STATE OF MAINE

129TH LEGISLATURE

FIRST SPECIAL AND SECOND REGULAR SESSIONS

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

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON VETERANS AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

November 2020

STAFF:

JANET STOCCO, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

DANIEL TARTAKOFF, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

OFFICE OF POLICY AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

13 STATE HOUSE STATION

AUGUSTA, ME 04333

(207) 287-1670

http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/

STATE OF MAINE

129TH LEGISLATURE

FIRST SPECIAL AND SECOND REGULAR SESSIONS

LEGISLATIVE DIGEST OF BILL SUMMARIES AND ENACTED LAWS

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING
COVID-19 PANDEMIC

As a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Second Regular Session of the 129th Legislature adjourned on March 17, 2020, nearly a month prior to the statutory adjournment date of April 15, 2020. Before adjourning, the Legislature passed Joint Order, S.P. 788:

> "ORDERED, the House concurring, that all matters not finally disposed of upon the adjournment sine die of the Second Regular Session of the 129th Legislature be carried over, in the same posture, to any special session of the 129th Legislature."

The "matters not finally disposed of" were in many different postures upon adjournment. In this digest, at the end of each summary of a bill that was carried over by S.P. 788, there is an indication of the posture of the bill at the time of adjournment.

No special session has been held as of the publication of the Digest and none is anticipated, so all bills carried over are expected to die upon the conclusion of the 129th Legislature. However, after the Second Regular Session adjourned and in preparation for the possibility of a special session, a number of committees met and considered a number of bills in their possession. One hundred and sixty bills were acted upon in some way by committees (voted or reported out), among them several new bills that were printed and referred to committee, worked and reported out. **Appendix A** provides a list of the bills that were voted or reported out of committees after the Second Regular Session adjourned.

LD 54 **An Act To Limit the Influence of Lobbyists by Expanding the Prohibition on Accepting Political Contributions** **PUBLIC 534**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
CHENETTE J COLLINGS B	OTP-AM ONTP	S-132

This bill was passed to be enacted by the Legislature and then held by the Governor at the end of the First Regular Session. The bill became law without signature at the beginning of the Second Regular Session.

Current law prohibits the Governor, members of the Legislature, constitutional officers and the staff or agents of these officials from soliciting or accepting contributions from a lobbyist, lobbyist associate or employer while the Legislature is convened in session. This bill extends application of that prohibition year-round, regardless of whether the Legislature is in session.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-132)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, strikes and replaces the bill. The amendment reorganizes the structure of the current law prohibiting the Governor, members of the Legislature, constitutional officers and the staff or agents of these officials from soliciting or accepting contributions from a lobbyist, lobbyist associate, employer of a lobbyist or a lobbying firm while the Legislature is convened in session. The amendment clarifies that this prohibition does not apply to a contribution unless the contribution is the property of the lobbyist, lobbyist associate, employer of a lobbyist or lobbying firm.

The amendment also newly prohibits the Governor, a member of the Legislature or the staff or agent of these officials from soliciting or accepting contributions from a lobbyist or lobbyist associate when the Legislature is not in session, unless the lobbyist or lobbyist associate is eligible to vote or will be eligible to vote on the day of the election in a district where the Governor or member of the Legislature will appear on the ballot. Similarly, the amendment prohibits a gubernatorial or legislative candidate and the staff or agent of these persons from soliciting or accepting contributions from a lobbyist or lobbyist associate at any time unless the lobbyist or lobbyist associate is eligible to vote or will be eligible to vote on the day of the election in a district where the gubernatorial or legislative candidate will appear on the ballot.

The amendment further clarifies the authority of the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices to undertake investigations to determine whether any person has improperly solicited, accepted, given or promised a contribution. A contribution made in violation of the law must be returned to the contributor.

The amendment also makes a technical change to remove an obsolete cross-reference to a portion of law repealed in 2008.

Senate Amendment "A" To Committee Amendment "A" (S-150)

This amendment applies the prohibitions on campaign contributions and solicitations when the Legislature is not in legislative session to contributions directly and indirectly solicited or accepted by or given, offered and promised to a political action committee, ballot question committee or party committee of which the Governor, a member of the Legislature or the staff or agent of these officials is a treasurer, officer or primary fund-raiser or decision maker. The amendment also applies the prohibitions on campaign contributions and solicitations at all times, regardless of whether the Legislature is in legislative session, to contributions directly and indirectly solicited or accepted by or given, offered and promised to a political action committee, ballot question committee or party committee of which a gubernatorial or legislative candidate who is not the Governor or a member of the Legislature, or the staff or agent of these persons, is a treasurer, officer or primary fund-raiser or decision maker.

In the First Regular Session, this amendment was adopted in the Senate but later removed from the bill after the amendment failed adoption in the House.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 534 reorganizes the structure of the current law prohibiting the Governor, members of the Legislature, constitutional officers and the staff or agents of these officials from soliciting or accepting contributions from a lobbyist, lobbyist associate, employer of a lobbyist or a lobbying firm while the Legislature is in session and clarifies that this prohibition does not apply to a contribution unless the contribution is the property of the lobbyist, lobbyist associate, employer of a lobbyist or lobbying firm.

Public Law 2019, chapter 534 also newly prohibits the Governor, a member of the Legislature or the staff or agent of these officials from soliciting or accepting contributions from a lobbyist or lobbyist associate when the Legislature is not in session, unless the lobbyist or lobbyist associate is eligible to vote or will be eligible to vote on the day of the election in a district where the Governor or member of the Legislature will appear on the ballot. Public Law 2019, chapter 534 similarly prohibits a gubernatorial or legislative candidate and the staff or agent of these persons from soliciting or accepting contributions from a lobbyist or lobbyist associate at any time unless the lobbyist or lobbyist associate is eligible to vote or will be eligible to vote on the day of the election in a district where the gubernatorial or legislative candidate will appear on the ballot.

Public Law 2019, chapter 534 further clarifies the authority of the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices to undertake investigations to determine whether any person has improperly solicited, accepted, given or promised a contribution. A contribution made in violation of law must be returned to the contributor and a person who violates the law is subject to a civil penalty of up to $1,000.

LD 171 **Resolve, To Establish a Pilot Project To Evaluate and Address the Transportation Needs of Maine's Veterans** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
SHEATS B CARSON B	OTP-AM	H-116

This resolve was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature on the Special Appropriations Table by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This resolve establishes a 30-month pilot project in Oxford, Franklin and Androscoggin counties to provide transportation to veterans and their caregivers or dependents to and from employment or employment-related services, medical appointments, mental health services, social services and community activities.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-116)

This amendment adds an appropriations and allocations section.

This resolve was again carried over, still on the Special Appropriations Table, to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 510 **An Act To Authorize Funding for Transitional Housing for Women Veterans and Their Families** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
SHEATS B HERBIG E	OTP-AM	H-118

This bill was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature on the Special Appropriations Table by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill provides a one-time General Fund appropriation in fiscal year 2019-20 to the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management for the Betsy Ann Ross House of Hope to provide suitable housing for women veterans in transition and their families.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-118)

This amendment adds an emergency preamble and emergency clause to the bill and moves the appropriation to fiscal year 2018-19.

This bill was again carried over, still on the Special Appropriations Table, to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 517 **An Act To Facilitate Fair Ballot Representation for All Candidates** **Veto Sustained**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
FAULKINGHAM B MOORE M	OTP-AM ONTP	H-164

This bill was passed to be enacted by the Legislature and then held by the Governor at the end of the First Regular Session. The Governor's veto was sustained during the Second Regular Session.

This bill permits a candidate to request that the candidate's nickname appear on the ballot for an election in the State. The candidate's nickname, if any, must be set off by quotation marks and be placed on the ballot immediately after the candidate's legal first name or initial and before the candidate's legal middle name or middle initial, if any.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-164)

This amendment is the majority report of the committee and specifies that if a candidate requests that the candidate's nickname appear on the ballot for an election in the State, the candidate must include the nickname on the candidate's declaration of consent or written acceptance filed with the Secretary of State and must declare that the nickname is actually the name by which the candidate is known to others. The amendment also specifies that if a candidate requests that the candidate's nickname appear on the ballot for an election in the State, the Secretary of State must set off the candidate's nickname by quotation marks and it must be placed on the ballot following the candidate's legal last name, first initial and middle initial, if any.

LD 553 **An Act To Ensure Proper Oversight of Sports Betting in the State** **Veto Sustained**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
LUCHINI L	OTP-AM	S-318
	OTP-AM	
	ONTP	

This bill was passed to be enacted by the Legislature and then held by the Governor at the end of the First Regular Session. The Governor's veto was sustained during the Second Regular Session.

This bill is a concept draft pursuant to Joint Rule 208 that proposes to ensure proper oversight of sports betting.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-318)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, strikes and replaces the bill, which is a concept draft. Portions of the amendment incorporate provisions from the various legislative proposals to regulate sports betting introduced in the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature: LDs 1348, 1515, 1571, 1642, 1656 and 1657.

The amendment authorizes the Department of Public Safety, Gambling Control Unit to regulate sports wagering in the State. Licensed commercial tracks, licensed off-track betting facilities, licensed casinos and federally recognized Indian tribes are eligible to apply for facility sports wagering licenses to conduct in-person sports wagering in the State. These entities are also eligible to apply for mobile sports wagering licenses to conduct sports wagering through mobile applications or digital platforms, as are qualified gaming entities that offer sports wagering through mobile applications or digital platforms in any jurisdiction in the United States pursuant to a state regulatory structure. Facility sports wagering licensees and mobile sports wagering licensees, referred to in the amendment as "operators," may purchase or lease equipment, systems or services for sports wagering from entities with a supplier license, whose equipment, systems or services must meet standards established by rule. Operators may also enter into written contracts, approved by the director of the Gambling Control Unit, with management services licensees that have sufficient knowledge and experience in the business of operating sports wagering to effectively conduct sports wagering on behalf of operators. A person employed by a facility sports wagering licensee to be engaged directly in sports wagering-related activities must be licensed by the Gambling Control Unit.

Operators may accept wagers on professional, collegiate and amateur sports events, including international events, as well as on the individual performances of athletes, on motor vehicle races and on electronic sports. Sports wagers are prohibited on high school events, other events where a majority of participants are less than 18 years of age and events involving Maine-based colleges and universities. Operators may not accept sports wagers from individuals under 21 years of age; participants in the sports event, including athletes and officials; persons with an interest in the outcome of the sports event identified by the director by rule; the operator's own directors or employees or persons living in their households; persons voluntarily or involuntarily placed on a list maintained by the Gambling Control Unit of persons not authorized to make sports wagers; third persons making wagers on behalf of another person; and Gambling Control Unit employees. Mobile sports wagering licensees are also prohibited from accepting sports wagers from persons who are not physically located within the State.

A facility sports wagering licensee must remit 10% of the licensee's adjusted gross sports wagering receipts to the State and a mobile sports wagering licensee must remit 16% of the licensee's adjusted gross sports wagering receipts to the State. One percent of adjusted gross sports wagering receipts must be deposited in the General Fund for the administrative expenses of the Gambling Control Unit and 1% of the adjusted gross sports wagering receipts must be deposited in the Gambling Addiction Prevention and Treatment Fund established by the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, section 20006-B. The remaining adjusted gross sports wagering receipts remitted to the State must be

deposited in the General Fund.

The amendment also allows a licensed fantasy contest operator to offer a fantasy contest based on the performances of participants in collegiate athletic events and adds an appropriations and allocations section.

Committee Amendment "B" (S-319)

This amendment, which is one of two minority reports of the committee, strikes and replaces the bill, which is a concept draft. This amendment authorizes the Department of Public Safety, Gambling Control Unit to regulate sports wagering in the State through a regulatory framework identical to the framework set forth in the majority report, except that only licensed commercial tracks, licensed off-track betting facilities, licensed casinos and federally recognized Indian tribes are eligible to obtain mobile sports wagering licenses, not qualified gaming entities that offer sports wagering through mobile applications or digital platforms in any jurisdiction in the United States pursuant to a state regulatory structure.

This amendment was not adopted.

LD 619 **RESOLUTION, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Maine Regarding Early Voting** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
SCHNECK J LUCHINI L	OTP-AM ONTP	H-42

This resolution was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature on the Special Appropriations Table by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This resolution proposes to amend the Constitution of Maine to allow the Legislature to authorize a process by which municipalities may conduct early voting by allowing voters to vote in the same manner as on election day during a period immediately preceding an election and to allow absentee voting for any sufficient reason. Compare LD 293 from the First Regular Session.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-42)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, incorporates a fiscal note.

This resolution was again carried over, still on the Special Appropriations Table, to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 661 **An Act To Increase Gaming Opportunities for Charitable Veterans' Organizations** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
MASTRACCIO A HERBIG E	ONTP	

This bill was carried over in committee from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill permits the Department of Public Safety, Gambling Control Board, beginning January 1, 2020, to issue a license to a charitable nonprofit organization that is a veterans' organization that is tax-exempt under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to operate up to three slot machines on premises that have been owned, rented

or leased by the organization for at least two consecutive years, that serve as its primary administrative operations headquarters and that are located in a municipality that has, by referendum of the voters, approved the operation of slot machines in that municipality. The charitable nonprofit veterans' organization must be able to demonstrate that it has a cash reserve of $1,000 for each machine the organization intends to operate.

A charitable nonprofit veterans' organization that wishes to apply prior to January 1, 2020 may file a declaration of intent to apply with the Gambling Control Board. An application must include a refundable $2,500 deposit. The initial application fee for a slot machine operator license is $500, and the annual renewal fee is $175.

A slot machine operated by a charitable nonprofit veterans' organization is subject to the same central site monitoring that applies to casinos and slot machine facilities at harness racing tracks. The total number of slot machines allowed to be operated by charitable nonprofit veterans' organizations statewide between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020 is 80; beginning January 1, 2021 the number increases to 150.

The bill provides that 10% of the net slot machine income from a charitable nonprofit veterans' organization is required to be deposited directly with the Gambling Control Board for administrative expenses; 8% is distributed directly to the General Fund; 10% is distributed to the host municipality; and 2% is dedicated to gambling addiction prevention and treatment. A charitable nonprofit veterans' organization that is licensed to operate slot machines is required to establish a separate account, from which the board may withdraw funds to distribute the net revenue percentages. The remaining revenue generated from the slot machines must be used to support the charitable purposes of the veterans' organization.

This bill, which had been reported out of committee but not yet taken up by the House or the Senate before adjournment of the Second Regular Session, was carried over a second time to any special session of the Legislature by Joint Order, S.P. 788.

LD 720 **An Act Regarding Maine's Adult Use Marijuana Law** **Leave to Withdraw Pursuant to Joint Rule**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
PIERCE T		

This bill was carried over in committee from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill is a concept draft pursuant to Joint Rule 208 that proposes to amend the laws governing adult use marijuana in the State.

LD 835 **An Act To Increase Funding for Case Managers for Veterans** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
ROBERTS T		

This bill was carried over in committee from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill is a concept draft pursuant to Joint Rule 208 that proposes to provide funding for additional case managers in the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management, Bureau of Maine Veterans' Services to provide information and assistance to veterans regarding the availability of benefits and services for veterans such as health care, home financing, property tax exemptions and income tax credits.

This bill, which had been voted but not yet reported out of committee, was carried over in committee to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 999 **An Act To Allow Medical and Adult Use Marijuana Stores To Share a Common Space** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
MIRAMANT D		

This bill was carried over in committee from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill allows the use of a shared facility for retail sale of adult use marijuana and adult use marijuana products and sale of marijuana and marijuana products for medical use, as long as the adult use marijuana and adult use marijuana products are sold using a different cash register than that used for sales of marijuana and marijuana products for medical use.

This bill, which had been voted by the committee but not yet reported out, was carried over in committee for the second time to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 1081 **An Act Regarding Smoking in Vehicles When a Minor Is Present** **PUBLIC 623**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
CYRWAY S COSTAIN D	OTP-AM	S-425

This bill was carried over in committee from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill expands the restrictions on where marijuana may be smoked to include:

1. Areas in which tobacco smoking is prohibited;

2. In a private residence or on private property when a person under 18 years of age is present; and

3. In a vehicle in which a person under 18 years of age is present.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-425)

This amendment changes the title of and replaces the bill. Under the motor vehicle laws, smoking in a motor vehicle by the operator or a passenger is prohibited when a person who has not attained 16 years of age is present in the motor vehicle. The amendment amends that prohibition to provide that smoking in a motor vehicle by the operator or a passenger is prohibited when a minor is present in the motor vehicle. Under the motor vehicle laws, "minor" is defined as a person who has not attained 18 years of age.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 623 amends motor vehicle laws that prohibit smoking in a motor vehicle by the operator or a passenger is prohibited when a person who has not attained 16 years of age is present in the motor vehicle. Public Law 2019, chapter 623 amends that prohibition to provide that smoking in a motor vehicle by the operator or a passenger is prohibited when a minor is present in the motor vehicle. Under the motor vehicle laws, "minor" is defined as a person who has not attained 18 years of age.

LD 1083 **An Act To Implement Ranked-choice Voting for Presidential Primary and General Elections in Maine** **PUBLIC 539**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
JACKSON T	OTP-AM	S-313
WARREN C	ONTP	
	OTP-AM	

This bill was carreid over in the Senate from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

In the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature, this bill was reported out of committee, passed to be enacted as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-313) in the House, tabled in the Senate, and ultimately carried over. The bill was subsequently passed to be enacted as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (S-313) in the Senate during the First Special Session. The bill was then held by the Governor and became law without signature at the beginning of the Second Regular Session.

This bill provides that, whenever the state committee of a qualified political party certifies that there is a contest among candidates for nomination as the presidential candidate of the party and that the committee has voted to conduct a presidential primary election, the State shall hold a presidential primary election on a date in March of the presidential election year chosen by the Secretary of State in consultation with the parties. Only voters who are enrolled in the party may vote in that party's presidential primary election. The votes cast in the presidential primary for each party must be tabulated according to the ranked-choice method of tabulating votes. The selection of delegates to the national presidential nominating convention for each party and allocation of those delegates among primary candidates must be in accordance with any reasonable procedures established at the state party convention.

This bill also requires the ballots cast for presidential electors during the general election to be tabulated according to the ranked-choice method of tabulating votes.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-313)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, strikes and replaces the bill. Under the amendment, general elections for presidential electors must be determined by ranked-choice voting. The amendment further provides that, if a law establishing a presidential primary election is enacted in the State, primary elections for the office of President of the United States must be determined by ranked-choice voting.

Committee Amendment "B" (S-314)

This amendment, which is one of two minority reports of the committee, strikes and replaces the bill. Under the amendment, general elections for presidential electors must be determined by ranked-choice voting if that method of conducting general elections for presidential electors is approved by the voters of the State at referendum.

This amendment was not adopted.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 539 provides that general elections for presidential electors must be determined by ranked-choice voting.

Public Law 2019, chapter 539 also provides that the votes cast at primary elections for the office of President of the United States must be tabulated by ranked-choice voting, although the selection and allocation of delegates to a party's national presidential nominating convention must be in accordance with any reasonable procedures established at the state party convention. The presidential primary provisions of Public Law 2019, chapter 539 were made contingent on enactment of a law adopting a presidential primary in the State, a contingency that was met through the enactment of Public Law 2019, chapter 445 (LD 1626) in the First Regular Session.

LD 1144 **An Act To Authorize Tribal Gaming** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
COLLINGS B CARPENTER M		

This bill was carried over in committee from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill increases by 1,500 the number of slot machines that may be registered in the State and authorizes the Department of Public Safety, Gambling Control Board to accept an application for a casino operator license from a joint tribal entity authorizing the joint tribal entity to operate table games and slot machines at one casino owned by the joint tribal entity. "Joint tribal entity" is defined as a legal entity formed for the purpose of operating slot machines and table games at one casino, the entire ownership of which is held equally, either jointly or in common, by the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, the Aroostook Band of Micmacs and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians.

The bill provides the following in regard to the casino.

1. It specifies that, as a condition of a joint tribal entity's receiving a license, a casino must be located:

   A. On land that on January 1, 2019 was owned by the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, the Aroostook Band of Micmacs or the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or land held in trust by the United States or by any other person or entity for the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, the Aroostook Band of Micmacs or the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians;

   B. On land located in the unorganized territory; or

   C. On land in a municipality and that municipality approves of the operation of the casino in that municipality, either by vote of its legislative body or in a referendum of the voters of the municipality.

2. It exempts a casino licensed to a joint tribal entity from the provision in current law that prohibits a new casino or slot machine facility from being located within 100 miles of an existing casino or slot machine facility. It provides that a casino licensed to a joint tribal entity may not be located within 50 miles of an existing facility.

3. It provides that a change in the composition of a joint tribal entity does not invalidate a casino license issued to the entity as long as the change occurs no sooner than six months after the license is issued and the entity still consists of at least two federally recognized Indian tribes in the State who own equal shares of the entity in its

entirety.

4. It changes the provision in current law that states that distributions of net slot machine revenue from the casino located in Oxford County to the Penobscot Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribe revert to the operator if one or both tribes operate or receive distributions from a newly licensed casino. It provides that the distribution of that slot machine revenue would instead be deposited into the General Fund if either the Penobscot Nation or the Passamaquoddy Tribe operated or received distributions from a newly licensed casino.

5. It establishes a distribution rate of 25% of net slot machine income and 16% of net table game income for a casino operator that is a joint tribal entity. The slot machine income is used to fund education for kindergarten to grade 12 and the table game income is deposited to the General Fund.

This bill, which had not yet been voted by the committee was carried over in committee for the second time to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 1187 **An Act To Apply the Same Auditing Standards to All Legislative Candidates** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
RISEMAN W CHENETTE J	OTP-AM ONTP	H-313

This bill was reported out of committee and then carried over from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature on the Special Appropriations Table by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill directs the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices to conduct random audits of political action committees that are required to file campaign finance reports with the commission and candidates for state office, including candidates for Governor, State Senator, State Representative and presidential elector. The bill directs the commission to adopt rules to implement this requirement. The rules must direct the commission to audit an equal percentage of candidates for state office who are certified as Maine Clean Election Act candidates, candidates for state office who are not certified as Maine Clean Election Act candidates and political action committees. The rules must also establish standard auditing requirements to be applied to each candidate and political action committee.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-313)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, strikes and replaces the bill and its title. Under current practice, the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices uses funding from the Maine Clean Election Fund established in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 21-A, section 1124 to contract with independent auditors to conduct random post-election audits of 20% of the legislative candidates who are certified as Maine Clean Election Act candidates. The amendment provides an ongoing General Fund appropriation to the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices to contract with independent auditors to conduct random post-election audits of 20% of legislative candidates who are not certified as Maine Clean Election Act candidates.

This bill was again carried over, still on the Special Appropriations Table, to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 1244 **An Act To Authorize the Gambling Control Board To Accept an Application from the Passamaquoddy Tribe To Operate 50 Slot Machines in the Tribe's High-stakes Beano Facility** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
COLLINGS B MOORE M		

This bill was carried over in committee from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill authorizes the Department of Public Safety, Gambling Control Board to accept an application from the Passamaquoddy Tribe to operate 50 slot machines at a gambling facility in Washington County at which high-stakes beano is conducted by the Passamaquoddy Tribe. The bill raises the limit on the number of slot machines allowed in the State by 50 to accommodate the slot machines that may be operated by the Passamaquoddy Tribe. The bill requires deposit of 25% of net slot machine income in the General Fund and sets the initial application fee to operate the 50 slot machines at $10,000 and the renewal fee at $5,000. The Passamaquoddy Tribe is exempted from paying a $250,000 nonrefundable privilege fee and a $5,000,000 license fee applicable to other slot machine facility and casino operator licenses under current law. Under the bill, slot machines operated by the Passamaquoddy Tribe are subject to the oversight of the Gambling Control Board and subject to the same laws and rules as other slot machines operated in this State.

This bill, which had not yet been voted by the committee was carried over in committee for the second time to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 1432 **An Act To Improve the Adult Use Marijuana Laws** **ONTP**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
PIERCE T	ONTP	

This bill was carried over in committee from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill amends the adult use marijuana law in several ways. First, it repeals all residency requirements regarding licensure and operations as of June 1, 2021. Second, the bill clarifies that, during the first two years after the first active cultivation facility license is issued, a dispensary or caregiver may transfer both harvested marijuana and marijuana products to an adult use marijuana establishment controlled by that dispensary or caregiver during the first year of that marijuana establishment's operation. Third, this bill allows a marijuana store licensee that is also a registered caregiver or a registered dispensary to sell or offer for sale both adult use marijuana and adult use marijuana products within the same facility or building in which the licensee also sells or offers for sale marijuana or marijuana products to qualifying patients.

LD 1444 **An Act To Make the Distance to Schools for Marijuana Establishments Consistent with the Liquor Laws** **ONTP**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
MADIGAN C CHIPMAN B	ONTP	

This bill was carried over in committee from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill changes the distance requirements under the adult use marijuana provisions from 1,000 feet to 300 feet for a marijuana establishment to a preexisting public or private school and the method by which the distance is measured to make the adult use marijuana distance requirements consistent with liquor law requirements.

LD 1477 **RESOLUTION, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Maine To Facilitate the Use of Ranked-choice Voting for Governor and Members of the Legislature** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
COOPER J MIRAMANT D	OTP-AM ONTP	H-236

This resolution was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature on the Special Appropriations Table by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This resolution proposes an amendment to the Constitution of Maine to allow the Legislature, or the people by using the direct initiative, to determine whether the Governor, State Senators and State Representatives are elected by a plurality or majority of the votes.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-236)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, allows the Legislature, or the people using the direct initiative, to establish the method for determining the winners of general elections for Governor, State Senators and State Representatives. The amendment also clarifies that, after local officials form records of the votes received in a general election for Representatives, Senators and Governor, the ballots may be forwarded to the Secretary of State at the direction of the Secretary of State, rather than to the Governor as in the resolution. The amendment also incorporates a fiscal note.

This resolution was again carried over, still on the Special Appropriations Table, to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 1545 **An Act Regarding the Collection of Samples for Testing of Adult Use Marijuana and Adult Use Marijuana Products** **PUBLIC 676**
EMERGENCY

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
MIRAMANT D HICKMAN C	OTP-AM ONTP	S-440

This bill was carried over in committee from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill amends the provisions regarding the testing of adult use marijuana and adult use marijuana products by:

1. Requiring that any testing conform to any applicable state or federal process, protocol or standard for the testing of tobacco; and

2. Providing that if a testing facility does not test adult use marijuana or an adult use marijuana product within five days of receiving the marijuana or marijuana product from a licensee, the licensee may sell or distribute the marijuana or marijuana product if the marijuana or marijuana product is labeled "Untested." If upon testing a testing facility determines that the marijuana or marijuana product exceeds the maximum level of allowable contamination for any contaminant that is injurious to health and for which testing is required, the testing facility is required to immediately notify the Department of Administrative and Financial Services and the licensee. The licensee is required to recover, document, quarantine and hold the marijuana or marijuana product for either remediation and retesting or destruction by the department.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-440)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, changes the title of and replaces the bill and adds an emergency preamble and emergency clause. It authorizes the licensure and operation of sample collectors to collect samples of marijuana and marijuana products for testing by marijuana testing facilities. It also authorizes a cultivation facility licensee, products manufacturing facility licensee or marijuana store licensee, or an employee of a licensee, to collect samples of the licensee's adult use marijuana or adult use marijuana products for mandatory testing and to deliver those samples to a marijuana testing facility for testing; this authorization is repealed October 1, 2021.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 676 amends the State's adult use marijuana laws to authorize the licensure and operation of sample collectors to collect samples of marijuana and marijuana products for testing by marijuana testing facilities. It also authorizes a cultivation facility licensee, products manufacturing facility licensee or marijuana store licensee, or an employee of a licensee, to collect samples of the licensee's adult use marijuana or adult use marijuana products for mandatory testing and to deliver those samples to a marijuana testing facility for testing; this authorization is repealed October 1, 2021.

Public Law 2019, chapter 676 was enacted as an emergency measure effective March 23, 2020.

LD 1621 **An Act To Allow Delivery of Adult Use Marijuana and Adult Use Marijuana Products by an Approved Marijuana Store** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
JACKSON T HANDY J		

This bill was carried over in committee from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill amends the Marijuana Legalization Act to allow delivery of adult use marijuana and adult use marijuana products by a marijuana store if the municipality or town, plantation or township in which the marijuana store is located authorizes the operation of delivery services and the marijuana store receives approval to operate the delivery service from the Department of Administrative and Financial Services. A marijuana store is allowed to

maintain a separate storage facility approved by the department in which to store product or from which to conduct delivery service operations and which may be located in the same municipality as the retail facility of the marijuana store or another municipality subject to the approval of the other municipality. Delivery services are subject to the same testing, tracking, labelling and packaging requirements as retail sales of adult use marijuana and marijuana products, delivery service drivers are subject to the same requirements as the employees of a marijuana store, delivery recipients are subject to the same customer restrictions regarding age and state of intoxication as marijuana store customers and delivery service vehicles are subject to the same inspection requirements as the marijuana store's licensed premises and may not have an occupant under 21 years of age during the course of a delivery.

This bill, which had been voted but not yet reported out of committee, was carried over in committee for the second time to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 1797 **An Act To Amend the Advance Deposit Wagering Laws** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
DILLINGHAM K	OTP-AM	H-635
LUCHINI L	OTP-AM	S-361 LUCHINI L

This bill was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature on the Special Appropriations Table by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This bill allows commercial tracks, off-track betting facilities and multijurisdictional account wagering providers to be licensed to participate in advance deposit wagering. It repeals the provision that directs the Department of Public Safety, Gambling Control Board, through a competitive bidding process, to award one bidder the privilege to be licensed to conduct advance deposit wagering. It requires the board to establish by rule the net commission that must be collected by a licensee for distribution by the board.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-635)

This amendment is the majority report of the committee. Like the bill, the amendment allows a commercial track, an off-track betting facility and a multijurisdictional account wagering provider to obtain a license to conduct advance deposit wagering. Unlike the bill, which requires the Department of Public Safety, Gambling Control Board to set the tax rate on advance deposit wagering by rule, the amendment requires advance deposit wagering licensees to remit 4% of the licensees' gross advance deposit wagering income to the Department of Public Safety, Gambling Control Board for distribution by the board.

The amendment also requires licensure of employees of advance deposit wagering licensees, makes several technical changes to add clarity to the bill and adds an appropriations and allocations section.

Committee Amendment "B" (H-636)

This amendment, which is the minority report of the committee, is identical to the majority report except that it requires advance deposit wagering licensees to remit 0.5% of the licensees' gross advance deposit wagering income to the Department of Public Safety, Gambling Control Board for distribution by the board and it prohibits an entity that operates advance deposit wagering from receiving a distribution of gross advance deposit wagering income from the board.

This amendment was not adopted.

Senate Amendment "A" To Committee Amendment "A" (S-361)

This amendment defines "gross advance deposit wagering income" as the total amount of wagers placed by Maine

residents via advance deposit wagering before payment of money to winning bettors.

This bill was again carried over, still on the Special Appropriations Table, to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 1837 **Resolve, Regarding Legislative Review of Chapter 1: Adult Use Marijuana, a Late-filed Major Substantive Rule of the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Office of Marijuana Policy** **ONTP**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
	ONTP	

This resolve was carried over in committee from the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1322.

This resolve provides for legislative review of Chapter 1: Adult Use Marijuana, a major substantive rule of the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, office of marijuana policy that was filed outside the legislative rule acceptance period. This resolve was incorporated into LD 719, An Act Regarding Adult Use Marijuana, which was voted by the Joint Standing Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs during the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature and which was enacted by the Legislature that same session as Public Law 2019, chapter 491.

LD 1867 **An Act To Clarify Lobbyist Reporting Requirements and Simplify Registration Requirements for State Employees Who Lobby on Behalf of a State Department or Agency** **PUBLIC 587**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
LUCHINI L	OTP-AM ONTP	S-389

This bill, submitted by the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices, makes the following changes to the laws governing lobbyist registration and reporting.

1. It defines "lobbying firm" to mean a partnership, corporation, limited liability company or unincorporated association that employs or contracts with more than one lobbyist or lobbyist associate and that receives or is entitled to receive compensation for engaging in lobbying either directly or through its employees.

2. It changes the deadline for lobbyist registration to 15 business days after the lobbyist engages in more than eight hours of compensated lobbying a month but authorizes lobbyists who register before this date to indicate on the registration form that they have not yet exceeded the eight-hour-per-month threshold for registration.

3. Current law requires a lobbyist to report on the registration form the date that the lobbyist completed the required annual harassment training; the bill permits the lobbyist to instead report the date that the lobbyist requested an extension to complete or an exemption from completing the training requirement under applicable law. The bill also extends the requirement to attend annual harassment training to lobbyist associates.

4. It makes several changes to the requirement that a lobbyist file monthly reports with the commission during the legislative session, including by eliminating the requirement that reports be made under oath; requiring the lobbyist to report not only compensation actually received by the lobbyist but also the compensation received by lobbyist

associates and the compensation these individuals expect to receive for lobbying during the month; requiring the lobbyist to report lobbying expenditures for which the lobbyist expects to be reimbursed by an employer that were made or incurred not only by the lobbyist but also by lobbyist associates; and expanding the requirement that a lobbyist identify each legislative action for which the lobbyist was or expects to be compensated during the month to include the activities of lobbyists associates.

5. It newly requires that a lobbyist submit a separate report if the lobbyist and the lobbyist's associates or lobbying firm expend more than $300 in a month directly to or on behalf of covered officials or the immediate family of covered officials and the expenditures were not made on behalf of or expected to be reimbursed by a lobbyist employer.

6. Under current law, a lobbyist must file a report with the commission when the Legislature is not in session during any month in which the lobbyist is engaged in lobbying. The bill amends the non-session reporting requirement to include months in which the lobbyist or the lobbyist's employer is engaged in indirect lobbying or the employer makes expenditures directly to or on behalf of covered officials or their immediate family members.

The bill also amends the definition of "legislative designee," the term used to describe an employee of a state department or agency who must register with the commission, to include both an individual designated as the primary employee to lobby for the department or agency and an individual expected to lobby on behalf of the department or agency for more than 10 hours in a legislative session but to exclude an individual whose only lobbying-related duty is monitoring legislation. The bill also streamlines the process for registration of legislative designees by authorizing each department or agency to submit a single list to the commission rather than separate forms signed by each legislative designee.

The bill has an effective date of December 1, 2020.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-389)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, makes several changes to the law governing lobbyist registration forms. It allows lobbyists, who are authorized in limited circumstances under current law to request an extension to complete or an exemption from completing required harassment training, to request the extension or exemption on the registration form. It also requires that the date each lobbyist associate completed the harassment training be listed on the registration form or, if the training has not been completed, allows the lobbyist to request for the lobbyist associate an extension to complete or exemption from completing the required harassment training on the registration form.

The amendment repeals and replaces the definition of "lobbying firm" in the law governing campaign contributions by lobbyists, lobbyist associates and lobbying firms, which was recently enacted in Public Law 2019, chapter 534, to align it with the bill's definition. It also makes several technical amendments to the bill.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 587 makes the following changes to the laws governing lobbyists.

1. It defines "lobbying firm" for purposes of the laws governing lobbyist registration and reporting to mean a partnership, corporation, limited liability company or unincorporated association that employs or contracts with more than one lobbyist or lobbyist associate and that receives or is entitled to receive compensation for engaging in lobbying either directly or through its employees. It also replaces the definition of "lobbying firm" in the laws governing campaign contributions by lobbyists, lobbyist associates and lobbying firms with this new definition of "lobbying firm."

2. It changes the deadline for lobbyist registration to 15 business days after the lobbyist engages in more than eight hours of compensated lobbying a calendar month but authorizes lobbyists who register before this date to indicate

on the registration form that they have not yet exceeded the eight-hour-per-calendar-month threshold for registration.

3. It requires lobbyist associates to take the same annual harassment training required of lobbyists and further permits lobbyists and lobbyist associates to request on the annual registration form an extension to complete or an exemption from completing this required training under the limited circumstances authorized under existing law.

4. It makes several changes to the requirement that a lobbyist file monthly reports with the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices during the legislative session, including by eliminating the requirement that reports be made under oath; requiring the lobbyist to report not only compensation actually received by the lobbyist but also the compensation received by lobbyist associates and the compensation these individuals expect to receive for lobbying during the month; requiring the lobbyist to report lobbying expenditures for which the lobbyist expects to be reimbursed by an employer that were made or incurred not only by the lobbyist but also by lobbyist associates; and expanding the requirement that a lobbyist identify each legislative action for which the lobbyist was or expects to be compensated during the month to include the activities of lobbyists associates.

5. It newly requires that a lobbyist submit a separate report if the lobbyist and the lobbyist's associates or lobbying firm expend more than $300 in a month directly to or on behalf of covered officials or the immediate family of covered officials and the expenditures were not made on behalf of or expected to be reimbursed by a lobbyist employer.

6. It expands the requirement that a lobbyist file a report with the commission when the Legislature is not in session during any month in which the lobbyist or lobbyist associates are engaged in lobbying to include months in which the lobbyist, lobbyist associates or the lobbyist's employer is engaged in indirect lobbying or the employer makes expenditures directly to or on behalf of covered officials or their immediate family members.

Public Law 2019, chapter 587 also amends the definition of "legislative designee," the term used to describe an employee of a state department or agency who must register with the commission, to include both an individual designated as the primary employee to lobby for the department or agency and an individual expected to lobby on behalf of the department or agency for more than 10 hours in a legislative session but to exclude an individual whose only lobbying-related duty is monitoring legislation. The bill also streamlines the process for registration of legislative designees by authorizing each department or agency to submit a single list to the commission rather than separate forms signed by each legislative designee.

Public Law 2019, chapter 587 has an effective date of December 1, 2020.

LD 1868 **An Act To Improve the Reporting of Grassroots Lobbying** **PUBLIC 599**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
LUCHINI L	OTP-AM ONTP	S-397

The bill, submitted by the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices, changes from "indirect lobbying" to "grassroots lobbying" the term used to describe communicating with members of the public and soliciting them to contact public officials for purposes of influencing legislative action. It also changes the types of communications with the public that qualify as grassroots lobbying to newly include communications made via telephone, over email, through a website, or through another digital format but to exclude a corporation's or organization's communications with its stockholders, employees, board members, officers and dues-paying members.

Under current law, a lobbyist must disclose in monthly reports filed with the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices expenditures by the lobbyist or the lobbyist's client made for grassroots lobbying that exceed $15,000 in the relevant month and the legislation sought to be influenced through those expenditures. The bill lowers the monthly grassroots lobbying reporting threshold to $2,000 and excludes from this calculation salaries paid by the lobbyist's client to its employees.

The bill also newly requires non-lobbyists who make or incur more than $2,000 in grassroots lobbying expenditures in a calendar month to report those expenditures to the commission and to identify the legislation sought to be influenced through those expenditures. In calculating whether a non-lobbyist has reached the $2,000-per-month expenditure threshold, only payments of money made to independent contractors and other vendors to purchase goods and services, such as advertising, graphic or website design, video or audio production services, telecommunications services, printing and postage, are included.

The bill has an effective date of December 1, 2020.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-397)

The bill requires a lobbyist to report expenditures by a client for grassroots lobbying if those expenditures exceed $2,000 in a month. This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, clarifies that a lobbyist must file a report with the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices on grassroots lobbying if the lobbyist's client either made or incurred expenditures in excess of $2,000 during a month for the purposes of grassroots lobbying. As amended, the grassroots lobbying reporting threshold for lobbyists will match the grassroots lobbying reporting threshold established in the bill for persons who have not engaged a lobbyist. The amendment also clarifies that the $2,000 threshold does not include payments made by the lobbyist's client to the client's regular employees.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 599 changes from "indirect lobbying" to "grassroots lobbying" the term used to describe communicating with members of the public and soliciting them to contact public officials for purposes of influencing legislative action. It also changes the types of communications with the public that qualify as grassroots lobbying to newly include communications made via telephone, over email, through a website, or through another digital format but to exclude a corporation's or organization's communications with its stockholders, employees, board members, officers and dues-paying members.

Under current law, a lobbyist must disclose in monthly reports filed with the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices expenditures by the lobbyist or the lobbyist's client made for grassroots lobbying that exceed $15,000 in the relevant month and the legislation sought to be influenced through those expenditures. Public Law 2019, chapter 599 lowers the reporting threshold to $2,000 in grassroots lobbying expenditures made or incurred in a calendar month and excludes from this calculation salaries paid by the lobbyist's client to its regular employees.

Public Law 2019, chapter 599 also newly requires non-lobbyists who make or incur more than $2,000 in grassroots lobbying expenditures in a month to report those expenditures to the commission and to identify the legislation sought to be influenced through those expenditures. In calculating whether a non-lobbyist has reached the $2,000-per-month expenditure threshold, only payments of money made to independent contractors and other vendors to purchase goods and services, such as advertising, graphic or website design, video or audio production services, telecommunications services, printing and postage, are included.

Public Law 2019, chapter 599 has an effective date of December 1, 2020.

LD 1869 **An Act To Clarify the Financial Reporting Responsibilities of Political Action Committees and Ballot Question Committees** **PUBLIC 563**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
LUCHINI L	OTP-AM ONTP	S-377

This bill, submitted by the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices, clarifies which statutes contained in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 21-A, chapter 13, subchapter 4 relate to both political action committees and ballot question committees and which relate only to political action committees.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-377)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, clarifies that the terms "ballot question committee" and "political action committee," as those terms are used throughout the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 21-A, mean a person required to register as a ballot question committee or as a political action committee, respectively, in chapter 13, subchapter 4 of that Title.

The amendment also adds cross-references to the penalty provisions of chapter 13, subchapter 4 to clarify that, as stated in the bill, those penalties apply to political action committees or ballot question committees that are required to register and to file campaign finance reports with a municipal clerk and that violate the campaign finance laws. Finally, the amendment makes technical changes to the law governing the content of political action committees' campaign finance reports to clarify that the law does not apply to ballot question committees.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 563 clarifies which statutes contained in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 21-A, chapter 13, subchapter 4 relate to both political action committees and ballot question committees and which relate only to political action committees. It also clarifies that the terms "ballot question committee" and "political action committee," as those terms are used throughout the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 21-A, mean a person required to register as a ballot question committee or as a political action committee, respectively, under chapter 13, subchapter 4.

LD 1871 **An Act To Modify the Financial Disclosure Requirements for a Governor-elect** **PUBLIC 564**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
LUCHINI L	OTP-AM ONTP	S-376

This bill, submitted by the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices, makes the following changes to the law that regulates the financial activities of a committee established to finance a Governor-elect's transition to office and inauguration.

1. It repeals the provision of law prohibiting the treasurer of the transition committee from having also served as the treasurer of any candidate committee or political action committee in the same election cycle.

2. It extends the deadline for transition committees to accept donations from January 31st to March 31st of the year following the gubernatorial election and authorizes the commission to extend the deadline further if the committee requests additional time to fundraise to pay a debt or loan related to the transition to office or inauguration.

3. It changes the deadline for the transition committee's first financial disclosure statement from January 1st to January 2nd of the year following the gubernatorial election and replaces the requirement that the final financial disclosure statement be filed on February 15th with a requirement that a statement be filed on February 15th and bimonthly thereafter until all surplus funds have been disposed. It also requires the treasurer to keep detailed accounts of the transition committee's contributions and expenditures for one year following the filing of the final disclosure statement.

4. It requires the transition committee to disclose in each financial disclosure statement any debt or loan that remains unpaid at the end of the time period for the statement and to disclose any debt or loan that was forgiven by the creditor or lender as a donation.

5. It requires the transition committee either to spend all donations received by the committee on expenses related to the transition or inauguration or to dispose of surplus funds by returning those funds to donors, donating them to a charitable organization or remitting them to the State Treasurer. It also eliminates the requirement that all funds be expended or disposed of by February 15th and allows disposal of funds to continue after that date.

6. It directs the commission to consider, in assessing a civil penalty for violation of this law, whether the transition committee made a bona fide effort to follow the law, the violation was caused by the error of a person outside of the transition committee's control or the transition committee attempted to conceal or misrepresent its financial activities.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-376)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, clarifies that a committee established to finance a Governor-elect's transition to office and inauguration must file financial disclosure statements with the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices until it not only disposes of all surplus funds but also satisfies all outstanding debts and loans.

The amendment also clarifies that, when the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices decides whether to assess a penalty for violations of the law governing transition committees, it must consider the factors established in the bill both when the violation was committed by the transition committee and the penalty will be assessed against the committee and when the violation was committed by another person and the penalty will be assessed against that person.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 564 makes the following changes to the law that regulates the financial activities of a committee established to finance a Governor-elect's transition to office and inauguration.

1. It repeals the provision of law prohibiting the treasurer of the transition committee from having also served as the treasurer of any candidate committee or political action committee in the same election cycle.

2. It extends the deadline for transition committees to accept donations from January 31st to March 31st of the year following the gubernatorial election and authorizes the commission to extend the deadline further if the committee requests additional time to fundraise to pay a debt or loan related to the transition to office or inauguration.

3. It changes the deadline for the transition committee's first financial disclosure statement from January 1st to January 2nd of the year following the gubernatorial election and replaces the requirement that the final financial disclosure statement be filed on February 15th with a requirement that a statement be filed on February 15th and bimonthly thereafter until all surplus funds have been disposed and all outstanding debts or loans have been satisfied. It also requires the treasurer to keep detailed accounts of the transition committee's contributions and expenditures for one year following the filing of the final disclosure statement.

4. It requires the transition committee to disclose in each financial disclosure statement any debt or loan that remains unpaid at the end of the time period for the statement and to disclose any debt or loan that was forgiven by the creditor or lender as a donation.

5. It requires the transition committee either to spend all donations received by the committee on expenses related to the transition or inauguration or to dispose of surplus funds by returning those funds to donors, donating them to a charitable organization or remitting them to the State Treasurer. It also eliminates the requirement that all funds be expended or disposed of by February 15th and allows disposal of funds to continue after that date.

6. It directs the commission to consider, in assessing a civil penalty for violation of this law by any person, whether the person made a bona fide effort to follow the law, the violation was caused by the error of another person outside of the person's control or the person attempted to conceal or misrepresent its financial activities.

LD 1884 **An Act To Amend the Laws Governing Dual Liquor Licenses** **PUBLIC 559**
EMERGENCY

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
CROCKETT E SANBORN H	OTP-AM	H-664

This bill amends the laws governing dual liquor licenses, which authorize licensees to sell wine for both on-premises and off-premises consumption. It allows a licensee to serve wine for on-premises consumption until 10:00 p.m., rather than until 8:00 p.m. It also relaxes the restriction that wine may be served for on-premises consumption only when accompanied by a full meal and instead requires only that a full meal be available for purchase and consumption at the time of service. It removes the requirement that a licensee have two employees at least 21 years of age present at all times when wine is being consumed on the premises.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-664)

This amendment, which is the unanimous report of the committee, removes the restrictions specific to dual liquor licensees regarding the times of day when wine may be sold for on-premises consumption. As a result, these licensees will be subject to the general law that authorizes the sale of all types of liquor, including wine, from 5:00 a.m. on one day until 1:00 a.m. the following day. The amendment requires a licensee to have at least one employee who is at least 21 years of age present at all times when wine is being consumed on the premises. The amendment also adds an emergency preamble and emergency clause to the bill.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 559 amends the laws governing dual liquor licenses, which authorize licensees to sell wine for both on-premises and off-premises consumption. It removes the restrictions specific to dual liquor licensees regarding the times of day when wine may be sold for on-premises consumption. As a result, these licensees will be subject to the general law that authorizes the sale of all types of liquor, including wine, from 5:00 a.m. on one day until 1:00 a.m. the following day. It also relaxes the restriction that wine may be served for on-premises consumption only when accompanied by a full meal and instead requires only that a full meal be available for purchase and consumption at the time of service. Finally, it removes the requirement that a licensee have two employees at least 21 years of age present at all times when wine is being consumed on the premises and instead requires only that one employee who is at least 21 years of age be present in those circumstances.

Public Law 2019, chapter 559 was enacted as an emergency measure effective February 18, 2020.

LD 1902 **An Act To Define the Term "Caucus Political Action Committee"** **PUBLIC 635**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
CHENETTE J	OTP-AM ONTP OTP-AM	S-391

This bill amends the laws governing the financing of political campaigns and the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices by defining "caucus political action committee" to mean a political action committee designated by a party leader in the Legislature to promote the election of the nominees of the party leader's political party to the Senate or the House of Representatives. It allows each appointed leader of a political party in the Senate or House of Representatives to designate one caucus political action committee to promote the election of nominees of that appointed leader's political party to the body of the Legislature of which that appointed leader is a member.

The bill also ensures consistent use of the term "caucus political action committee" in the campaign finance laws. Under those laws, a caucus political action committee may make unlimited donations to a candidate to fund a recount and, although Maine Clean Election Act candidates are generally prohibited from serving as the treasurer, principal officer, primary fund-raiser or primary decision maker for a political action committee, these candidates may engage in fund-raising or decision making for a caucus political action committee.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-391)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, clarifies the process for the designation of caucus political action committees by specifying that each Senate caucus leader and each House caucus leader may designate one caucus political action committee to promote the election of nominees of the caucus leader's political party to the body of the Legislature of which that caucus leader is a member. Under the amendment, a caucus leader is a member of a political party in a body of the Legislature who has been elected the leader of that political party in that body of the Legislature. If the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House is a member of a political party, the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House is the caucus leader of that political party in the respective body of the Legislature.

The amendment also makes technical changes to the law governing the appointment of members of the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices. Specifically, in the provisions outlining who has the authority to propose individuals for appointment to the commission, the phrases "appointed leader from each political party in the Senate" and "appointed leader from each political party in the House of Representatives" are replaced with the newly defined terms "Senate caucus leader" and "House caucus leader."

Committee Amendment "B" (S-392)

This amendment, which is one of two minority reports of the committee, is identical to the majority report except that it also allows both the unenrolled members of the Senate and the unenrolled members of the House of Representatives to elect a leader who may designate an unenrolled political action committee to promote the election of unenrolled candidates to that body of the Legislature. Like a caucus political action committee, an unenrolled political action committee may make unlimited donations to a candidate to fund a recount. In addition, although Maine Clean Election Act candidates are generally prohibited from serving as the treasurer, principal officer, primary fund-raiser or primary decision maker for a political action committee, the amendment authorizes Maine Clean Election Act candidates to engage in fund-raising or decision making for an unenrolled political action committee to the same extent that Maine Clean Election Act candidates may engage in such activities for a caucus political action committee.

This amendment was not adopted.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 635 amends the laws governing the financing of political campaigns by defining "caucus political action committee" to mean a political action committee designated by a Senate caucus leader or House caucus leader to promote the election of the nominees of the caucus leader's political party to the caucus leader's respective body of the Legislature. A caucus leader is a member of a political party in a body of the Legislature who has been elected the leader of that political party in that body of the Legislature. If the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House is a member of a political party, the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House is the caucus leader of that political party in the respective body of the Legislature.

Public Law 2019, chapter 635 also ensures consistent use of the term "caucus political action committee" in the campaign finance laws. Under those laws, a caucus political action committee may make unlimited donations to a candidate to fund a recount and, although Maine Clean Election Act candidates are generally prohibited from serving as the treasurer, principal officer, primary fund-raiser or primary decision maker for a political action committee that influences candidate elections, these candidates may engage in fund-raising or decision making for a caucus political action committee.

Public Law 2019, chapter 635 also makes technical changes to the law governing the appointment of members of the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices. Specifically, in the provisions outlining who has the authority to propose individuals for appointment to the commission, the phrases "appointed leader from each political party in the Senate" and "appointed leader from each political party in the House of Representatives" are replaced with the newly defined terms "Senate caucus leader" and "House caucus leader."

LD 1903 **An Act To Amend the Laws Governing Activities at or near the Polls on Election Day** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
CHIPMAN B	OTP-AM	
MCCREIGHT J	OTP-AM	

This bill, submitted by the Secretary of State, repeals current statutory provisions governing the activities at polling places on election day and enacts the following new provisions in their place.

1. It establishes a six-foot-wide access corridor from the entrance of the polling place to the guardrail enclosure where voting takes place that must be kept open at all times for the passage of voters and for no other activity.

2. It establishes the space within the polling place and within a 150-foot radius of the polling place, not including any easement over private property, as a campaign-free zone. Within this zone, certain electioneering activities are prohibited, including: attempting to influence another person's decision on a candidate or question on the ballot that year; distributing advertising or campaign materials; soliciting or accepting contributions for a candidate or question that will be on the ballot that year; collecting signatures on candidate nominating petitions; and the wearing of clothing or accessories expressly advocating the election or defeat of any candidate or question on the ballot that day. Other activities are expressly permitted within the campaign-free zone, including: advertising material on a vehicle transporting voters to or from the voting place; exit polling conducted after voters finish voting; the greeting of voters by a candidate or candidate's single representative outside of the access corridor; and the wearing by a voter who is that the polls to vote of clothing or accessories that displays the name of a candidate or a campaign message, as long as the statement does not constitute express advocacy.

3. It authorizes the election warden to assign space within the campaign-free zone for activities related to the

collection of signatures for a direct initiative or people's veto referendum that may be placed on the ballot in a future election or an article to be placed on a municipal warrant if space is available, arrangements are made with the municipal clerk prior to election day and signatures are not solicited until after a voter finishes voting.

4. It authorizes the warden to direct that a person who engages in prohibited activities be removed from the voting place.

5. It requires the Secretary of State to issue interpretive guidelines for use by local election officials, candidates, campaigns and the public.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-409)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, makes the following changes to the bill's restrictions on activities at voting places on election day.

1. It clarifies that the restrictions in the bill apply to the voting place on election day and also to municipal clerks' offices when absentee voting may take place.

2. It removes the portion of the bill that requires a six-foot-wide access corridor from the entrance of the voting place to the guardrail enclosure where voting takes place.

3. It clarifies that, when persons or organizations request space to conduct activities related to the collection of signatures on a petition to qualify a measure for the ballot at a future election, the clerk and the warden may not unreasonably deny those requests. In addition, it clarifies that those requests may be made on the day of the election.

4. It adds cross-references to the definitions of "contribution" applicable to candidate campaigns and to ballot question campaigns to clarify the types of contributions that may not be collected within the campaign-free zone at a voting place on election day or within the campaign-free zone at a municipal clerk's office when absentee voting may take place.

Committee Amendment "B" (S-410)

This amendment, which is the minority report of the committee, strikes and replaces the bill and changes the title. The amendment generally preserves current law governing the activities at polling places except that it newly prohibits the solicitation or acceptance of contributions for a campaign for the nomination or election of a candidate or a campaign to initiate or influence a ballot measure on public property within 250 feet of the entrance to the voting place as well as within the voting place itself on election day.

The bill was carried over in the Senate to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 1904 **An Act To Amend Certain Laws Governing Elections** **PUBLIC 636**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
LUCHINI L	OTP-AM	H-776 SCHNECK J
BRYANT M	ONTP	S-408

This bill, submitted by the Secretary of State, makes the following changes to the laws governing elections.

1. It authorizes a municipal registrar of voters to use two additional methods for identifying and removing deceased voters from the voting rolls: a published obituary or a signed notice from an immediate family

member containing the name, date and place of death of a voter.

2. It changes the process for replacement of a party's candidate for United States Senator, Representative to Congress and Governor to match the process used for candidates for all other federal, state and county offices other than United States President.

3. It lowers the age of qualification to serve as a municipal election clerk from 17 years of age to 16 years of age to correspond to the provision of Public Law 2019, chapter 409 that allows 16-year-old individuals to conditionally register to vote.

4. It resolves an inconsistency in the law by shortening the time that municipalities have to submit their official election returns to the Secretary of State from three business days to two business days after the election, and it moves the provision for sending a courier to retrieve delinquent returns to the same section of law as the deadline for filing those returns.

5. If early processing of absentee ballots will occur, it requires the municipal clerk to post the notice of early processing of absentee ballots with the notice of election.

6. It specifies that an application for a direct initiative or people's veto referendum must include the telephone numbers and email addresses of the applicant and the five additional registered voters who are required to be listed on the application under current law and provides that the Secretary of State will send all notices related to the relevant direct initiative or people's veto referendum to those individuals by e-mail only.

7. It requires that the full text and summary of a direct initiative, which must be included in the application for a direct initiative under current law, must be submitted to the Secretary of State in both printed and electronic format.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-408)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, strikes the provision of the bill that lowers the age of qualification to be an election official from 17 years of age to 16 years of age.

The amendment retains all other provisions of the bill, including the provisions of the bill that change the candidate withdrawal provisions for United States Senator, Representative to Congress and Governor to match those of other offices, but further clarifies the laws governing the candidate withdrawal process for all federal, state and county offices, other than for United States President, as follows.

1. For all elections, as in current practice, the name of a candidate who withdraws 70 days or more before any election for any reason will be removed from the ballot.

2. For general elections, as in current practice, a candidate who is a member of a political party and who withdraws before the second Monday in July preceding the general election may be replaced by the appropriate political committee no later than 5 p.m. of the fourth Monday in July preceding the general election and will be listed on the general election ballot.

3. For general elections, as in current practice, a candidate who is a member of a political party and who dies or withdraws due to incapacity may be replaced by the appropriate political committee as soon as practicable. If the Secretary of State receives notification of the replacement candidate no later than 60 days before the general election, new ballots listing the replacement candidate must be printed. If the Secretary of State receives a later notification, however, the amendment newly clarifies that the Secretary of State is not required to print new ballots but may amend ballots already printed or issue a notice to supplement ballots already printed informing voters of the

replacement candidate and instructing voters how they may vote for the replacement candidate.

4. For general elections, as in current practice, the name of a candidate who withdraws for a reason other than incapacity less than 70 days before the general election will not be removed from the ballot and voters casting ballots after the withdrawal will be notified that the candidate has withdrawn and that a vote for that candidate will not be counted.

5. For uncontested primary elections, as in current practice, if a candidate dies or becomes disqualified before the primary election or withdraws for another reason 70 days or more before the primary election, the appropriate political committee may select a replacement candidate. Also as in current practice, if the Secretary of State receives notification of the replacement candidate 60 days or more before the primary election, new ballots listing the replacement candidate must be printed. If the Secretary of State receives notification of the replacement candidate less than 60 days before the primary election, however, the amendment newly clarifies that the Secretary of State is not required to print new ballots but may amend ballots already printed or issue a notice to supplement ballots already printed informing voters of the replacement candidate and instructing voters how they may vote for the replacement candidate.

6. For contested primary elections, as in current practice, if a candidate dies or becomes disqualified 70 days or more before the primary election, the candidate's name will be removed from the ballot but a replacement candidate may not be named. If a candidate dies or becomes disqualified less than 70 days before a contested primary election, the amendment newly clarifies that although the candidate's name will not be removed from the ballot, voters casting ballots after the death or disqualification will be notified that the candidate is no longer running for office and that votes for the candidate will not be counted.

7. For both contested and uncontested primary elections, as in current practice, the name of a candidate who voluntarily withdraws less than 70 days before the primary election will not be removed from the ballot and voters casting ballots after the withdrawal will be notified that the candidate has withdrawn and that a vote for that candidate will not be counted.

8. For special elections to fill a vacancy in an office, as in current practice, if a candidate dies or withdraws from the election for any reason, the candidate's name will not be removed from the ballot and voters casting ballots after the death or withdrawal will be notified that the candidate has died or has withdrawn and that a vote for that candidate will not be counted.

The amendment also makes a technical change to the law governing municipal elections by removing language requiring ballots to be printed so that voters mark their choices in squares printed to the left of each candidate's name and substituting language authorizing ballots to be printed in any way that allows the voter to designate the voter's choice.

House Amendment "A" (H-776)

This amendment moves the deadline for a uniformed service voter or an overseas voter to register to vote or request an absentee ballot from 5:00 p.m. on election day to 5:00 p.m. on the day before election day.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 636 makes the following changes to the laws governing elections.

1. It authorizes a municipal registrar of voters to use two additional methods for identifying and removing deceased voters from the voting rolls: a published obituary or a signed notice from an immediate family member containing the name, date and place of death of a voter.

2. It changes the candidate withdrawal provisions for United States Senator, Representative to Congress and

Governor to match those other federal, state and county offices other than United States President and further clarifies the laws governing the candidate withdrawal process for these offices as follows.

A. For all elections, as in current practice, the name of a candidate who withdraws 70 days or more before any election for any reason will be removed from the ballot.

B. For general elections, as in current practice, a candidate who is a member of a political party and who withdraws before the second Monday in July preceding the general election may be replaced by the appropriate political committee no later than 5:00 p.m. of the fourth Monday in July preceding the general election and will be listed on the general election ballot.

C. For general elections, as in current practice, a candidate who is a member of a political party and who dies or withdraws due to incapacity may be replaced by the appropriate political committee as soon as practicable. If the Secretary of State receives notification of the replacement candidate no later than 60 days before the general election, new ballots listing the replacement candidate must be printed. If the Secretary of State receives a later notification, however, the amendment newly clarifies that the Secretary of State is not required to print new ballots but may amend ballots already printed or issue a notice to supplement ballots already printed informing voters of the replacement candidate and instructing voters how they may vote for the replacement candidate.

D. For general elections, as in current practice, the name of a candidate who withdraws for a reason other than incapacity less than 70 days before the general election will not be removed from the ballot and voters casting ballots after the withdrawal will be notified that the candidate has withdrawn and that a vote for that candidate will not be counted.

E. For uncontested primary elections, as in current practice, if a candidate dies or becomes disqualified before the primary election or withdraws for another reason 70 days or more before the primary election, the appropriate political committee may select a replacement candidate. If the Secretary of State receives notification of the replacement candidate 60 days or more before the primary election, new ballots listing the replacement candidate must be printed. If the Secretary of State receives a later notification, however, the amendment newly clarifies that the Secretary of State is not required to print new ballots but may amend ballots already printed or issue a notice to supplement ballots already printed informing voters of the replacement candidate and instructing voters how they may vote for the replacement candidate.

F. For contested primary elections, as in current practice, if a candidate dies or becomes disqualified 70 days or more before the primary election, the candidate's name will be removed from the ballot but a replacement candidate may not be named. If a candidate dies or becomes disqualified less than 70 days before a contested primary election, the amendment newly clarifies that although the candidate's name will not be removed from the ballot, voters casting ballots after the death or disqualification will be notified that the candidate is no longer running for office and that votes for the candidate will not be counted.

G. For both contested and uncontested primary elections, as in current practice, the name of a candidate who voluntarily withdraws less than 70 days before the primary election will not be removed from the ballot and voters casting ballots after the withdrawal will be notified that the candidate has withdrawn and that a vote for that candidate will not be counted.

H. For special elections to fill a vacancy in an office, as in current practice, if a candidate dies or withdraws from the election for any reason, the candidate's name will not be removed from the ballot and voters casting ballots after the death or withdrawal will be notified that the candidate has died or has withdrawn and that a vote for that candidate will not be counted.

3. It moves the deadline for a uniformed service voter or an overseas voter to register to vote or request an absentee ballot from 5:00 p.m. on election day to 5:00 p.m. on the day before election day.

4. It resolves an inconsistency in the law by shortening the time that municipalities have to submit their official election returns to the Secretary of State from three business days to two business days after the election, and it moves the provision for sending a courier to retrieve delinquent returns to the same section of law as the deadline for filing those returns.

5. If early processing of absentee ballots will occur, it requires the municipal clerk to post the notice of early processing of absentee ballots with the notice of election.

6. It specifies that the telephone numbers and email addresses of the applicant and the five additional registered voters required to be listed on the application by law must be included in an application for a direct initiative or people's veto referendum and provides that the Secretary of State will send all notices to those individuals related to the relevant direct initiative or people's veto referendum by e-mail only.

7. It requires that the full text and summary of a direct initiative, which must be included in the application for a direct initiative, must be submitted to the Secretary of State in both printed and electronic format.

8. It makes a technical change to the law governing municipal elections by removing language requiring ballots to be printed so that voters mark their choices in squares printed to the left of each candidate's name and substituting language authorizing ballots to be printed in any way that allows the voter to designate the voter's choice.

LD 1926 **An Act To Amend the Laws Governing the Maine Veterans' Memorial Cemetery System** **PUBLIC 601**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
LUCHINI L	OTP-AM	S-411

This bill, submitted by the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management, clarifies the requirements for eligibility for burial in the Maine Veterans' Memorial Cemetery System for veterans and their dependents by amending the definitions of "eligible veteran" and "eligible dependent" to more closely align with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs' guidelines. This change is designed to ensure that the State remains eligible to receive burial plot allowances from the federal Department of Veterans Affairs for veterans buried in the state cemetery system.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-411)

The bill amends the definition of "eligible veteran" with respect to eligibility for burial in the Maine Veterans' Memorial Cemetery System. That definition of "eligible veteran" is also employed in current law to define veteran eligibility for temporary financial assistance. This amendment, which is the unanimous report of the committee, amends the statute governing the temporary financial assistance program by removing the cross-reference to the definition of "eligible veteran" in the cemetery statute and replacing it with the definition of "veteran" that is currently used in the rules governing the temporary financial assistance program to determine eligibility for assistance under that program.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 601 clarifies the requirements for eligibility for burial in the Maine Veterans' Memorial Cemetery System for veterans and their dependents by amending the definitions of "eligible veteran" and "eligible dependent" to more closely align with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs' guidelines. This change is designed to ensure that the State remains eligible to receive burial plot allowances from the federal Department of

Veterans Affairs for veterans buried in the state cemetery system.

Public Law 2019, chapter 601 also amends the statute governing temporary financial assistance for veterans by removing the cross-reference to the definition of "eligible veteran" in the cemetery statute and replacing it with the definition of "veteran" that is currently used in the rules governing the temporary financial assistance program to determine eligibility for assistance under that program.

LD 1952 **Resolve, To Establish a Pilot Project To Provide Support Services for Military Members Transitioning to Civilian Life in Maine** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
TERRY M	OTP-AM ONTP	H-687

This bill provides ongoing funding for the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management to provide personalized and proactive support for active duty military members who are transitioning to civilian life in Maine and their families.

Committee Amendment "A" (H-687)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, strikes the bill and replaces it with a resolve. The resolve directs the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, in consultation with the Director of the Maine Bureau of Veterans' Services within the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management, to establish a two-year pilot project to conduct outreach and to provide support services for active duty military members who are transitioning to civilian life in the State and their families.

This resolve was carried over on the Special Appropriations Table to any special session of hte 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 1968 **An Act To Restrict Maine Clean Election Act Candidates from Seeking or Accepting Employment with Vendors** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
ACKLEY K CHENETTE J		

This bill prohibits a Maine Clean Election Act candidate from soliciting or accepting employment from an individual, business or nonprofit entity to whom the candidate paid $10,000 or more in connection with the candidate's campaign for office. This prohibition begins on the date that the candidate is certified as a Maine Clean Election Act candidate and ends three years after the date of the general election for that office.

This bill, which had not yet been voted by the committee, was carried over in committee to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 1988 **An Act To Prohibit the Distribution of Deceptive Images or Audio or Video Recordings with the Intent To Influence the Outcome of an Election** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
MILLETT R FECTEAU R		

This bill, which is based on a recently enacted California law, prohibits a person from publishing or distributing, with actual malice and within 60 days of the date of an election, materially deceptive audio or visual media of a candidate who will appear on the ballot with the intent to injure the candidate's reputation or to deceive a voter into voting for or against the candidate. The bill defines "materially deceptive audio or visual media" as an image or an audio or video recording of a candidate that has been intentionally manipulated in a way that would cause a reasonable person to mistakenly believe that the image or recording is authentic and that would cause the person to have a fundamentally different understanding or impression of the content of the image or recording than the person would have if the image or recording was unaltered. An image or audio or video recording that constitutes satire or parody is not considered materially deceptive audio or visual media. The bill authorizes a candidate whose voice or image appears in materially deceptive audio or visual media to bring a civil action seeking injunctive relief or monetary damages. In such an action, the candidate bears the burden of proving the violation by clear and convincing evidence.

The bill's prohibition against the distribution of materially deceptive audio or visual media does not apply if the materially deceptive audio or visual media is accompanied by a disclosure indicating that the image or audio or video recording has been manipulated; distributed as part of a news broadcast that includes a clear statement that there are questions about the authenticity of the image or audio or video recording; broadcast by a radio or television broadcasting station that has been paid to broadcast the materially deceptive audio or visual media; or published by an Internet website or regularly published newspaper, magazine or other periodical, as long as the materially deceptive audio or visual media is accompanied by a statement that it does not accurately represent the speech or conduct of the candidate.

This bill, which had not yet been voted by the committee, was carried over in committee to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 1997 **An Act To Allow the Assignment of State Vehicles to Field Personnel Directly Concerned with Maine National Guard Facilities and To Allow State Vehicles Assigned to Military Bureau Employees To Be Used for Commuting** **PUBLIC 578**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
LUCHINI L	OTP-AM	S-380

This bill, submitted by the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management, allows the assignment of state vehicles to field personnel directly concerned with the maintenance and operation of Maine National Guard facilities who are frequently called for emergency duty outside of regular hours. It also allows Military Bureau employees designated by the Commissioner of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management to use state vehicles to commute between home and work.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-380)

This amendment incorporates a fiscal note.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 578 allows the assignment of state vehicles to field personnel directly concerned with the maintenance and operation of Maine National Guard facilities who are frequently called for emergency duty outside of regular hours. It also allows Military Bureau employees designated by the Commissioner of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management to use state vehicles to commute between home and work.

LD 2002 **An Act To Improve Compliance with Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Office of Marijuana Policy Registration and Licensure Requirements** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
BAILEY D		

This bill, submitted by the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, does the following.

Part A authorizes the Department of Administrative and Financial Services to collect and use the social security numbers of applicants to ensure that only one registry identification card is issued to each participant under the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act.

Part B authorizes the office of marijuana policy within the Department of Administrative and Financial Services to collect and use the social security numbers of applicants to ensure that only one individual identification card is issued to each individual identification card holder under the Marijuana Legalization Act.

This bill, which had been voted but not yet reported out of committee, was carried over in committee to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 2062 **An Act To Amend the Department of Public Safety, Gambling Control Board Laws Regarding Registered Equipment** **PUBLIC 614**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
CYRWAY S	OTP-AM	S-390

This bill allows for the registration of slot machines and associated equipment by certain licensed entities other than slot machine distributors.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-390)

This amendment, which is the unanimous report of the committee, clarifies that the only licensed entities that may register a slot machine or slot machine associated equipment are licensed slot machine distributors and licensed gambling services vendors.

The amendment also changes the definition of "associated equipment" to clarify that only mechanical, electromechanical or electronic components or machines that are used in or intended for use in a slot machine or table game and that affect the outcome of the game, are involved in the handling of money, tokens, credits or similar objects or things of value, or are involved in the calculation of or distribution of payoffs must be registered.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 614 allows for the registration of slot machines and associated equipment by licensed gambling services vendors in addition to licensed slot machine distributors, as in current law. It also changes the definition of "associated equipment" to clarify that only mechanical, electromechanical or electronic components or machines that are used in or intended for use in a slot machine or table game and that affect the outcome of the game, are involved in the handling of money, tokens, credits or similar objects or things of value, or are involved in the calculation of or distribution of payoffs must be registered.

LD 2067 **An Act To Authorize the Automatic Continuation of Absentee Voter Status until the Termination of That Status** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
SANBORN L FECTEAU R		

This bill, which has an effective date of January 1, 2022, provides a process for a voter to request ongoing absentee voter status, which allows the voter to automatically receive an absentee ballot for each statewide election, municipal election and any other election until the status is terminated. It provides that if the clerk notes a discrepancy in signature on the return envelope of an absentee ballot, the return envelope is missing a signature or the affidavit on the return envelope is not properly completed, the clerk shall make a good faith effort to notify the voter within 24 hours by mail, telephone or e-mail of the procedure by which the voter may cure the discrepancy, correct the missing signature or properly complete the affidavit on the return envelope. Compare LD 753 from the First Regular Session.

This bill, which had been voted but not yet reported out of committee, was carried over in committee to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 2088 **An Act To Clarify the Laws Governing Financial Relationships between Entities within the Three-tier System for Distribution of Alcohol** **PUBLIC 665**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
	OTP-AM	S-426

This committee bill was reported out by the Joint Standing Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs pursuant to Resolve 2019, chapter 15. It consolidates in one statutory section the separate laws prohibiting financial relationships between entities within the three-tier system of alcohol distribution in Maine. The bill clarifies that, with only a few minor exceptions, an entity in the manufacturer tier, wholesaler tier or retailer tier may not have a financial interest, direct or indirect, in an entity in a different tier of the three-tier system. Unlike current law, the bill clarifies that these so-called three-tier prohibitions apply to entities that sell spirits. The bill also preserves the prohibition in current law against an in-state wholesaler of malt liquor and wine, referred to in current law as a "wholesale licensee," having any financial interest, direct or indirect, in an out-of-state wholesaler of malt liquor or wine whose products are imported into the State.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-426)

The bill generally prohibits an entity within one tier of the three-tier system of alcohol distribution in Maine from having a financial interest in an entity within another tier of the three-tier system in Maine and extends the financial interest prohibitions of the three-tier system, which apply under current law to entities that manufacture, import or sell malt liquor and wine within the State, to entities that manufacture, import or sell spirits within the State. Under the bill, in-state and out-of-state manufacturers comprise the first tier of alcohol distribution, in-state and out-of-state wholesalers comprise the second tier of alcohol distribution and in-state retailers comprise the third tier

of alcohol distribution.

This amendment, which is the unanimous report of the committee, retains the bill's extension of the financial interest prohibitions of the three-tier system to spirits but restructures the first and second tiers of that system to match the structure of the three-tier system that applies to malt liquor and wine under current practice. Under the amendment, the first tier of alcohol distribution consists of in-state manufacturers of spirits, wine or malt liquor; out-of-state manufacturers of spirits, wine and malt liquor that ship their products to Maine; and out-of-state entities that are not manufacturers but that purchase spirits, wine or malt liquor for shipment to and eventual resale in Maine. The second tier of alcohol distribution includes in-state wholesalers of malt liquor or wine. Because Maine is a control state, private entities are not authorized to act as wholesalers of spirits within the State and there is therefore no need to include such entities in the amendment's second tier of alcohol distribution. As in the bill, licensed retailers comprise the third tier of alcohol distribution.

The amendment also corrects an error in the bill by specifying that the prohibited financial interests between entities in different tiers of the three-tier system do not include a minor investment by an entity within one tier of the three-tier system if that investment amounts to not more than 1% of the securities of a business entity within another tier of the three-tier system.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 665 consolidates in one statutory section the separate laws prohibiting financial relationships between entities in separate tiers of the three-tier system of alcohol distribution in Maine and clarifies that these so-called three-tier prohibitions apply to entities that sell spirits in addition to entities that sell malt liquor and wine. The first tier of alcohol distribution consists of in-state manufacturers of spirits, wine or malt liquor; out-of-state manufacturers of spirits, wine and malt liquor that ship their products to Maine; and out-of-state entities that are not manufacturers but that purchase spirits, wine or malt liquor for shipment to and eventual resale in Maine. The second tier of alcohol distribution includes in-state wholesalers of malt liquor or wine. Because Maine is a control state, private entities are not authorized to act as wholesalers of spirits within the State and there is therefore no need to include such entities in the statutory second tier of alcohol distribution. Licensed retailers comprise the third tier of alcohol distribution.

LD 2089 **An Act To Clarify Certificate of Approval Requirements under the State's Liquor Laws** **PUBLIC 615**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
	OTP-AM ONTP	S-407

This committee bill was reported out by the Joint Standing Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs pursuant to Resolve 2019, chapter 15. It resolves an inconsistency in the State's liquor laws by clarifying that an out-of-state spirits supplier must obtain a certificate of approval from the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations before it may transport spirits into the State for sale to the bureau or cause spirits to be transported into the State for sale to the bureau. The out-of-state spirits suppliers who must obtain a certificate of approval under the bill include both out-of-state spirits manufacturers and persons who engage in the out-of-state purchase of spirits for resale to the bureau.

The bill also clarifies which of the existing laws applicable to certificate of approval holders apply to out-of-state spirits suppliers, who are included in the definition of "certificate of approval holder" under the bill. For example, the bill exempts out-of-state spirits suppliers from the statutory requirement that certificate of approval holders enter into a distribution contract with a wholesaler who is licensed to sell malt liquor or wine within the State. These contracts are unnecessary because, under existing law, all spirits products must be sold to the bureau, which contracts with the entity that provides warehousing and distribution services for spirits products within the State.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-407)

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, clarifies that only out-of-state spirits manufacturers and persons that engage in the out-of-state purchase of spirits for resale to the bureau are required to obtain a certificate of approval under the process established in the bill. The amendment further clarifies that, when out-of-state spirits suppliers ship spirits to Maine, the spirits must be delivered to a warehouse designated by the State Liquor and Lottery Commission.

Under the bill, an out-of-state spirits supplier is required to pay a $1,000 annual fee to obtain a certificate of approval, except that an out-of-state spirits supplier that ships 120 gallons of spirits or less to Maine per year is only required to pay a $100 annual fee. The amendment converts the total volume amount used to determine whether an out-of-state spirits supplier is eligible to pay the $100 reduced fee from gallons to liters, which is the unit of measurement typically used in the spirits industry. The amendment also delays the effective date of the bill until September 1, 2020 and provides that an out-of-state spirits supplier that is not eligible to pay the $100 reduced fee is only required to pay $500 for a certificate of approval for the first year that the provision is in effect. Beginning September 1, 2021, the annual fee for an out-of-state spirits supplier that is not eligible to pay the $100 reduced fee returns to the $1,000 level established by the bill. Finally, the amendment makes technical changes to the bill.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 615 resolves an inconsistency in the State's liquor laws by clarifying that, beginning September 1, 2020, an out-of-state spirits supplier must obtain a certificate of approval from the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations before it may transport spirits into or cause spirits to be transported into the State for sale to the bureau. The term “out-of-state spirits supplier” is defined to include both an out-of-state spirits manufacturer and a person who engages in the out-of-state purchase of spirits for resale to the bureau. When an out-of-state spirits supplier ships spirits into the State, the spirits must be delivered to a warehouse designated by the State Liquor and Lottery Commission.

For the first year that Public Law 2019, chapter 615 is in effect, an out-of-state spirits supplier is required to pay a $500 fee to obtain a certificate of approval, except that an out-of-state spirits supplier that ships no more than 450 liters of spirits into the State per year is only required to pay a $100 fee. Beginning September 1, 2021, the annual fee for an out-of-state spirits supplier who ships more than 450 liters of spirits into the State per year increases to $1,000, to match the fee required to obtain a certificate of approval to ship malt liquor or wine into the State, while the annual fee for an out-of-state spirits supplier that ships no more than 450 liters of spirits into the State per year remains $100.

LD 2091 **An Act To Amend the Marijuana Legalization Act and Make Other Implementing Changes** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
LUCHINI L		

This bill, submitted by the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, does the following.

In the Marijuana Legalization Act, it amends the definition of "inherently hazardous substance" to include ethanol and alcohol, amends the definition of "marijuana trim" to exclude from that definition stalks and roots of the marijuana plant, amends the definition of "seedling" to include larger plants and adds definitions of "marijuana establishment support entity" and "sample collector."

In the Marijuana Legalization Act, it changes the requirements of the operating plan for cultivation facilities to require such facilities to obscure from public view by anyone under 21 years of age any marijuana or marijuana

plants.

In the Marijuana Legalization Act, it provides for sample collectors to collect samples of marijuana and marijuana products for mandatory testing by marijuana testing facilities and provides for the licensing of marijuana establishment support entities.

It allows the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Maine Revenue Services to provide tax information directly to the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, office of marijuana policy for the purposes of determining applicant eligibility for licenses issued by the office.

It amends the Freedom of Access Act to exclude from the definition of "public record" application materials provided to the office of marijuana policy regarding security, trade secrets and standard operating procedures.

This bill, which had been voted but not yet reported out of committee was carried over in committee to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 2114 **An Act To Implement the Recommendations of the Secretary of State Regarding Automatic Voter Registration** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted

This bill, which was reported out by the Joint Standing Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs pursuant to Public Law 2019, chapter 409, section 7, implements the recommendations of the Secretary of State for implementation of the automatic voter registration system. The bill replaces the requirement that the Department of the Secretary of State, Bureau of Motor Vehicles scan documentation that will be used to create a pending voter registration record for an individual who has not opted out of automatic voter registration and who applies for a driver's license or nondriver identification card with a requirement that the bureau record the individual's documentation for pending voter registration record purposes. The bill also authorizes the bureau to create a pending voter registration record for an individual who has previously applied for a driver's license or nondriver identification card and submitted documentation sufficient to create a pending voter registration record if the individual appears before the bureau to conduct another transaction and does not opt out of automatic voter registration.

The bill directs the Secretary of State to submit, by January 1, 2021, a report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over voter registration matters on the progress made toward implementing automatic voter registration and the estimated time required to complete all activities necessary for implementation. The joint standing committee may report out legislation to the First Regular Session of the 130th Legislature based on the report.

This bill, which had been voted but not yet reported out of committee was carried over in committee to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 2120 **An Act Regarding Sales of Alcohol in Municipalities and Unincorporated Places** **PUBLIC 672 EMERGENCY**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
LUCHINI L	OTP-AM	S-436

Current law requires a municipality to affirmatively authorize the licensing of businesses to sell liquor in that municipality through a local option election. In an unincorporated place, the county commissioners must decide whether to authorize or not authorize the licensing of businesses to sell liquor in that unincorporated place. Based on the type of sales authorized in that municipality or unincorporated place, the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations issues retail licenses to the establishments or agency liquor stores in that municipality or unincorporated place.

Since a municipality or unincorporated place may not be able to provide proof that the sale of liquor was authorized in that municipality or unincorporated place, despite the presence in that municipality or unincorporated place of establishments licensed by the bureau, the continuation of licensing by the bureau is in jeopardy. In order to prevent the loss of licensing, this bill provides a window, until July 1, 2022, for a municipality or unincorporated place to either provide the bureau with proof of an affirmative vote or decision or to hold a local option election or, in the case of an unincorporated place, a county commissioner decision to authorize the sale of liquor. This bill requires the bureau, no later than October 1, 2020, to notify a municipality or unincorporated place that has a business licensed by the bureau in it that the bureau does not have a record of a local option vote or decision authorizing the sale of liquor in that municipality or unincorporated place. In order to continue as a municipality or unincorporated place in which the sale of liquor is authorized, that municipality or unincorporated place must either provide proof of a local option election or decision authorizing the sale of liquor or, before July 1, 2022, hold a local option election to authorize the sale of liquor or, in the case of an unincorporated place, decide affirmatively to authorize the sale of liquor. Beginning July 1, 2022, if a municipality or unincorporated place that has been notified of noncompliance fails to affirm the authorization to sell liquor, the bureau is prohibited from licensing an establishment or agency liquor store in that municipality or unincorporated place. If the bureau fails to notify a municipality or unincorporated place in which there is a business licensed by the bureau that the municipality or unincorporated place is in noncompliance with the requirement to hold a local option election or issue a decision authorizing the sale of liquor in that municipality or unincorporated place by October 1, 2020, then the bureau may not fail to continue to license a business based on that noncompliance.

This bill also makes the following changes to the laws regarding the authorization of the sale of liquor in a municipality.

1. It reduces the number of signatures of voters needed on a petition to hold a local option election to determine whether the sale of liquor is authorized in a municipality from 15% of the number of votes cast in the last gubernatorial election in that municipality to signatures of 30 voters in that municipality.

2. As an alternative to the petition process, it allows the municipal officers in a municipality to vote to hold a local option election.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-436)

This amendment, which is the unanimous report of the committee, requires the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations to notify each municipality in the State of the bureau's preliminary determination, based on the bureau's records of local option elections conducted in that municipality, whether the bureau may issue licenses for the sale of liquor by retail establishments in that municipality. Unlike the bill, this requirement applies not only to municipalities in which retail establishments are currently licensed for the sale of liquor but also to municipalities where liquor is not currently sold by licensed retail establishments. If a municipality disagrees with the bureau's preliminary determination that a type of retail liquor establishment may not be licensed in the municipality, it may, by July 1, 2022, either provide the bureau with proof of a previous local option election authorizing the sale of liquor by that type of retail establishment or conduct a new local option election to authorize the sale of liquor by that type of retail establishment. On July 1, 2022, the bureau must finally determine which types of retail establishments may be licensed for the sale of liquor in each municipality and post a copy of this final determination on its publicly accessible website. This final determination governs whether the bureau may issue licenses for the retail sale of liquor in the municipality beginning on July 1,

2022 and ending on the date that the municipality conducts a new local option election authorizing or prohibiting the issuance of retail liquor licenses in that municipality.

The amendment further directs the bureau to notify the county commissioners of each county in which an unincorporated place is located that proof of an affirmative decision to authorize the retail sale of liquor for on-premises or off-premises consumption is a prerequisite to issuance of such licenses in an unincorporated place after July 1, 2022.

Until July 1, 2022, the bureau must continue to issue or renew licenses for the types of retail establishments that were licensed in a municipality or unincorporated place between March 1, 2017 and March 1, 2020, even if the bureau does not have a record of a local option election or a county commissioner decision authorizing the issuance of licenses to that type of retail establishment in the municipality or unincorporated place.

The amendment also changes the number of signatures needed on a petition to hold a local option election in a municipality. Under the amendment, the petition must be signed either by 30 voters in that municipality or by a number of voters equal to at least 5% of the number of votes cast in that municipality in the last gubernatorial election, whichever is fewer.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 672 relaxes the procedures for initiating a local option election to authorize or to prohibit the retail sale of liquor in a municipality in two ways:

1. It reduces the number of voters' signatures required on a petition to hold a local option election from a number equal to at least 15% of the number of votes cast in the last gubernatorial election in that municipality to either 30 voters in that municipality or a number of voters equal to at least 5% of the number of votes cast in that municipality in the last gubernatorial election, whichever is fewer; and

2. As an alternative to the petition process, it allows the municipal officers in a municipality to vote to hold a local option election.

Public Law 2019, chapter 672 also requires the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations to notify each municipality in the State of the bureau's preliminary determination, based on the bureau's records of local option elections previously conducted in that municipality, whether the bureau may issue licenses for the sale of liquor by retail establishments in that municipality. If any municipality disagrees with the bureau's preliminary determination that a type of retail liquor establishment may not be licensed in the municipality, it may, by July 1, 2022, either provide the bureau with proof of a previous local option election authorizing the sale of liquor by that type of retail establishment or conduct a new local option election to authorize the sale of liquor by that type of retail establishment. On July 1, 2022, the bureau must finally determine which types of retail establishments may be licensed for the sale of liquor in each municipality and post a copy of this final determination on its publicly accessible website. This final determination governs whether the bureau may issue licenses for the retail sale of liquor in each municipality beginning on July 1, 2022 and ending on the date that a municipality conducts a new local option election authorizing or prohibiting the issuance of retail liquor licenses in that municipality.

Public Law 2019, chapter 672 further directs the bureau to notify the county commissioners of each county in which an unincorporated place is located that proof of an affirmative decision to authorize the retail sale of liquor for on-premises or off-premises consumption is a prerequisite to issuance of such licenses in an unincorporated place after July 1, 2022.

Until July 1, 2022, the bureau must continue to issue or renew licenses for the types of retail establishments that were licensed in a municipality or unincorporated place between March 1, 2017 and March 1, 2020, even if the

bureau does not have a record of a local option election or a county commissioner decision authorizing the issuance of licenses to that type of retail establishment in the municipality or unincorporated place.

Public Law 2019, chapter 672 was enacted as an emergency measure effective March 11, 2020.

LD 2125 **An Act To Make Amendments to the Laws Governing Marijuana To Increase Consistency and Safety** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
JACKSONT		

The purpose of this bill is to align the marijuana possession and transfer limitations between the laws governing adult use marijuana and the laws governing marijuana for medical use. This bill removes language in the adult use marijuana laws that authorizes the use, possession, transport, transfer, furnishing or purchase of two and one-half ounces of a combination of marijuana and marijuana concentrate that includes no more than five grams of marijuana concentrate and instead limits the permissible amount to two and one-half ounces of marijuana.

This bill, which had been voted but not yet reported out of committee, was carried over in committee to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 2131 **An Act To Correct Errors, Inconsistencies and Conflicts in and to Revise the State's Liquor Laws** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted

This bill was reported out by the Joint Standing Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs pursuant to Resolve 2019, chapter 15, section 3. The bill changes the headnote of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17, section 2003-A to clarify that this section of law prohibits public drinking.

The bill also makes a number of changes to Title 28-A, the State's liquor laws, to standardize the language used in those laws, to correct errors, conflicts, ambiguities, omissions and inconsistencies in those laws and to revise those laws, including by making the following changes.

1. It makes a number of changes to address ambiguities, inconsistencies and conflicts in the laws governing certificates of approval, including the following.

A. It restructures the definition of "certificate of approval holder," a term that includes persons with certificates of approval as well as persons with in-state manufacturing licenses, to add clarity and ensure the defined term is used correctly throughout the Title.

B. It resolves a conflict in the law by removing in-state manufacturers, that receive licenses, from a provision requiring persons engaged in certain activities to obtain certificates of approval.

C. It changes from a certificate of approval to a license the type of authority that a person that operates a special warehouse storage facility must obtain because the laws specific to certificate of approval holders generally do not apply to special warehouse storage facilities. It further clarifies which laws are applicable to licensed special warehouse storage facilities.

D. It removes ambiguities by clarifying which of the general qualification and application requirements for liquor licenses apply to applicants for a certificate of approval and by specifying that persons that have been issued certificates of approval are subject to administrative discipline for violating liquor laws and rules under Title 28-A, chapter 33 to the same extent as persons that have been issued licenses.

E. It removes a conflict in the law by repealing a provision requiring the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations to deposit the yearly fees paid by certificate of approval holders into the General Fund because, under Title 28-A, section 83-B, the bureau is directed to deposit its net revenues in the General Fund.

2. It removes ambiguous language from the Title 28-A definitions section stating that only "responsible persons" or "persons of good reputation" may obtain certain types of liquor licenses but retains the general character requirements for licensure set forth in section 654.

3. It moves the definitions of "pool hall" and "minibar" into and the definitions of "club member," "hotel guest," "dining car," "passenger car" and "vessel" out of the subsection of law that provides definitions for the types of establishments eligible to obtain retail liquor licenses. It also ensures consistent use of these defined terms throughout the Title.

4. It replaces the word "club" with the word "center" in the statutes describing the requirements for licensure of indoor racquet centers, ice skating centers and curling centers to dispel confusion regarding whether the licensure requirements applicable to clubs apply to these centers. It also corrects several errors in the law that, in combination, suggest curling centers may be licensed to sell only wine and not spirits or malt liquor.

5. It makes a number of changes to the laws requiring that certain on-premises retail licensees either offer food to the public or sell a specific amount of food to the public to maintain their eligibility for a liquor license, including:

A. Replacing several duplicative definitions of "full course meal" with the substantively identical definition of "full meal" that also appears in current law and ensuring consistent use of this defined term throughout the Title;

B. Removing language regarding the service of meals from the definition of "hotel," because hotels are not required to sell meals to the public under existing law;

C. Removing a conflict in current law by specifying that a hotel with a Class I-A license is not required to have 10% of its gross annual income from the sale of food;

D. Clarifying that, to calculate whether a hotel that does not have a Class I-A license has satisfied the requirement that at least 10% of its gross annual income be from the sale of food, the hotel's income from the rental of rooms or from the sale of liquor in separately licensed minibars is not included. This new provision matches current practice and mirrors an existing provision of law that excludes income from the bowling business in calculating whether the bowling center has satisfied the requirement that at least 10% of its gross annual income be from the sale of food;

E. Clarifying that qualified catering services may be located in unincorporated places and filling an omission in current law by specifying that a licensed part-time qualified catering service that operates for no more than three months in a year in a municipality having a population of 20,001 to 30,000 persons must have a minimum annual gross income of $10,000 from the sale of food to the public;

F. Standardizing language regarding the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations' assessment of whether an applicant for an initial on-premises

retail license is likely to meet or an applicant for renewal of an on-premises retail license has met any applicable food-sales requirements; and

G. Establishing a new one-year grace period for an on-premises retail establishment that applies for license renewal but did not meet an applicable food-sales requirement during the previous year.

6. It defines "spirits supplier," a previously undefined term, and standardizes the statutory language used to describe spirits suppliers throughout the State's liquor laws, including by removing references to spirits brokers that are now included in the "spirits supplier" definition. It also newly authorizes spirits suppliers to offer sweepstakes, games and contests inside packages of spirits under the same conditions that licensed Maine manufacturers, wholesale licensees and retail licensees may offer sweepstakes, games and contests inside packages of liquor.

7. It replaces the term "liquor," which is defined for purposes of the State's liquor laws to mean malt liquor, wine and spirits, with more specific terms in several statutes when all three types of alcohol are not intended to be included.

8. It removes unnecessary statutory references to fortified wine in statutes that govern wine generally, because "wine" is defined for purposes of the State's liquor laws to include fortified wine.

9. It resolves an inconsistency by providing that public service corporation licenses are issued to airline corporations, railroad corporations and vessel corporations and not the individual aircraft, dining cars, passenger cars and vessels that those corporations operate in the State. It also removes a duplicative statute governing public service corporations and standardizes the language used throughout the Title regarding public service corporations.

10. It clarifies an ambiguity in the law by specifying that the term "wholesale licensee" as used in the State's liquor laws means only a licensed in-state wholesaler of malt liquor or wine and not an out-of-state wholesaler of malt liquor or wine that has been issued a certificate of approval. It also extends the prohibition against a wholesale licensee selling to another wholesale licensee any malt liquor or wine that has not been purchased from a certificate of approval holder or a licensed special warehouse storage facility to a prohibition against a wholesale licensee selling such products to any purchaser, including a retail licensee.

11. It replaces the phrase "wholesale liquor provider" with the phrase "wholesale spirits provider" throughout the State's liquor laws to more accurately describe the scope of that entity's authority in the State. It also removes an inconsistency in the law by specifying that the wholesale spirits provider and the principal officers of the wholesale spirits provider may not hold or have a direct financial interest in an agency liquor store license or a license to manufacture any type of liquor in this State or another state.

12. It makes several changes to the laws governing hard cider to address ambiguities and omissions in those laws in a manner that matches current practice, including by making the following changes.

A. Although hard cider technically meets the definition of "wine" under existing law, it adds clarifying language expressly stating that hard cider is considered "wine" for purposes of the Title.

B. It clarifies that hard cider may be sold by retailers licensed to sell either malt liquor or wine for on-premises or off-premises consumption.

C. It provides that hard cider may be sold and distributed within the State by wholesale licensees authorized to sell and distribute either malt liquor or wine within the State.

D. It clarifies that hard cider is not subject to the general 60¢ per gallon excise tax on wine set forth in Title 28-A, section 1652, subsection 2. Hard cider products are instead subject only to the 35¢ per gallon excise

tax on hard cider set forth in the same subsection.

13. It makes several changes to the laws governing low-alcohol spirits products to address ambiguities, inconsistencies and omissions in those laws, including by making the following changes.

A. It clarifies that products containing less than one-half of 1% of alcohol by volume are not considered low-alcohol spirits products, just as all products containing less than one-half of 1% of alcohol by volume are not considered liquor and thus not subject to regulation under the Title.

B. It newly specifies that licensed Maine distilleries, small distilleries and rectifiers are authorized to produce low-alcohol spirits products and that licensed Maine breweries, small breweries and tenant breweries are authorized to produce low-alcohol spirits products containing malt liquor. Current law already authorizes licensed Maine wineries and tenant wineries to produce low-alcohol spirits products that contain wine, because these products are included in the definition of "fortified wine."

C. It specifies that, as is current practice, low-alcohol spirits products may be sold and distributed within the State by wholesale licensees authorized to sell and distribute wine within the State.

D. It clarifies that, as is current practice, low-alcohol spirits products that qualify as fortified wine are not subject to the general 60¢ per gallon excise tax on wine under Title 28-A, section 1652, subsection 2. All low-alcohol spirits products are instead subject to a $1.24 per gallon excise tax under section 1652, subsection 1-A and a 30¢ per gallon low-alcohol spirits product tax under section 1365.

14. It replaces the phrase "alcoholic beverages," which is not defined for the purposes of the State's liquor laws, with the appropriate defined terms throughout the liquor laws.

15. It combines in a single section of statute the licensing fees for agency liquor stores that are currently listed in separate provisions. It also removes an ambiguity in the law by clarifying that, as is the current practice, agency liquor store licenses grant authority to sell not only spirits but also malt liquor and wine for off-premises consumption.

16. It clarifies that an applicant for a liquor license must possess all licenses, permits or approvals required under Title 22 for the applicant's underlying business before applying for the liquor license.

17. It removes inconsistencies in several provisions of the liquor laws regarding the types of establishments eligible to obtain auxiliary licenses, off-premises catering licenses and mobile service bar licenses. It also specifies that, as is current practice, when an on-premises retail licensee obtains an off-premises catering license, that license authorizes the licensee to conduct off-premises catering of only the same type or types of liquor that the licensee may sell pursuant to the licensee's underlying on-premises retail license.

18. It makes a number of changes to the laws governing liquor taste-testing events and product sampling activities to address ambiguities, inconsistencies and omissions in those laws, including the following.

A. It clarifies that the prohibitions against serving liquor to minors or to visibly intoxicated persons apply to all authorized liquor taste-testing and product sampling events.

B. It newly specifies who, other than a licensed sales representative, may pour samples at taste-testing and product sampling events. Under the bill, samples may also be poured by an employee of the off-premises or on-premises retailer where the taste-testing or product sampling event takes place or, where applicable, by the owner or employee of the licensed Maine manufacturer that produced the product being tasted or sampled.

C. It clarifies an ambiguity by specifying that, other than during an authorized taste-testing or product sampling event, an off-premises retail licensee has a duty to prevent the consumption of liquor on that retail licensee's premises.

D. It resolves a conflict in current law by providing that, when an authorized taste-testing event is held on a portion of the premises of an on-premises retail licensee, the bureau must temporarily suspend the authority of the on-premises retail licensee to sell liquor for on-premises consumption in the area designated for the taste-testing event. The on-premises retail licensee may nevertheless continue to sell liquor for on-premises consumption on the portion of its premises that falls outside the area designated for the taste-testing event.

E. It fills an omission in the law by specifying that an out-of-state manufacturer that is sponsored by a certificate of approval holder, wholesale licensee or spirits supplier to participate in a taste-testing event may provide for taste testing any spirits, wine or malt liquor produced by the sponsored manufacturer, even though those products are not currently listed for sale in the State.

F. It moves the statutory language granting licensed Maine liquor manufacturers the authority to sell their products at certain taste-testing events from the manufacturer licensing statute to the relevant taste-testing event statute for clarity and grants small distilleries new authority to self-distribute their spirits products for sale at these taste-testing events.

G. It restricts the types of individuals who may receive partial-bottle samples of spirits or wine under statutes authorizing sampling by retail licensees to the owner and supervisory or managerial employees of the retail licensee. This restriction exists in current law only for the receipt of partial-bottle samples of spirits by employees of agency liquor stores.

19. It corrects an error in current law that suggests on-premises retail licenses are issued to international air terminals and instead specifies that on-premises retail licenses may be issued to qualified establishments located within international air terminals.

20. It streamlines the process for disposal of spirits subject to a court's forfeiture order by newly authorizing the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations or a wholesale spirits provider to choose, without obtaining an additional court order, to destroy the forfeited spirits rather than to restock and resell the forfeited spirits in agency liquor stores.

21. It makes a number of changes to the State's laws governing the administration and sale of spirits in the State to address errors and inconsistencies in those laws, including the following.

A. It amends conflicting provisions of law regarding the pricing of spirits to clarify that, as is current practice, the State Liquor and Lottery Commission establishes the retail price of spirits and the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations establishes the wholesale price of spirits, which is the price that agency liquor stores pay to purchase spirits from the bureau.

B. It resolves a conflict in the laws governing the purchase of spirits by removing statutory language suggesting that agency liquor stores may purchase spirits from a wholesale spirits provider and retaining provisions of law correctly stating that agency liquor stores purchase spirits only from the bureau.

C. It amends statutory provisions incorrectly suggesting that any agency liquor store may sell or deliver spirits to on-premises retailers and clarifies that only agency liquor stores that are licensed as reselling agents may make these sales and deliveries.

22. It makes a number of additional changes to Title 28-A, section 1355-A, the statute governing the licensure of Maine liquor manufacturers, including the following.

A. It restores the statutory authority of Maine bottlers and rectifiers to obtain licenses, which authority was unintentionally repealed through Public Law 2019, chapter 529. It also newly specifies the types of sampling activities that may occur on the premises of a licensed Maine bottler or rectifier under current practice.

B. It combines in one location several scattered provisions describing the authority of licensed Maine breweries, small breweries, wineries, small wineries, distilleries and small distilleries, at the manufacturing facility where their products are produced, to sell samples of those products to the public or offer samples of those products to the public at no cost. It newly clarifies that samples may not be served to minors or visibly intoxicated persons and that the area of the manufacturing facility where these samples are sold or offered need not be separate from and may be accessed by the same entrance as the area of the manufacturing facility that is licensed for on-premises retail sales.

C. It combines in one location several scattered provisions describing the authority of licensed Maine breweries, small breweries, wineries, small wineries, distilleries and small distilleries, at the manufacturing facility where their products are produced, to sell their products for off-premises consumption.

D. It moves the provision authorizing Maine breweries and small breweries to sell malt liquor for off-premises consumption in kegs from a generally applicable subsection of the statute to the subsection of the statute specifically applicable to breweries and small breweries.

E. It moves the provision requiring Maine small breweries and small wineries to keep and maintain records of their sales to retail licensees from a generally applicable subsection of the statute to the two subsections of the statute specifically applicable to small breweries and to small wineries.

F. It clarifies that, as is current practice, when calculating whether a licensed Maine manufacturing facility's one statutorily authorized establishment for on-premises sales has satisfied any applicable statutory requirement that 10% of its gross annual income be from the sale of food, income from the Maine manufacturer's sale of liquor samples or sale of liquor for off-premises consumption is not included.

G. It clarifies the language of the provision authorizing each licensed Maine brewery, small brewery, winery, small winery, distillery and small distillery to obtain one license to conduct on-premises retail sales per licensed manufacturing facility. It also relaxes the requirements applicable when a distillery or small distillery obtains this type of on-premises retail license by eliminating the requirements that the on-premises retail establishment be a Class A restaurant or Class A restaurant/lounge owned by the same person who owns the distillery or small distillery. Instead, under the bill a distillery or small distillery may obtain any type of on-premises retail license as long as the same person or persons holds a majority ownership interest in the on-premises retail license and the distillery or small distillery. These relaxed requirements match the requirements applicable under current law when a licensed brewery, small brewery, winery or small winery obtains this type of on-premises retail license.

H. It newly authorizes a licensed Maine manufacturer that has its one statutorily authorized licensed establishment for on-premises sales at a location separate from its manufacturing facility to conduct sales of its products for off-premises consumption at that separate licensed location. Under current law, a Maine manufacturer may conduct sales of its products for off-premises consumption at its one licensed establishment for on-premises sales only if the on-premises establishment is located at the manufacturing facility. Similarly, the bill newly specifies that the products that may be sold for off-premises consumption

at the separate licensed location include, when the licensed Maine manufacturer is a brewery or a small brewery, malt liquor packaged in refillable containers, commonly referred to as growlers. Under current law, a brewery or small brewery may sell growlers at its one licensed establishment for on-premises sales only if that on-premises establishment is located at the brewery or small brewery.

I. It resolves a conflict in current law and conforms the law to current practice by specifying that, when a small distillery serves samples of its products at its manufacturing facility, it need not first send those products through the State's spirits warehouse and distribution system.

J. It clarifies an ambiguity in the law by explicitly stating that a licensed Maine small winery, which may under current law obtain licenses to conduct off-premises retail sales at up to two additional locations other than the manufacturing facility, must pay a $50 license fee for each of those additional locations. It similarly clarifies that a licensed small distillery, which may under current law also obtain licenses to conduct off-premises retail sales at up to two additional locations other than the manufacturing facility, must pay a $100 license fee for each of those additional locations.

K. It corrects an omission in the law and matches current practice by specifying that a tenant brewery or tenant winery seeking licensure may pay the reduced license fee for a small brewery or small winery if it qualifies as a small brewery or small winery. Otherwise, the tenant brewery or tenant winery must pay the higher brewery or winery license fee.

23. It reorganizes, clarifies and removes inconsistencies in the laws governing the importation of liquor into and the transportation of liquor within the State. It also changes the units of measurement applicable to spirits and wine in these provisions from quarts and gallons to liters, which is the unit of measurement typically used when referring to spirits and wine products, and it changes the unit of measurement applicable to malt liquor from gallons to fluid ounces, which is the unit of measurement typically used when referring to malt liquor products.

24. It corrects scattered typographical, cross-reference and drafting errors in the Title, including by removing all gendered pronouns as required by Public Law 2019, chapter 475, section 52.

This bill, which had not yet been voted by the committee, was carried over in committee to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 2136 **An Act To Prohibit Contributions, Expenditures and Participation by Foreign Nationals To Influence Referenda** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
ACKLEY K JACKSON T		

This bill provides that a foreign national may not:

1. Make, directly or indirectly, a contribution of money or anything of value to influence a referendum;

2. Make, directly or indirectly, an expenditure to influence a referendum; or

3. Direct, dictate, control or directly or indirectly participate in the decision-making process of any person with regard to that person's activities to influence a referendum, such as decisions concerning the making of contributions or expenditures to influence a referendum.

It also provides that a person may not solicit, accept or receive a contribution to influence a referendum from a

foreign national.

This bill, which had not yet been voted by the committee, was carried over in committee to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 2145 **An Act To Help Veterans Access Jobs, Education, Health Care and Housing and Provide General Support to Veterans** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
CARPENTER M MAXMIN C		

This bill is a concept draft pursuant to Joint Rule 208 that proposes to establish a bill of rights to help veterans access jobs, education, health care and housing and provide general support to veterans.

1. The bill would help veterans access jobs by:

A. Requiring the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation to waive licensing fees for veterans;

B. Requiring licensing boards affiliated with the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation to waive licensing fees for veterans;

C. Expanding eligibility of veterans and their spouses for the program that helps veterans and their spouses obtain occupational licenses;

D. Requiring each board, commission, office and agency within the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation or affiliated with the department to permit a veteran or spouse who holds a comparable license in another state to acquire a license by endorsement in this State for the remainder of the term of the license from the other state or until a license is obtained in this State or obtain a temporary license in this State for the period of time necessary to obtain a license in this State;

E. Requiring each board, commission, office and agency within the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation or affiliated with the department to grant a full or partial exemption from continuing education requirements for a veteran or spouse;

F. Obtaining information regarding the implementation of the process established to help qualified veterans and their spouses to obtain occupational licenses, including data concerning how many veterans and their spouses have received assistance;

G. Extending renewal dates for occupational licenses for veterans and their spouses;

H. Waiving fees for licensing veterans as emergency medical services persons and security guards;

I. Extending the period of time allowed between the completion of military service and the favorable treatment of that military service for purposes of occupational licensing; and

J. Allowing all veterans to purchase credit for time served in the military for purposes of the Maine Public Employees Retirement System.

2. The bill would help veterans access education by:

A. Extending the amount of time given to veterans to transition from military service to school;

B. Requiring each campus of the University of Maine System and the Maine Community College System to have a dedicated space for veterans with at least one computer where veterans may meet and have the tools available to them that they need to access benefits;

C. Providing loans to veterans for books that are required for classes;

D. Providing services for veterans who receive other than an honorable discharge from military service;

E. Providing easier readmittance to school for veterans who leave school for health-related issues; and

F. Providing graduate school assistance to veterans.

3. The bill would help veterans access health care by:

A. Continuing and improving the pilot program established in Resolve 2017, chapter 24 that provides mental health case management services to veterans;

B. Providing mental health treatment in all counties for veterans;

C. Waiving the fee for medical marijuana identification cards for veterans;

D. Providing that the time limit for veterans who are otherwise eligible for assistance under the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program is twice the time limit that would otherwise apply to the veterans; and

E. Supporting programs that provide transportation to medical appointments for veterans.

4. The bill would help veterans access housing by:

A. Providing funding to seek long-term solutions to reduce barriers, such as criminal convictions, substance use, mental illness and physical disabilities, to veterans securing housing;

B. Increasing the number of housing vouchers provided to homeless veterans;

C. Providing funding to assist landlords to improve substandard apartments and give incentives to landlords to rent to veterans;

D. Changing the "Salute ME" mortgage program administered by the Maine State Housing Authority to provide veterans with a greater discount on home mortgage rates;

E. Changing the property tax exemption for certain veterans to apply to all veterans;

F. Surveying public land, unused public buildings and available private buildings, including closed mills, for opportunities to provide housing or temporary shelter for veterans;

G. Providing preference to veterans in the Bridging Rental Assistance Program, which assists persons with mental illness to secure temporary housing; and

H. Providing funding for organizations and facilities that provide housing for homeless veterans.

5. The bill would provide general support to veterans by:

A. Raising the amount of pension income paid under an employee retirement plan that is exempt from the income tax;

B. Extending the time for which a driver's license is valid for active duty military members; and

C. Increasing the maximum amount of a grant of temporary assistance that may be provided to a veteran from the Veterans Temporary Assistance Fund from $2,000 to $2,500.

This bill, which had been referred to committee but not yet heard, was carried over in committee to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

LD 2162 **An Act To Restore Honor to Certain Service Members** **CARRIED OVER**

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
GIDEON S JACKSON T		

This bill requires the Director of the Maine Bureau of Veterans' Services within the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management to establish a process for a veteran who separated from service without an honorable discharge due solely to the veteran's sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression or to statements, consensual sexual conduct or consensual acts relating to sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression to have that discharge treated as an honorable discharge for purposes of determining the veteran's eligibility for rights, privileges and benefits under state law.

The bill further requires the director to explore whether other states have established processes for reviewing and potentially upgrading the discharge status, for state law purposes, of veterans who have been diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury or who have been diagnosed with psychological trauma resulting from sexual assault or sexual harassment during military service as described in 38 United States Code, Section 1720D and who separated from service without an honorable discharge. The director is required to report, no later than January 15, 2021, to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over veterans affairs on both the potential for implementing such a process in the State and the resources that would be required to implement the process. The committee may report out legislation to the First Regular Session of the 130th Legislature based on the director's report.

This bill, which had been referred to committee but not yet heard, was carried over in committee to any special session of the 129th Legislature by joint order, S.P. 788.

Joint Standing Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs

SUBJECT INDEX

Adult Use Marijuana

Enacted

LD 1081	**An Act Regarding Smoking in Vehicles When a Minor Is Present**	**PUBLIC 623**
LD 1545	**An Act Regarding the Collection of Samples for Testing of Adult Use Marijuana and Adult Use Marijuana Products**	**PUBLIC 76 EMERGENCY**

Not Enacted

LD 720	**An Act Regarding Maine's Adult Use Marijuana Law**	**Leave to Withdraw Pursuant to Joint Rule 310**
LD 999	**An Act To Allow Medical and Adult Use Marijuana Stores to Share a Common Space**	**CARRIED OVER**
LD 1432	**An Act To Improve the Adult Use Marijuana Laws**	**ONTP**
LD 1444	**An Act To Make the Distance of Schools for Marijuana Establishments Consistent with the Liquor Laws**	**ONTP**
LD 1621	**An Act To Allow Delivery of Adult Use Marijuana and Adult Use Marijuana Products by and Approved Marijuana Store**	**CARRIED OVER**
LD 1837	**Resolve, Regarding Legislative Review of Chapter 1: Adult Use Marijuana, a Late-filed Major Substantive Rule of the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Office of Marijuana Policy**	**ONTP**
LD 2002	**An Act To Improve Compliance with Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Office of Marijuana Policy Registration and Licensure Requirements**	**CARRIED OVER**
LD 2091	**An Act To Amend the Marijuana Legalization Act and Make Other Implementing Changes**	**CARRIED OVER**
LD 2125	**An Act To Make Amendments to the Laws Governing Marijuana To Increase Consistency and Safety**	**CARRIED OVER**

Alcoholic Beverages, Regulation

Enacted

LD 1884	**An Act To Amend the Laws Governing Dual Liquor Licenses**	**PUBLIC 559**

		EMERGENCY
LD 2088	**An Act To Clarify the Laws Governing Financial Relationships between Entities within the Three-tier System for Distribution of Alcohol**	**PUBLIC 665**
LD 2089	**An Act To Clarify Certificate of Approval Requirements under the State's Liquor Laws**	**PUBLIC 615**
LD 2120	**An Act Regarding Sales of Alcohol in Municipalities and Unincorporated Places**	**PUBLIC 672 EMERGENCY**

Not Enacted

LD 2131	**An Act To Correct Errors, Inconsistencies and Conflicts in and to Revise the State's Liquor Laws**	**CARRIED OVER**

Ballot Qualifications

Not Enacted

LD 517	**An Act To Facilitate Fair Ballot Representation for All Candidates**	**Veto Sustained**

Campaign Finance, Generally

Enacted

LD 1869	**An Act To Clarify the Financial Reporting Responsibilities of Political Action Committees and Ballot Question Committees**	**PUBLIC 563**
LD 1871	**An Act To Modify the Financial Disclosure Requirements for a Governor-elect**	**PUBLIC 564**
LD 1902	**An Act To Define the Term "Caucus Political Action Committee"**	**PUBLIC 635**

Not Enacted

LD 1187	**An Act To Apply the Same Auditing Standards to All Legislative Candidates**	**CARRIED OVER**

Campaign Finance, Maine Clean Election Act

Not Enacted

LD 1968	**An Act To Restrict Maine Clean Election Act Candidates from Seeking or Accepting Employment with Vendors**	**CARRIED OVER**

Campaign Practices

Not Enacted

LD 1903	**An Act To Amend the Laws Governing Activities at or near the Polls on Election Day**	**CARRIED OVER**

LD 1988	**An Act To Prohibit The Distribution of Deceptive Images or Audio or Video Recordings with the Intent To Influence the Outcome of an Election**	**CARRIED OVER**

Conduct of Elections

Enacted

LD 1083	**An Act To Implement Ranked-choice Voting for Presidential Primary and General Elections in Maine**	**PUBLIC 539**
LD 1904	**An Act To Amend Certain Laws Governing Elections**	**PUBLIC 636**

Not Enacted

LD 619	**RESOLUTION, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Maine Regarding Early Voting**	**CARRIED OVER**
LD 1477	**RESOLUTION, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Maine To Facilitate the Use of Ranked Choice Voting for Governor and Members of the Legislature**	**CARRIED OVER**
LD 2067	**An Act To Authorize the Automatic Continuation of Absentee Voter Status until the Termination of That Status**	**CARRIED OVER**

Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management

Enacted

LD 1997	**An Act To Allow the Assignment of State Vehicles to Field Personnel Directly Concerned with Maine National Guard Facilities and To Allow State Vehicles Assigned to Military Bureau Employees To Be Used for Commuting**	**PUBLIC 578**

Gambling, Casinos and Slot Machines

Enacted

LD 2062	**An Act To Amend the Department of Public Safety, Gambling Control Board Laws Regarding Registered Equipment**	**PUBLIC 614**

Not Enacted

LD 661	**An Act To Increase Gaming Opportunities for Charitable Veterans' Organizations**	**CARRIED OVER**
LD 1144	**An Act To Authorize Tribal Gaming**	**CARRIED OVER**
LD 1244	**An Act To Authorize the Gambling Control Board To Accept an Application from the Passamaquoddy Tribe to Operate 50 Slot Machines in the Tribe's High-stakes Beano Facility**	**CARRIED OVER**

Gambling, Sports and Fantasy Contests

Not Enacted

LD 553	**An Act To Ensure Proper Oversight of Sports Betting in the State**	**Veto Sustained**

Harness Racing and Off-track Betting

Not Enacted

LD 1797	**An Act To Amend the Advance Deposit Wagering Laws**	**CARRIED OVER**

Initiatives and Referenda

Not Enacted

LD 2136	**An Act To Prohibit Contributions, Expenditures and Participation by Foreign Nationals To Influence Referenda**	**CARRIED OVER**

Lobbying and Lobbyists

Enacted

LD 54	**An Act To Limit the Influence of Lobbyists by Expanding the Prohibition on Accepting Political Contributions**	**PUBLIC 534**
LD 1867	**An Act To Clarify Lobbyist Reporting Requirements and Simplify Registration Requirements for State Employees Who Lobby on Behalf of a State Department or Agency**	**PUBLIC 587**
LD 1868	**An Act To Improve the Reporting of Grassroots Lobbying**	**PUBLIC 599**

Veterans

Enacted

LD 1926	**An Act To Amend the Laws Governing the Maine Veteran's Memorial Cemetary System**	**PUBLIC 601**

Not Enacted

LD 171	**Resolve, To Establish a Pilot Project To Evaluate and Address the Transportation Needs of Maine's Veterans**	**CARRIED OVER**
LD 510	**An Act To Authorize Funding for Transitional Housing For Women Veterans and Their Families**	**CARRIED OVER**
LD 835	**An Act To Increase Funding for Case Managers for Veterans**	**CARRIED OVER**
LD 1952	**Resolve, To Establish a Pilot Project To Provide Support Services for Military Members Transitioning to Civilian Life in Maine**	**CARRIED OVER**
LD 2145	**An Act To Help Veterans Access Jobs, Education, Health Care and Housing and Provide General Support to Veterans**	**CARRIED OVER**

LD 2162	**An Act To Restore Honor to Certain Services members**	**CARRIED OVER**

Voter Qualifications and Registration

LD 2114	**An Act To Implement the Recommendations of the Secretary of State Regarding Automatic Voter Registration**	**CARRIED OVER**