

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 1, 2010 to June 29, 2011

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
SEPTEMBER 28, 2011

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

Augusta, Maine
2011

Legislature implementing recommended changes in the standards.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 323

H.P. 1092 - L.D. 1485

**An Act To Promote
Transparency in the Medicaid
Reimbursement Process**

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

Sec. 1. 22 MRSA c. 603, sub-c. 1-B is enacted to read:

SUBCHAPTER 1-B

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE COST LIST

§2687. Maximum allowable cost list

1. Comment period. The Department of Health and Human Services, office of MaineCare services shall establish a 17-day written comment period on any proposed change to the state maximum allowable cost list if the change results in a reduction in payment to pharmacies. The written comment period must be held in compliance with the Maine Administrative Procedure Act. A change in the maximum allowable cost list that will result in a reduction in payment to pharmacies may not take effect for at least 30 days and not until 30 days after the office of MaineCare services has completed its response to any written comments. For the purposes of this section, "maximum allowable cost list" means a list of prescription drugs that bases reimbursement on the cost of the generic product.

2. Report. The Department of Health and Human Services, office of MaineCare services shall prepare an annual report that summarizes the number of drugs affected by changes made to the maximum allowable cost list under subsection 1 and the percentage change in payment for those drugs that resulted from changes to the list during the calendar year. The office of MaineCare services shall file the report annually by December 31st with the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over health and human services matters.

3. Rulemaking. The Department of Health and Human Services, office of MaineCare services shall amend its rules to implement the provisions of this subchapter. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 324

H.P. 1125 - L.D. 1533

**An Act To Provide for a
Method To Remove an Elected
Municipal Official**

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

Whereas, municipalities conduct official business that must be attended to on a daily basis, mostly by a small group of municipal officials; and

Whereas, many small municipalities do not have sufficient charters or ordinances to respond timely to misconduct or malfeasance by their municipal officials; and

Whereas, misconduct or malfeasance by an official in a small municipality that does not have the legal means to address the issue can directly affect the ability of the municipality to conduct its official business, which has a negative effect on the public interest and is of a direct concern to the State; and

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

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

Sec. 1. 30-A MRSA §2505 is enacted to read:

§2505. Recall of municipal officials

Except as otherwise provided by the municipality's ordinances or charter, an elected official of a municipality may be recalled from office pursuant to this section. For purposes of this section, "official" has the same meaning as section 2604, subsection 2.

1. Petition for recall. On the written petition pursuant to subsection 5 of a number of voters equal to at least 10% of the number of votes cast in the municipality at the last gubernatorial election, an election must be held to determine the recall of an elected official of that municipality.

2. Notice of intention. In order to initiate a recall election under subsection 1, the initiator of the petition shall file a notice of intention of recall with the municipal clerk of the municipality. A notice of intention of recall under this subsection must include the name, address and contact information of the person filing the notice and the name and position of the official subject to recall under this section. Only a

person registered to vote in the municipality may file a notice of intention of recall under this subsection.

3. Petition forms. Within 3 business days of receipt of a notice of intention of recall under subsection 2, the municipal clerk shall prepare petition forms for the collection of signatures under subsection 4 and send notice to the initiator of the petition under subsection 2 that the petition forms are available. The municipality may charge the initiator of the petition a reasonable fee for preparing and providing the petition forms under this subsection. A petition form under this subsection must include:

A. At the top of the form, the name and position of the official subject to recall, the name and contact information of the initiator of the petition and the date by which the signatures must be submitted to the municipal clerk under subsection 4;

B. Spaces for each voter's signature, actual street address and printed name; and

C. Space at the bottom of the form for the name, address and signature of the person circulating the petition form.

4. Collection and submission of signatures. A petition form under subsection 3 may be circulated or signed only by a registered voter of the municipality. A circulator of a petition form shall fill in the information required under subsection 3, paragraph C and sign the form prior to submission of the form to the municipal clerk. The initiator of the petition under subsection 2 shall collect the petition forms from all circulators and submit the signed petition forms to the municipal clerk within 14 days of receipt of notice from the clerk that the petition forms are available under subsection 3. A municipal clerk may not accept a petition form submitted more than 14 days after sending notice of availability to the initiator under subsection 3, and any voter signatures on that form are invalid.

5. Petition certification and notification. Within 7 business days of receiving petition forms under subsection 4, the municipal clerk shall determine whether the petition forms meet the criteria under subsection 4 and certify the validity of any signatures on the petition forms. If the municipal clerk finds that the number of valid signatures submitted under subsection 4 meets or exceeds the requirements under subsection 1, the clerk shall certify the petition and immediately send notification of the certification to the municipal officers, the initiator of the petition and the official subject to the recall. If the municipal clerk finds the number of valid signatures submitted under subsection 4 does not meet the requirements for a petition under subsection 1, the municipal clerk shall file the petition and the petition forms in the clerk's office and notify the initiator of the petition.

6. Scheduling recall election. Within 10 business days of certification of the petition under subsection 5, the municipal officers shall schedule a recall election to determine whether the official subject to the recall petition should be recalled. The election must be held no less than 45 days nor more than 75 days after certification of the petition under subsection 5 unless a regular municipal election is scheduled to be held within 90 days of the certification of the petition under subsection 5, in which case the recall election must be held on the date of the regular municipal election. If the municipal officers fail to schedule a recall election within 10 days of certification of the recall petition under subsection 5, the municipal clerk shall schedule the recall election pursuant to the date requirements of this subsection.

7. Ballots for recall election. If the official subject to the recall does not resign from office within 10 business days of certification of the recall petition under subsection 5, the ballots for the recall election under subsection 6 must be printed. A ballot for a recall election under this section must read:

"Do you authorize the recall of (name of official) from the position of (name of office)?"

() Yes () No"

8. Results of recall election. Within 2 business days of a recall election under subsection 6, the municipal clerk shall certify and record the election results and notify the municipal officers of those results. If a majority of voters vote to remove the official, the recall takes effect on the date the election results are recorded pursuant to this subsection.

9. Limitation of recall. An elected official may be the subject of a recall petition under this section only if the official is convicted of a crime, the conduct of which occurred during the official's term of office and the victim of which is the municipality.

Sec. 2. 30-A MRSA §2602, sub-§1, ¶F, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 and Pt. C, §106 and amended by PL 1989, c. 6; c. 9, §2; and c. 104, Pt. C, §§8 and 10, is further amended to read:

F. Failure to qualify for the office within 10 days after written demand by the municipal officers; ~~or~~

Sec. 3. 30-A MRSA §2602, sub-§1, ¶G, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 and Pt. C, §106 and amended by PL 1989, c. 6; c. 9, §2; and c. 104, Pt. C, §§8 and 10, is further amended to read:

G. Failure of the municipality to elect a person to office; ~~or~~

Sec. 4. 30-A MRSA §2602, sub-§1, ¶H is enacted to read:

H. Recall pursuant to section 2505.

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

Effective June 13, 2011.

CHAPTER 325

H.P. 718 - L.D. 974

**An Act To Revise the Laws on
Tournament Games**

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

Sec. 1. 17 MRSA §1836, first ¶, as enacted by PL 2009, c. 487, Pt. A, §2, is amended to read:

The Chief of the State Police may issue a license ~~to conduct a tournament game as provided in~~ under this section to an organization eligible to conduct beano games under chapter 13-A and games of chance under this chapter to conduct up to 2 tournament games per month. For purposes of this section, "tournament game" means a game of chance played using a deck of cards with rules similar to poker or other card games. ~~The Chief of the State Police may not issue a tournament game license to an organization more than once per month.~~

Sec. 2. 17 MRSA §1836, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 2009, c. 487, Pt. A, §2, is repealed.

Sec. 3. 17 MRSA §1836, sub-§3-A is enacted to read:

3-A. License. The license fees for tournament game licenses are as follows:

A. For tournament games that do not exceed 100 players:

- (1) One hundred fifty dollars per tournament license;
- (2) Two hundred fifty dollars for a monthly license; and
- (3) Three thousand dollars for an annual license; and

B. For tournament games that exceed 100 players:

- (1) Three hundred dollars for a tournament game with 101 to 150 players;
- (2) Four hundred dollars for a tournament game with 151 to 200 players;
- (3) Five hundred dollars for a tournament game with 201 to 250 players; and
- (4) Six hundred dollars for a tournament game with 251 to 300 players.

Sec. 4. 17 MRSA §1836, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 2009, c. 487, Pt. A, §2, is amended to read:

4. Tournament. The organization licensed to conduct a tournament game under this section shall display the rules of the tournament game and the license issued. The maximum number of players allowed is 100 unless the tournament game is held on premises owned by the licensee, in which case the maximum number of players allowed is 300. Winners are determined by a process of elimination. The use of currency is prohibited as part of tournament game play. The maximum entry fee to play in the tournament game is \$100, except the organization may add to the player entry fee to defray the cost of the license fee, as long as the total additional amount collected from all players does not exceed ~~\$200~~ \$125. An organization that holds a per tournament license may collect up to \$150 to defray the cost of the license fee. Only one entry fee is permitted per person. A tournament game must be completed within 48 hours. Other games of chance on the premises are prohibited during a tournament game, except for lucky seven or similar sealed tickets and no more than one 50/50 raffle per tournament with a prize value up to \$1,000. This subsection does not prohibit a licensee from conducting one winner-take-all hand per tournament game with a bet limit of \$5. The total number of bets received in a winner-take-all round must be awarded to the winner or in the case of multiple winners divided among them as evenly as possible. All prizes awarded in accordance with this subsection must be paid in cash.

Sec. 5. 17 MRSA §1836, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 2009, c. 487, Pt. A, §2, is amended to read:

6. Cost of administration; surplus. The Chief of the State Police may retain, from license fees collected in accordance with subsection ~~3~~ 3-A, only an amount necessary to defray the costs of administering this section. All fees collected in excess of the amount necessary to defray the costs of administration must be allocated as follows:

- A. Forty percent to the Fractionation Development Center; and
- B. Sixty percent to the General Fund.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 326

H.P. 1036 - L.D. 1410

**An Act To Amend the Maine
Administrative Procedure Act**

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