duration provisions, and set the benefit level under the No-Age plan at 59% of average final compensation. The legislation provided that this benefit level is in place until July 1, 1994. The benefit level was recommended by the Retirement System's actuary as the level at which a non-age-discriminatory plan would be cost-neutral, that is, not increase the cost of disability coverage notwithstanding broader eligibility for and longer duration of benefits.

Chapter 887 also required that the Retirement System "study and analyze the experience of the plans covered by this Act," submitting to the Legislature a report which "must compare actual experience under the plans with actuarial

Senator Bonnie Titcomb, Senate Chair  
Representative John Jalbert, House Chair  
Members, Joint Standing Committee on Aging, Retirement & Veterans  
Members, Legislative Council  
Executive Director, Legislative Council  
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assumptions regarding elections and costs of benefits under the new options elected." The System's actuary has analyzed the relevant available data and concludes that there is currently no basis for recommending any change in the No-Age disability plan provisions or benefit level, if the goal remains a cost-neutral, non-age-discriminatory plan. The Actuary's report is attached.

No member is currently receiving disability benefits under the No-Age plan. As of December 31, 1993, the System had received twelve applications from individuals covered under the No-Age plan. One of those applications has been approved and is being processed for the disability payroll; one was denied; ten are in the review process.

The No-Age disability provisions and benefit level were based on actuarial assumptions as to the incidence of disability and as to benefit duration. As the actuary notes, additional experience data, gathered over time, is needed in order to reach any conclusion whether actual experience confirms or belies the actuarial assumptions. Actuarial assumptions which underlie other aspects of the Retirement System are reviewed in an experience study conducted every three years. If the same three-year review were applied to the No-Age Disability plan assumptions, experience under the No-Age plan would again be reviewed in 1996.

Chapter 887 also directs the System to "identify possible options for compliance with the Federal Older Workers Benefit Protection Act that protect



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benefits for employees without additional cost to the State and participating local districts." The System has identified no option other than the No-Age disability plan currently in place.

KE/lmc

cc: Members, MSRS Board of Trustees



## MILLIMAN & ROBERTSON, INC.

Actuaries and Consultants

Suite 400  
2445 M Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
Telephone: 202/429-9760  
Fax: 202/331-3337

February 1, 1994

Mr. Claude R. Perrier  
Executive Director  
Maine State Retirement System  
State House Station #46  
Augusta, ME 04333

Re: Experience Under No-Age Disability

Dear Claude:

We are writing to discuss the experience under the Maine State Retirement System as it pertains to the Disability Plan. We understand that the legislation which enacted the No-Age provisions requires that the System report to the Legislature on experience under the plan.

### Recap of Problems with Prior Design

Maine's earlier disability benefits could have been found discriminatory under the Betts legislation which became effective October 16, 1992. Under all three of the System's then-current disability plans, (with the exception of occupational disability under §1122) eligibility for disability benefits ceased at normal retirement age, which appeared to violate Betts. Disability benefits under two of the System's plans were payable no longer than 10 years beyond a member's normal retirement age, at which point the member's benefits were converted to service retirement benefits, possibly at a lower level. This may also have been found to violate the Betts legislation.

### Changes Studied

During 1992, the System, working with a committee of employer and employee representatives, studied several modifications to the disability benefit structure in an effort to comply with the Betts Legislation. All of the options included removing the age-related eligibility restrictions and many eliminated the switchover to service retirement benefits at 10 years past normal retirement age. To remove these provisions without also adjusting

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Mr. Claude Perrier  
February 1, 1994  
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benefit levels would have resulted in increased costs of disability coverage. A number of modifications were studied to come up with a non-age-discriminatory plan which was also cost-neutral.

#### No-Age Provisions

The final product of these efforts was a plan referred to as the "No-Age Disability" plan, which was enacted by the Legislature. Under the plan, members are eligible to apply for disability benefits regardless of age. The disability benefit is 59% of average final compensation, reduced when employment earnings exceed statutory limits and coordinated with Workers' Compensation and Social Security disability benefits so that the total does not exceed 80% of average final compensation. The benefit is payable until a member's service retirement benefit equals or exceeds the disability benefit.

Cost studies performed by M&R showed this set of provisions to be cost-neutral when compared to the prior disability provisions.

#### Election Statistics

The No-Age Disability legislation provides that all employee-members hired on or after October 16, 1992 are covered under the No-Age Disability plan. Employee-members who were employed prior to October 16, 1992 and were still employed on that date were allowed to elect into the No-Age plan or remain covered under the applicable prior disability plan.

Using the data from our latest actuarial valuation of July 1, 1993, supplemented by data provided by the MSRS staff with respect to employees hired between July 1, 1993 and December 31, 1993, coverage under the No-Age provisions and the prior provisions is as follows:

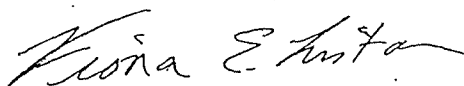
	<u>Number of Members</u>		
	<u>Earlier</u>	<u>Provisions</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Provisions</u>	<u>Provisions</u>	
Teachers	26,936	7,098	34,034
State	13,110	1,804	14,914
PLDs	7,357	1,724	9,081
Judges	38	11	49
Legislature	81	82	163
All Employees	47,522	10,719	58,241

Mr. Claude Perrier  
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We understand that as of December 31, 1993, no one was receiving benefits under the No-Age plan. Thus none of the available data suggest that our earlier analysis should be changed and we continue to be confident, on the basis of that analysis, that the 59% benefit level under the No-Age plan is still comparable to the earlier 66.67% benefit, from the standpoint of cost. We will continue to monitor the experience of the System under its disability plans and will make adjustments and recommendations if emerging experience over the next three to five years suggests that our initial analysis and/or any of the provisions of the plan should be changed. At present, there is no basis for recommending any change.

Sincerely,

MILLIMAN & ROBERTSON, INC.



Fiona E. Liston, F.S.A.  
Consulting Actuary

cc: Gene Kalwarski

FEL/ST/AUS/90

Arthur Selander, D.C.  
Chairman



Linda Duffy  
Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND FINANCIAL REGULATION  
DIVISION OF LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT  
Board of Chiropractic Examination & Registration  
(207) 582-8723

January 28, 1994

Executive Director of the Legislative Council  
and the Joint Standing Committee on Business Legislation  
Sarah Tubbesing, Director  
State House Station #115  
Augusta, ME 04333

RE: CA Certification - Board of Chiropractic Examiners

Dear Ms. Tubbesing:

Pursuant to the directive and LD# 2428 the Board has compiled the following material for your review.

The Board has carefully studied the practical needs of the chiropractic doctor in utilizing a support person to assist in the clinical aspects of the chiropractic practice.

As a part of the process, a study of the training of allied health professionals for the other professions was conducted and revealed some interesting and surprising information. While some of the allied health professions require that their paraprofessional staff have very extensive formal education, others require much less, and still others, are merely hired 'off the street' receiving no formal education at all. Phlebotomists are an example of the latter. They are usually trained to conduct venapuncture (an invasive procedure) on-the-job.

The Board recognizes that the functions of clinical assistants in each of the health disciplines is different, and that the needs for, and the job responsibilities of, the clinical assistant vary with the unique characteristics within each discipline. Hence, the duties and functions of the dental assistant, the nurse assistant, the optometrist assistant, the physical therapy assistant, the podiatric assistant, the occupational therapy assistant, the physician and osteopathic assistants are specific to the needs and requirements of each of these health disciplines. The training programs for each are designed to fulfill the individual requirements within each of these professions, and are not comparable to each other.

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The job responsibilities of the clinical chiropractic assistant are limited in scope when compared to the requirements of the 'assistant' in the other health disciplines listed above with the exception of the podiatric assistant and the optometric assistant whose tasks also appear to be of limited scope.

Physician and osteopathic assistants have very broad responsibilities and must deal with a vast array of ailment possibilities and treatment responses in general practice. They also must be able to make independent decisions as to patient care and prescribe accordingly. Many are rurally based and function without direct supervision of the medical practitioner, although the medical practitioner is the responsible party.

Similarly, nurse assistants have job responsibilities that are broad and can have significant adverse affects upon patients if errors are made. An example, nurse assistants distribute medications to patients, unsupervised by registered nurses or doctors. Errors can have serious effects.

On the other hand the tasks of optometric assistants, podiatric assistants and chiropractic assistants have zero to minimal possibilities of adverse effects to the patient, because the tasks essentially can cause little harm in the event of error. This is confirmed by the absence of even a single claim of injury at the hands of the clinical chiropractic assistant..

The clinical chiropractic assistant is not required to distribute medications, administer injections, or suture patients, since this is not the nature of chiropractic practice.

The tasks of the clinical chiropractic assistant, on a day to day basis, largely consists of escorting and assigning patients to adjustment and therapy rooms, conducting 'set ups' for patients on therapeutic modalities (to receive unattended therapy) per instructions from the doctor, applying ultrasound therapy to specific sites as instructed by the doctor, applying hot/cold packs as instructed, assist in acquiring basic physical information from the patient i.e. pulse rate, temperature, and blood pressure.

The clinical chiropractic assistant may also, from time to time, conduct minimal physical examinations such as range of motion tests, and deep tendon reflexes (knee, ankle, biceps, triceps).

It is within this framework of understanding of the actual limited functions and tasks of the clinical chiropractic assistant that the Board has developed and established guidelines for approval of courses of study for those desiring to become certified as clinical assistants to chiropractic doctors.

At the present time, chiropractic colleges offer courses for those interested in obtaining associate bachelor degrees as chiropractic paraprofessionals. The curricula of these programs are very broad and prepare the student to competently fulfill the numerous tasks and functions as a complete paraprofessional within a chiropractic practice.

Those tasks include proficiency in all aspects of radiography i.e. patient protection and care, mensuration, positioning, film exposure, radiation exposure, dark room procedures, film chemistry, record keeping, etc. Additionally, the course of study includes such areas as patient management, front desk/reception area management, billing procedures, bookkeeping, filing methods, word processing, computer skills and photocopying skills, history taking and more.

Presently, there are no chiropractic colleges located in northern New England. The New York College of Chiropractic in Seneca Falls, New York (near Syracuse) is geographically the nearest institution to Maine.

HISTORY - A number of years ago, it was recognized that it was impractical for students and those already employed in chiropractic offices to travel to Seneca Falls, New York to acquire whatever education and training that was necessary in order to be able to work more knowledgeably in the limited areas of modalities and basic physical examinations.

The post graduate department of the New York College of Chiropractic in conjunction with the Maine Chiropractic Association developed a core curriculum that would serve the purpose and meet the needs of the profession. Extraneous didactics that would have no practical useful applications were not to be included in the course in order to 'beef up' the course, as is often done by colleges, institutions, and professions for purposes of appearances and image to the public, increased institutional revenues, and to limit/dissuade the numbers entering into the field.

The curriculum needed to provide didactic training that had direct relevance to the practical aspects of the CAs clinical tasks. This needed to be a no nonsense, no frills course that provided training and competency in the 'real world' of chiropractic ancillary clinical tasks.

The concept of this program was to develop a campus without walls. The formal program and clinical training would be held in-state, using post graduate instructors from the New York College of Chiropractic. Maine residents could then obtain the training they needed in order to work more closely with patients without great personal financial sacrifice and without risking the loss of their jobs.

Since there had been no enabling legislation, at the time that the program was instituted, utilization of the program by Maine's chiropractic doctors was voluntary. Maine's doctors emphatically embraced the program as has been observed by the large number of registrants at each class. Even prior to the enabling legislation several hundred support staff from chiropractic offices had successfully completed the program.

The introduction of the program to the profession in Maine received the support of the Board after it had reviewed the program and its curriculum at the request of the Maine Chiropractic Association. The Board felt that it met the needs of the profession, protected the public safety, and that it was in the public welfare to support it even though the Board had no jurisdiction to enforce the program.

DECISION - In complying with the statutory mandate, that the Board submit a report to the Executive Director of the Legislative Council and the Joint Standing Committee on Business Legislation, the Board has taken this responsibility seriously and moved patiently and deliberately. Many aspects, elements and facts in this matter have been considered, including the fact that there has been no known legal suits instituted against the clinical chiropractic assistant heretofore, and neither had there been any complaints to the Board.

Because of this, and because there is a historical experience to rely upon, the Board is of the opinion that the program, as offered by the New York College of Chiropractic, adequately prepares a person for the limited clinical tasks that are presently required of clinical assistants in the chiropractic office and the Board is of the opinion that the program offered by the post graduate department of the New York College of Chiropractic can be used as a guide for applicants seeking approval to offer a program leading to certification in the limited area of the clinical chiropractic assistant.



The syllabus of any program seeking Board approval should contain but is not limited to the following:

- I - Didactic education 106 hours
  - classroom instruction 36 hours
  - extension study 70 hours
- II - Supervised clinical experience 100 hours
  - I. The didactic education is divided into two separate entities.
    - a. Modalities - theory and practicum (use and applications).
    - b. Musculo-skeletal anatomy "Basic" & related subjects as they relate to the clinical chiropractic assistant in assisting the chiropractic doctor in patient clinical management.
  - II. On-the-job clinical experience hours which shall be logged onto a 'log sheet' provided by the course instructors. Verification of the hours is the responsibility and burden of the supervising doctor, and can be the CA's employer. The supervising doctor must attest to the fact that the hours were actually spent in clinical contact with the patients by affixing their own signature to the 'log sheet', each day that the CA works in the clinical environment. The signature places the onus of meticulous accuracy upon the doctor. Evidence of fraud is an offense and shall be reported to the Board of Chiropractic Examiners for further action.

The log sheets may be reviewed for accuracy by an auditor (who is a notary public), and for evidence of fraud. They are then to be archived as a permanent record.

Students must:

- Have attended the required hours, with hours of attendance verified by the signature of the student at the commencement of each session and at the end of each session.

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- Have fulfilled the 100 hours on-the-job clinical experience.
- Have passed both sections of the examination with a passing grade of 75% in each didactic section in order to receive a certificate attesting to satisfactory completion of the program of study from the New York College of Chiropractic or from any other approved course.

In the didactic portion of the course, all students at the time that they are to receive instruction in the use of modalities shall receive comprehensive pre-printed notes for each of the most commonly used modalities in chiropractic practice i.e. electrotherapy, ultrasound, interferential therapy, cryotherapy, heat, etc.

The purpose of this requirement is to eliminate a good deal of the note taking and enable the student to concentrate completely on the presentation of the material to be discussed. In addition, lectures are to be presented with visual aides, such as the use of templates for an overhead projector to enhance the quality of instruction.

A reference textbook such as 'Applied Physiotherapy', by Schaeffer (A.C.A.), or similar shall be required.

Sincerely,



Arthur R. Selander, D.C.  
Chairperson

ARS/djb

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
REQUESTS TO INTRODUCE LEGISLATION  
SECOND REGULAR SESSION  
February 3, 1994

Action

SPONSOR: Rep. Ahearne

LR 3227 An Act Regarding Handicapped Registration Plates

SPONSOR: Rep. Carr, Sr.

LR 3217 An Act to Clarify the Landfill Remediation Grant  
Criteria

SPONSOR: Rep. Coffman

LR 3212 An Act to Prevent Price Gouging and Windfall Profits  
for Vehicle and Home Heating Fuels

SPONSOR: Sen. Conley, Jr.

LR 3244 An Act Regarding Criminal Records

SPONSOR: Rep. Daggett

LR 3226 An Act Relating to State Discount Liquor Stores

SPONSOR: Sen. Esty, Jr.

LR 3233 An Act to Prohibit Use of Gill Nets in the Kennebec  
and Androscoggin Rivers

SPONSOR: Rep. Faircloth

LR 3239 An Act to Amend the Laws Concerning Judicial Review  
of Protective Custody Cases

SPONSOR: Sen. Gould, Robert R.

LR 3221 An Act to Establish a New Valuation on Sears Island

SPONSOR: Sen. Handy

LR 3238 An Act Concerning Summer Work Permits

**SPONSOR: Rep. Kerr**

LR 3240     Resolve, to Establish a Committee to Study the .  
Operations of the Governor Baxter School for the Deaf

**SPONSOR: Rep. Lipman**

LR 3236     An Act to Authorize the Appointment of a Special  
Prosecutor

**SPONSOR: Sen. Luther**

LR 3216     An Act to Regulate Child Support Garnishment

**SPONSOR: Sen. Paradis, Judy**

LR 3223     An Act to Channel Off-track Betting License Revenues  
to Distressed Schools

**SPONSOR: Sen. Paradis, Judy**

LR 3059     An Act to Establish the Blue Ribbon Commission on  
Hunger and Food Security

**SPONSOR: Rep. Plowman**

LR 3225     An Act to Limit the Use of Force Against Law  
Enforcement Officers Engaged in Searches or Seizures

**SPONSOR: Rep. Skoglund**

LR 3242     An Act Concerning the Veterans' Property Tax Exemption

**SPONSOR: Rep. Vigue**

LR 3243     An Act to Improve the Delivery of Law Enforcement  
Services in Kennebec County

**SPONSOR: Rep. Whitcomb**

LR 3222     Resolve, Authorizing the State to Release its  
Interest in Certain Real Property in Belfast

TABLED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SPONSOR:	Rep. Gray	TABLED 11/06/93
LR 3114	An Act to Stabilize the Economic Impact of Timber Exports on the Timber Industry	
SPONSOR:	Rep. Jacques	TABLED 01/20/94
LR 3203	An Act to Expedite Oil Spill Response Activities	
SPONSOR:	Rep. Libby, Jack L.	TABLED 01/20/94
LR 3170	An Act to Provide Equity in the Laws Concerning Tax Exemptions for Veterans	
SPONSOR:	Rep. Morrison	TABLED 01/20/94
LR 3126	An Act to Amend the Laws Governing Refuse Disposal Districts	
SPONSOR:	Rep. Pineau	TABLED 01/20/94
LR 3206	An Act to Facilitate Government Investment in Mutual Funds	
SPONSOR:	Sen. Summers	TABLED 01/20/94
LR 3147	An Act Relating to Increased Penalties for Operating-under-the-Influence and Domestic Violence	
SPONSOR:	Rep. Whitcomb	TABLED 01/20/94
LR 3135	RESOLUTION, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Maine to Impose the Responsibility for Determining Election Results of Disputed House and Senate Elections to the Judicial Branch	

**ADDENDUM**

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
REQUESTS TO INTRODUCE LEGISLATION  
SECOND REGULAR SESSION  
February 7, 1994**

**Action**

**SPONSOR: Rep. Bailey, Ronald C.**

**LR 3256     An Act to Authorize an Increase in the Holdings  
             of the Farmington Home for Aged People**

**SPONSOR: Rep. Bruno**

**LR 3247     An Act to Allow for Reciprocal Licensure for  
             Electricians in the State**

**SPONSOR: Sen. Conley**

**LR 3253     An Act to Amend the Public Smoking Laws**

**SPONSOR: Rep. Gwadosky**

**LR 3251     An Act to Provide for the 1994 and 1995 Allocations  
             of the State Ceiling on Private Activity Bonds**

**SPONSOR: Rep. Kilkelly**

**LR 3245     An Act to Promote Integrity in the Citizens'  
             Petition Process**

**SPONSOR: Rep. Mitchell, James**

**LR 3249     An Act to Permit William Davis to Erect a Railroad  
             Crossing at Prout Road Crossing**

**SPONSOR: Rep. Tufts**

**LR 3254     An Act to Reduce the Term of Sheriffs to 2 Years**

**JOINT RESOLUTION**

**SPONSOR: Sen. Brannigan**

**LR 3252     JOINT RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO ACT  
             EXPEDITIOUSLY ON THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM**

**ADDENDUM**

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
REQUESTS TO INTRODUCE LEGISLATION  
SECOND REGULAR SESSION  
February 9, 1994**

**Action**

**SPONSOR: Sen. Kieffer**

**LR 3258    An Act to Encourage and Assist the Private Sector in  
Reducing Health Care Costs**