

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)

STATE OF MAINE
126TH LEGISLATURE
SECOND REGULAR SESSION



Summaries of bills, adopted amendments and laws enacted or finally passed

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON VETERANS
AND LEGAL AFFAIRS**

May 2014

MEMBERS:

SEN. JOHN L. TUTTLE, JR., CHAIR
SEN. JOHN L. PATRICK
SEN. GARRETT PAUL MASON

REP. LOUIS J. LUCHINI, CHAIR
REP. DIANE RUSSELL
REP. THOMAS R. W. LONGSTAFF
REP. LORI FOWLE
REP. ROBERT J. SAUCIER
REP. JOHN C. SCHNECK
REP. MICHAEL G. BEAULIEU
REP. BETH P. TURNER*
REP. JEFFREY ALLEN GIFFORD
REP. JONATHAN L. KINNEY
REP. WAYNE T. MITCHELL

STAFF:

DANIELLE D. FOX, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST
COLLEEN MCCARTHY REID, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST
OFFICE OF POLICY AND LEGAL ANALYSIS
13 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, ME 04333
(207) 287-1670

*Committee member for the duration of the absence of Rep. David D. Johnson.

STATE OF MAINE
126TH LEGISLATURE
SECOND REGULAR SESSION
LEGISLATIVE DIGEST OF BILL SUMMARIES AND
ENACTED LAWS

The *Digest* is arranged within each committee by Legislative Document (LD) number. The committee report(s), prime sponsor and lead co-sponsor(s), if designated, are listed below each LD title. All adopted amendments are summarized and listed by paper number. A subject index is included with each committee.

Final action on each LD is noted to the right of the LD title. The following describes the various final actions.

CARRIED OVER.....carried over to a subsequent session of the Legislature
CON RES XXX chapter # of constitutional resolution passed by both houses
CONF CMTE UNABLE TO AGREE..... Committee of Conference unable to agree; legislation died
DIED BETWEEN HOUSESHouse & Senate disagreed; legislation died
DIED IN CONCURRENCE defeated in each house, but on different motions; legislation died
DIED ON ADJOURNMENT action incomplete when session ended; legislation died
EMERGENCYenacted law takes effect sooner than 90 days after session adjournment
FAILED, EMERGENCY ENACTMENT or FINAL PASSAGE.....emergency failed to receive required 2/3 vote
FAILED, ENACTMENT or FINAL PASSAGE..... failed to receive final majority vote
FAILED, MANDATE ENACTMENT.....legislation proposing local mandate failed required 2/3 vote
HELD BY GOVERNOR..... Governor has not signed; final disposition to be determined at subsequent session
LEAVE TO WITHDRAW.....sponsor's request to withdraw legislation granted
NOT PROPERLY BEFORE THE BODY.....ruled out of order by the presiding officer; legislation died
INDEF PP..... indefinitely postponed; legislation died
ONTP, ACCEPTED, MAJORITY, MINORITY or REPORT X... ought-not-to-pass report accepted; legislation died
P&S XXX..... chapter # of enacted private & special law
PUBLIC XXX chapter # of enacted public Law
RESOLVE XXX chapter # of finally passed resolve
VETO SUSTAINED.....Legislature failed to override Governor's veto

The effective date for non-emergency legislation enacted in the Second Regular Session of the 126th Legislature is August 1, 2014. The effective date for legislation enacted as an emergency measure may be found in the enacted law summary for that legislation.

Joint Standing Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs

LD 227 An Act Concerning High-stakes Beano

**Died Between
Houses**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
MITCHELL TUTTLE	ONTP OTP-AM	

This bill was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature.

Current law allows the Penobscot Nation, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and the Aroostook Band of Micmacs to operate high-stakes beano games no more than 27 weekends a year and the Passamaquoddy Tribe to operate high-stakes electronic beano games up to 100 times per year. This bill eliminates those restrictions. The bill also allows the Penobscot Nation, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Aroostook Band of Micmacs and the Passamaquoddy Tribe to operate high-stakes electronic beano. Electronic beano simulates traditional beano and is played on individual electronic beano terminals connected to a central computer system that generates beano games. Individual electronic beano terminals may accept cash, tokens, cards or vouchers but may not dispense cash. A prize awarded for winning electronic beano must be in the form of a voucher that may be redeemed for cash or prizes.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-627)

This amendment, which was not adopted, is the minority report of the committee and replaces the bill. The amendment authorizes the Penobscot Nation and the Aroostook Band of Micmacs to use electronic beano terminals for the operation of high-stakes electronic beano. The amendment specifies that an electronic beano terminal is not a slot machine or an illegal gambling machine. An electronic beano terminal plays a game of chance resembling a beano game using a draw of no more than 75 letters and numbers that correspond to the game. The element of chance is determined by a central computer server system that is subject to testing by an independent testing company and to which the Chief of the State Police is provided access via the Internet for the purpose of conducting audits. An electronic beano terminal is not permitted to dispense cash or prizes. Instead, prizes for high-stakes electronic beano are awarded by voucher. The amendment also clarifies that, unlike traditional beano, beano conducted on an electronic beano terminal is not required to be a group game.

LD 511 An Act To Implement the National Popular Vote for President

**Died Between
Houses**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
WOODBURY BROOKS	ONTP OTP	

This bill was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature.

This bill proposes to adopt the interstate compact that is the agreement among the states to elect the President of the United States by national popular vote. Under the compact and the bill, the presidential candidate who receives the most popular votes in all 50 states and the District of Columbia will win the presidency. Under this bill, all of the state's electoral votes would be awarded to the presidential candidate who receives the most popular votes in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This bill would take effect only when enacted by states possessing a majority of the electoral votes, that is, enough electoral votes to elect a President, which is 270 of 538.