



This law has **ALEC's**
fingerprints all over it.

Who is writing Maine's laws?

A report on the Maine activities of the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC)

MAINE'S MAJORITY EDUCATION FUND

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Who is writing Maine's laws?

Since Republicans took over the Maine legislature in 2010, corporate interests have enjoyed unprecedented control over our state's lawmaking process. Much of this influence comes through a shadowy Washington-based organization known as the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC).

Since 1973, ALEC has brought conservative state lawmakers and corporate lobbyists together to craft and pass big business-friendly model legislation on the local level. Recent disclosure of thousands of internal ALEC documents has afforded new insight into ALEC's activities, and allowed us to better understand how this secretive organization has infiltrated Maine's political discussions and influenced its public policy.

What is ALEC?

ALEC was founded in 1973 as "a nonpartisan membership association for conservative state lawmakers who shared a common belief in limited government, free markets, federalism, and individual liberty." Its early high-profile members include conservative activist Paul Weyrich, North Carolina Senator Jesse Helms, future Ohio Governor John Kasich and future Wisconsin Governor Tommy Thompson.¹

Only recently did the wider world learn the details of ALEC's inner workings. In July 2011, the Center for Media and Democracy released to the public the language of more than 800 of ALEC's model bills, along with other new information about ALEC's internal structure. This "document dump," which was leaked by a whistleblower, told a comprehensive story of ALEC's activities, yielded a trove of approved model legislation, and revealed information about ALEC's members and corporate donors.²

A December 2011 *Bloomberg Businessweek* report details just how ALEC's big business donors collude with ALEC legislators to ensure that the approved corporate agenda becomes enacted into law on the state level. Among the more disturbing revelations is the fact that while lawmakers pay only \$50 per year for ALEC membership, ALEC's corporate donors pay up to \$100,000 annually for privileged sponsorships, and even more to host legislative workshops at ALEC conferences. They also pay extra to sit on committees that draft ALEC's model legislation.³

It is the committee membership that gives corporations the ability to control the ALEC agenda. In order for a piece of ALEC legislation to become an approved "model bill," it must be signed off on by both private and public-sector members. ALEC lawmakers then introduce these model bills in state legislatures around the country. *Businessweek* notes that this "effectively gives corporations a veto" over any proposed model legislation:

None of this is illegal. And it's effective. It allows companies to work directly with legislators from many states, rather than having to lobby in each state individually to get language into a bill. ALEC says its mission is to help state legislators collaborate around the Jeffersonian principles of free markets, limited government, federalism, and individual liberty. It does this, and something else, too. It offers companies substantial benefits that seem to have little to do with ideology. Corporations drop bills off at one end, and they come out the other, stamped with the imprimatur of a nonprofit, "nonpartisan" group of state legislators. Among other things, ALEC is a bill laundry.⁴

But ALEC's influence extends far beyond merely crafting legislation. It also funds the campaigns of ALEC member legislators, in some cases these funds are used for legislators' ALEC membership fees and travel expenses. ALEC is not just a source for ideas, it is a vast apparatus for implementing pro-big-business public policy.

Prominent known Maine ALEC members

Because of ALEC's secretive nature, it is difficult to know which legislators are members of the organization. According to the Center for Media and Democracy's www.AlecExposed.org web site, the following Maine legislators and important political players have direct ties to ALEC:

ALEC state chairs:

- ♣ Sen. Richard Rosen (R-Bucksport)
- ♣ Ann Robinson, lobbyist at Preti-Flaherty, co-chair of LePage transition team

Known current members:

- ♣ Rep. Andre Cushing (R-Hampden)
- ♣ Rep. James M. Hamper (R-Oxford)
- ♣ Rep. R. Ryan Harmon (R-Palermo)
- ♣ Sen. Brian D. Langley (R-Ellsworth)
- ♣ Sen. Debra Plowman (R-Hampden)
- ♣ Sen. Christopher W. Rector (R-Thomaston)
- ♣ Sen. Mike Thibodeau (R-Winterport)
- ♣ Rep. Carol Weston (R-Montville), former ALEC state chair

In addition, the following current members of the Maine Legislature have served as lead sponsors of ALEC-linked bills:

- ♣ Rep. Richard Cebra (R-Naples)
- ♣ Rep. Dale Crafts (R-Lisbon)
- ♣ Rep. Joyce Fitzpatrick (R-Houlton)
- ♣ Rep. Stacey Guerin (R-Glenburn)
- ♣ Rep. Aaron Libby (R-North Waterboro)
- ♣ Sen. Garret Mason (R-Lisbon Falls)
- ♣ Rep. Gary Plummer (R-Windham)
- ♣ Rep. Wesley Richardson (R-Warren)
- ♣ Sen. Roger Sherman (R-Houlton)
- ♣ Rep. Heather Sirocki (R-Scarborough)
- ♣ Rep. Jeff Timberlake (R-Turner)
- ♣ Rep. Amy Volk (R-Scarborough)
- ♣ Rep. Tom Winsor (R-Norway)

Selected ALEC-linked individuals in Maine

Ann Robinson, ALEC state co-chair



A partner with the law firm Preti Flaherty, Ann Robinson is one of ALEC's most prominent activists in Maine. In addition to chairing ALEC's Maine private sector committee, she serves as chair of Preti Flaherty's Government Affairs Practice Group and is a member of the Health Law Group. An expert in underground oil storage (UST) tank laws and regulations, she regularly represents UST clients before the Board of Environmental Protection. She also serves on Governor LePage's Judicial Selection Committee and is a member of the Maine Public Broadcasting Board of Trustees.⁵

Robinson authored LePage's controversial LD 1 "An Act to Ensure Regulatory Fairness and Reform," which contained the administration's regulatory modification proposals.⁶ The bill sought to roll back long-standing environmental safeguards in the name of encouraging business growth. LD 1 aimed to allow Bisphenol-A in baby products, allow looser zoning in the Maine North Woods, destroy state recycling standards, eliminate some fire codes, loosen restaurant health inspections, and roll back other regulations.

Both LePage and Robinson came under harsh criticism for the legislation. The outcry grew even stronger after it was revealed that Robinson had cut and pasted language directly from corporate memos.⁷ This led many to believe that LD 1 was simply a giveaway to LePage's commercial donors and Robinson's corporate clients, such as the Toy Industry Association of America, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and Merck.⁸ LD 1 was scaled back immensely by the time it was signed in to law but it demonstrated the extent to which corporations could influence the fledgling LePage administration.

Robinson continues on as an advisor to LePage on regulatory matters. Her close ties to ALEC and her involvement in the administration suggest a direct connection between LePage and ALEC.

Rep. Andre Cushing (R-Hampden)



Andre Cushing is a realtor and former real estate developer. He was elected to the Maine Legislature in 2008, serves as Assistant Majority Leader and holds a position on the Joint Select Committee on Joint Rules and Elections. He recently announced his campaign for State Senate in District 33, a seat currently held by fellow ALEC member Derba Plowman, who must leave the seat due to term limits.

Cushing is a dues-paying member of ALEC who attended the organization's annual meeting in New Orleans in August 2011. The trip raised eyebrows when it came to light that he sought and received taxpayer reimbursement for airfare, meals, and the \$575 confernece registration fee – a total of \$2,102.08.⁹ In January 2012, Maine's Majority found that Cushing may have received a second reimbursement for the same expenses through his Respect Maine Political Action Committee.¹⁰

In 2012 Cushing signed a controversial tax pledge created by conservative lobbyist Grover Norquist to pressure elected officials into opposing any raise of the marginal tax rate for individuals or businesses.¹¹

In August 2010, Cushing was a plaintiff in a U.S. District Court case which claimed that Maine's Clean Election campaign finance law was unconstitutional. The Maine Heritage Policy Center, a conservative think tank with links to the national Heritage Foundation, provided legal counsel to Cushing. In July 2011, a federal judge ruled in favor of the plaintiffs.¹²

Sen. Debra Plowman (R-Hampden)



Debra Plowman and her husband founded PDQ Door, a garage door manufacturing company. Plowman has served in both the House and Senate. She is currently the Senate Assistant Majority Leader of the Maine Senate and serves on the Joint Committees on Veterans and Legal Affairs of the Legislative Council. She recently announced her run for U.S. Sen. Olympia Snowe's open seat.

Plowman is an active member of ALEC, including the group's ALEC's Civil Justice Task Force.¹³ In 2009 and 2011 she used \$100 in personal campaign funds to pay for her ALEC membership fee.¹⁴ In 2012, Plowman signed the Norquist tax pledge.¹⁵

Sen. Brian Langley (R-Ellsworth)



Brian Langley owns the Union River Lobster Pot restaurant in Ellsworth and teaches culinary arts at the Hancock County Technical Center. He lives in Ellsworth. He was elected to the House in 2008 and won the seat for Senate District 28 in 2010. He is chair of the Joint Committee on Education and Cultural Affairs and serves on the Joint Committee on Marine Resources.

Langley is an active member of ALEC and is a part of the ALEC task force on Education.¹⁶ He has spearheaded ALEC-based education changes that have been signed in to law.¹⁷

Rep. Amy Volk (R-Scarborough)



Amy Volk owns a wedding invitation company called Personally Yours and is part owner, with her husband, of Volk Packaging Corporation in Scarborough. She was elected to House District 127 in 2010. She serves on the Labor, Commerce, Research and Economic Development Committee.

During the 125th Legislature Volk sponsored two ALEC-linked bills, including the contentious "Parent Trigger Act."¹⁸

Rep. Heather Sirocki (R-Scarborough)



Heather Sirocki is a dental hygienist who previously helped run her family's farm and grain store in Massachusetts. Sirocki was elected to House District 128 in 2010. She serves on the Health and Human Services Committee.

Sirocki has sponsored legislation that seeks to dismantle the Maine Clean Election Act, alter the Freedom of Access Act and roll back environmental regulations. Two of Sirocki's bills are derived from ALEC model legislation. In May 2011, she co-sponsored LD 1465, which was drafted by the Maine Heritage Policy Center.¹⁹ In November 2011 she sponsored a bill to withdraw Maine from the Regional

Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), which was submitted to the Legislative Council for review.²⁰ The bill is reminiscent of a May 2010 ALEC resolution urging state governors to withdraw from regional climate regulations.²¹ Maine did pass a separate bill, LD 793, which accomplished the same goal. In 2012, Sirocki signed the Norquist tax pledge.²²

ALEC legislation in Maine

A comprehensive analysis of legislation introduced in the 125th Maine Legislature shows that at least 20 bills share language and/or intent with approved ALEC model legislation. The following are some of the areas where ALEC influenced Maine legislation.

Education

ALEC's largest effect on Maine's public policy has been in the field of education. At least 13 education bills with ALEC ties were introduced during the 125th Legislature. Some of these bills were exact copies of ALEC model legislation and others simply have been paraphrased or rewritten but still share the same structure and intent.

ALEC and its members have made a priority of privatizing education and encouraging school voucher and tax-credit programs. Rep. Amy Volk (R-Scarborough) sponsored LD 250 "An Act to Permit Tuition Subsidies by Municipalities," which would allow towns to provide subsidies to families with children enrolled in private schools.²³ LD 250 draws from two ALEC model bills, the "Family Education Tax Credit Program Act" and "Family Education Savings Account Act."²⁴ The ALEC model bills and LD 250 seek to create financial incentives for parents to send their children to private schools, including religious schools, by creating tax credits and subsidies.

Several Maine bills are similar to the ALEC model bill the "Family Education Tax Credit Act."²⁵ Rep. Joyce Fitzpatrick's (R-Houlton) LD 1044 "An Act To Allow a Tax Credit for Tuition Paid to Private Schools" and Sen. Roger Sherman's (R-Houlton) LD 1092 "An Act To Allow a Tax Credit for Tuition Paid to Private Schools" both use language similar to that of the ALEC model.²⁶ Neither bill was successful.

Sen. Sherman also introduced LD 1287 "An Act to Create a Scholarship Granting Organization Tax Credit."²⁷ LD 1287 shares language, structure and intent with ALEC's "Great Schools Tax Credit Program Act."²⁸ Both seek to create a Maine income tax credit for individuals and corporations who donate to scholarship-granting organizations. LD 1287 was ruled "Ought Not to Pass" in committee.

Rep. Volk also introduced LD 1424 "An Act to Enhance Parental Roles in Education Choice," which is very similar to ALEC's "Parent Trigger Act."²⁹ Both Volk's and ALEC's bills would allow parents of a failing school who gather a majority of school parents' signatures to fire teachers and principals, close schools or require public schools to become charter schools. Parents can gather signatures to force changes regardless of what the potential financial, emotional and personnel burden will be to the local district. Volk's bill shares significant language and structure with the ALEC model bill. LD 1424 did not pass. "Parent Trigger Acts" have been introduced in Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, and West Virginia. Another was signed in to law in California in 2009.³⁰

Sen. Garrett Mason (R-Lisbon Falls) introduced LD 1553, which paved the way for the first charter schools to be created in Maine. Mason said that this bill would increase individual education options and provide

better opportunities for Maine students.³¹ LD 1553 derives language and structure from two ALEC model bills, the "Charter Schools Act" and "Next Generation Charter Schools Act."³² Some of the language of LD 1553 is taken directly from "Charter Schools Act." All three bills aim to allow states to support and create charter schools.

Another ALEC-linked bill is Sen. Brian Langley's (R-Ellsworth) LD 1488, which was signed into law in July 2011. The bill created the "Fund for the Efficient Delivery of Educational Services," and is an exact copy of the ALEC model bill "The Innovation Schools and School Districts Act."³³ LD 1488 forms a new designation of "innovative zones and districts" for public schools and districts. The bill essentially allows a public school to function as a charter school without the official charter status. It allows schools and districts to submit innovation plans to their local school board, which if approved allows schools and districts to get certain state requirements waived, including many collective bargaining rights.

ALEC model legislation has also been used in the LePage administration's education plan, unveiled as the "Putting Students First" agenda in early February 2012.³⁴

The initial framework for the education plan was posted on the Department of Education website, and at least one of the four legislative concepts contained language taken directly from ALEC model bills. One of the listed concept bills, "An Act to Ensure Effective Teaching and School Leadership," contained the same definition of a "probationary teacher" as found in an ALEC bill entitled the "Great Teachers and Leaders Act."³⁵ The two paragraphs are exact copies. The language was removed from the website after Maine's Majority pointed out the connection.³⁶

After promoting the proposed education plan for months, the administration finally introduced four official bills near the end of the legislative session: LD 1854 "An Act to Expand Educational Opportunities for Maine Students," LD 1858 "An Act to Ensure Effective Teaching and School Leadership," LD 1865 "An Act to Enhance Career and Technical Education," and LD 1866 "An Act to Remove Inequity in Student Access to Certain Schools."³⁷ Three of the bills are similar to ALEC model legislation and goals:

- ⌘ LD 1854 shares the same message and structure with the ALEC model bill "The Open Enrollment Act."³⁸ The Maine bill "establishes a new Schools of Choice open enrollment program" intended to allow students to attend any school in the state at the taxpayers cost. The Maine law lays out a similar student transfer process and uses similar language to the proposed ALEC model bill.
- ⌘ LD 1858 shares the same intent, structure and methods with two ALEC model bills, the "Great Teachers and Leaders Act" and the "Alternative Certification Act."³⁹ The "probationary teacher" language that was mentioned on the Department of Education website is conspicuously missing from the final legislation.
- ⌘ LD 1866 allows public funds to be used by religious schools. While the bill's language is not directly traceable to ALEC, the legislation seeks to accomplish a key ALEC objective. Throughout the country, ALEC members have been pushing to allow religious schools access to public education funds.

By waiting to release the education bills until the end of the legislative session the administration is not required to publish public notice of the hearings in local papers. This effectively limits the amount of public comment on the bills and allows the administration to push them through with limited oversight.

Health Insurance

An ALEC model bill was used to craft LD 1333 "An Act To Modify Rating Practices for Individual and Small Group Health Plans and To Encourage Value-based Purchasing of Health Care Services," a bill sponsored by Rep. Wesley Richardson (R-Warren) which enacted sweeping changes to Maine's health insurance consumer protections.⁴⁰ LD 1333 has language taken verbatim from an ALEC model bill titled the "High Risk Health Insurance Pool Model Act."⁴¹ Several sections of the bills are exact copies, with changes only made to make the legislation specific to Maine. Gov. LePage signed LD 1333 into law on June 17, 2011.

LD 950 "An Act to Exempt Health Care Sharing Ministries from Insurance Requirements," introduced by Sen. Michael Thibodeau (R-Winterport) and ALEC model bill "Health Care Sharing Ministries to Share Act" have striking similarities.⁴² The Maine bill has been rewritten but shares the same structure and intent of the original ALEC bill. It creates a Health Care Sharing Ministry (HCSM), which is a group of people from the same religious faith who form a cooperative health network in order to pay for each other's care. An HCSM, however, is not a fully functioning health insurance program and does not meet the requirements of the Affordable Care Act, which requires all Americans to be covered by a health insurance policy. The bill was signed into law on June 1, 2011.

Rep. Richard Cebra (R-Naples) introduced LD 58 "An Act to Prohibit Enforcement of the Federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act."⁴³ The bill, which seeks to prove that the Affordable Care Act (ACA) violates the Constitution's Tenth Amendment, uses language from a similar ALEC resolution "Preserving States' Rights regarding Federal Health Insurance Exchanges and a Public Plan."⁴⁴ Both pieces of legislation make it a federal crime to enforce the ACA. A similar bill sponsored by Rep. Aaron Libby (R-North Waterboro), LD 1233 "An Act To Prohibit Enforcement by a Federal or State Official of the Federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act," shared language and intent with LD 58 and the ALEC resolution.⁴⁵ Both bills were deemed "Ought Not to Pass" in committee.

ALEC corporate members have a vested interest in altering the health care system to better suit their commercial interests. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association, a health insurance conglomerate, is a prominent ALEC member and even sponsored the 2011 ALEC national conference with a \$10,000 donation.⁴⁶ Other prominent ALEC members from the health industry include Johnson & Johnson, the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), Bristol-Myers Squibb, GE Healthcare, GlaxoSmithKline, Merck, Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Walgreens, WellPoint and many others.⁴⁷ Many of the ALEC bills seek to further dismantle our current health system and place control back in the hands of large insurers. ALEC and its corporate members vehemently oppose the ACA since it stands to alter these corporations' potential profits.

Worker Rights

A controversial Maine bill intended to undercut the power of labor unions is traceable to ALEC. Rep. Tom Winsor (R-Norway) sponsored LD 788, "An Act To Prohibit Forced Payment of Labor Union Dues or Fees by Workers."⁴⁸ This bill is a close copy of the ALEC model "Right-to-Work Act."⁴⁹ It makes it illegal for a union contract to require workers covered under the contract to become members of the union, and also restricts a union's ability to collect dues and fees through payroll deduction. LD 788 was deemed "Ought Not to Pass" in committee.

Voting Rights

ALEC has played a leading role in recent attempts to roll back voting rights in several states. In Maine, Rep. Richard Cebra (R-Naples) introduced a bill requiring voters to show identification at the polls. LD 199 "An Act To Strengthen Maine's Election Laws by Requiring Photograph Identification for the Purpose of Voting" added a provision to existing laws to require voters show "proof of identity" in order to vote.⁵⁰ LD 199 has the same intent as the ALEC model bill "Voter ID Act."⁵¹ The bill has been carried over to the current legislative session.

Retail Theft

Rep. Gary Plummer (R-Windham) drew from two ALEC model bills in crafting LD 648 "An Act to Prohibit Organized Retail Theft."⁵² The title is taken directly from the ALEC model bill "Organized Retail Theft Act."⁵³ While he does not use the ALEC language verbatim, the two bills have the same intent. Both bills designate organized retail theft as a new punishable crime and increase penalties of those who are caught trying to steal from a retail establishment. Plummer's bill also incorporates another ALEC bill, "Theft Using Emergency Exit to Avoid Apprehension or Detection Act," which makes using an emergency exit during theft a separate punishable offense.⁵⁴ ALEC created these model bills at the behest of large retailers like Wal-Mart, which sits on the ALEC Private Enterprise board. The bill has been carried over to the current legislative session.

Firearms

The National Rifle Association is a long-time ALEC funder and has a seat on the organization's Public Safety and Elections Task Force.⁵⁵ Many ALEC model bills advocate vehemently for a broad interpretation of Second Amendment rights, including expansion of concealed weapon permits and enactment of concealed firearm reciprocity laws, which allow individuals to carry concealed weapons across state lines. Last year, Rep. Richard Cebra (R-Naples) proposed three bills that share intent with ALEC model legislation: LD 446 "An Act to Allow Law Enforcement Officers from Out of State to Carry Concealed Firearms," LD 1176 "An Act to Enhance Reciprocity Agreements regarding Permits to Carry Concealed Firearms," and LD 658 "An Act to Modify the Requirement of a Permit to Carry a Concealed Weapon."⁵⁶ LD 446, LD 1176 and LD 658 are very similar in language and content to two ALEC bills, the "Concealed Carry Outright Recognition Act" and the "Concealed Carry True Reciprocity Act."⁵⁷ They share a common goal of allowing individuals to carry concealed weapons across state borders regardless of existing legislation in their home state. LD 1176 and LD 658 were deemed "Ought Not to Pass" in committee. LD 446 was signed into law in June 2011.

Abortion

LD 1457 "An Act To Strengthen the Consent Laws for Abortions Performed on Minors and Incapacitated Persons," was introduced by Representative Dale Crafts (R-Lisbon) and is strikingly similar in intent and structure to the ALEC model bill "Parental Consent for Abortion Act."⁵⁸ Both the ALEC and Maine bills include a clause requiring minors to receive parental consent prior to obtaining an abortion. Consent can also be provided by a brother, sister or guardian who is at least 21. LD 1457 was deemed "Ought Not to Pass."

Safety Net

LD 1511 "An Act To Impose a Lifetime Maximum on the Receipt of Welfare Benefits" is similar to the ALEC model bill "Time Limits of TANF Benefits Act."⁵⁹ The bill, which was introduced by Rep. Stacey Guerin (R-Glenburn), seeks to put a cap on the total time an individual can qualify for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Both the Maine and ALEC bills limit the total amount of time to 24 months. They do provide that this can be extended in limited circumstances. LD 1511 was indefinitely postponed.

ALEC key corporate sponsors show clear preference for Maine Republicans

A review of campaign finance data shows that corporate members of ALEC's elite private enterprise committee have contributed more than \$750,000 to Maine candidates, parties and political action committees since 2002. Nearly 77% of this funding has gone to Republicans.

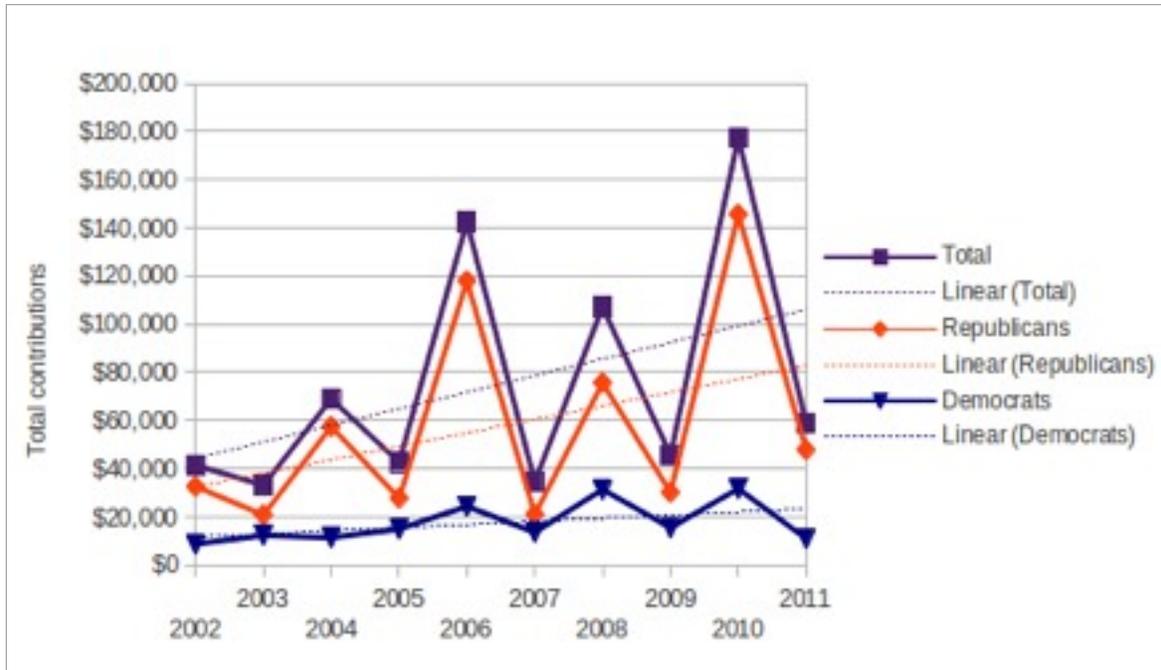
	Republicans	Democrats
Altria (Philip Morris)	142,956	49,600
AT&T	27,987	32,750
Coca-Cola	25,000	0
Diageo	22,100	55,607
Intuit	0	1,000
Johnson & Johnson	18,850	7,750
Pfizer	186,700	12,850
PhRMA	35,600	5,250
R.J. Reynolds	82,400	8,850
State Farm	1,350	0
Walmart	34,250	1,500
Total	577,193	175,157
	76.7%	23.3%

Total contributions from ALEC private enterprise committee members to Maine candidates, parties, and political action committees, 2002-2011.

Source: <http://www.maine campaign finance.com>.

Of the \$177,350 spent by the private enterprise committee in 2010 – the year of the Republican takeover - \$96,000, more than 54%, went to efforts to elect Gov. Paul LePage. An additional \$38,550 was contributed to the Maine Republican Party and its House and Senate campaign funds. For every dollar these ALEC elite donors spent on Republicans in 2010, Democrats received less than twenty-two cents.

The data also shows that total contributions have steadily increased over time, from \$41,400 in 2002 to \$177,350 in 2010, again with clear preference for Republicans. 2011 witnessed the largest-ever influx of ALEC cash in an off-election year, with \$47,850 (81.3%) lining Republican coffers.



Annual contributions from ALEC private enterprise committee members to Maine candidates, parties, and political action committees, 2002-2011. The dotted lines show annual trends for Republicans, Democrats, and total contributions. Source: <http://www.maine-campaign-finance.com>.

Improper use of taxpayer and campaign funds?

Campaign finance data reviews also reveal that some elected officials in Maine have used campaign funds to pay for ALEC expenses. Rep. Andre Cushing (R-Hampden) is involved in an ongoing controversy over his receipt of some \$2,100 in taxpayer reimbursements for travel to the ALEC conference in New Orleans last year. Records indicate that many, if not all of the reimbursed expenses, were also paid by his Respect Maine PAC leading to concerns that he may have sought double reimbursement for the same expenses.⁶⁰

Sen. Debra Plowman (R-Hampden) paid ALEC \$100 in March 2009 and again in March 2011 directly from her campaign account. And Kenneth Fredette (R-Newport) used his Leadership for Maine's Future PAC to cover two ALEC payments of \$350 in 2005.⁶¹

The Maine Senate Republican Committee also reported \$14,500 in direct contributions from ALEC in 2007 and 2008.⁶²

Conclusion

Model legislation is not necessarily a bad thing. National advocacy groups across the political spectrum routinely draft bills and encourage lawmakers to introduce them on the state level. These bills can expedite the process of government and help elected officials enact laws that have been proven to work in other parts of the country.

The insidiousness of ALEC comes from the fact that the organization has created a far-reaching apparatus to allow large self-interested corporations to infiltrate all aspects of the lawmaking process. These corporations don't just fund ALEC. They staff ALEC's task forces with their lobbyists, who in turn have the power to write and approve all model legislation. They fund the campaigns of ALEC legislators, as well as state Republican parties and political action committees. Having friendly lawmakers in place in state governments gives these corporations a much greater chance of enacting their preferred legislative agenda.

The appearance of ALEC-linked bills in Maine proves that outsiders are writing our laws, and not in ways that benefit our citizens. The ALEC stamp of approval is not a seal of quality. Quite the contrary, it is a warning that the legislation's authors and backers are bought and paid for by those seeking to enact policies that improve their bottom lines.

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Appendix A: Selected bills containing ALEC language

LD 1333 – “An Act to Modify Rating Practices for Individual and Small Group Health plans and to Encourage Value-based purchasing of Health Care Services”

LD 1333 established a high-risk pool named the Maine Guaranteed Access Reinsurance Association. LD 1333 has language taken verbatim from an ALEC model bill titled the “High Risk Health Insurance Pool Model Act.” The bill was signed into law and the final law contains around 30% ALEC language. Below is a sampling of the similarities.

Maine Legislation

CHAPTER 54-A

MAINE GUARANTEED ACCESS REINSURANCE ASSOCIATION ACT

§ 3951. Short title

This chapter may be known and cited as “the Maine Guaranteed Access Reinsurance Association Act.”

§ 3952. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings...

2. Board. “Board” means the Board of Directors of the Maine Guaranteed Access Reinsurance Association under section 3953, subsection 2...

6. Insurer. “Insurer” means an entity that is authorized to write medical insurance or that provides medical insurance in this State. For the purposes of this chapter, “insurer” includes an insurance company, a nonprofit hospital and medical service organization, a fraternal benefit society, a health maintenance organization, ...

7. Medical insurance. “Medical insurance” means a hospital and medical expense-incurred policy, nonprofit hospital and medical service plan, health maintenance organization subscriber contract or other health care plan or arrangement that pays for or furnishes medical or health care services whether by insurance or otherwise, whether sold as an individual or group policy. “Medical insurance” does not include accidental injury, specified disease, hospital indemnity, dental, vision, disability income, Medicare supplement, long-term care or other limited benefit health insurance or credit insurance; coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance; insurance arising out of workers’

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{Title, enacting clause, etc.}

Section 1. This Act may be cited as the High-Risk Health Insurance Pool Act.

Section 2. For the purposes of this Act the following definitions apply:

(A) “Producer” means any person who is licensed to sell health insurance in this state.

(B) “Board” means the Board of Directors of the State Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool.

(C) “Health insurance” means any hospital or medical expense incurred policy, nonprofit health care services plan contract, health maintenance organization, subscriber contract, or any other health care plan or arrangement that pays for or furnishes medical or health care services whether by insurance or otherwise, when sold to an individual or as a group policy. This term does not include short-term, accident, dental-only, fixed indemnity, limited benefit, or credit insurance, coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance, insurance arising out of a workers’ compensation or similar law, automobile medical-payment insurance, or insurance under which benefits are payable with or without regard to fault and which is statutorily required to be contained in any liability insurance policy or equivalent self-insurance.

(D) “Insured” means a person who is a resident of this state and a citizen of the United States who is eligible to receive benefits from the pool. The term “insured” may include dependents and family members.

(E) “Insurer” means any entity that is authorized in this state to write health insurance or that provides health insurance in this state. For the

compensation or similar law; automobile medical payment insurance; or insurance under which benefits are payable with or without regard to fault and that is statutorily required to be contained in

8. Medicare. "Medicare" means coverage under both Parts A and B of Title XVIII of the federal Social Security Act, 42 United States Code, Section 1395 et seq., as amended.

9. Member insurer. "Member insurer" means an insurer that offers individual health plans and is actively marketing individual health plans in this State.

10. Producer. "Producer" means a person who is licensed to sell health insurance in this State.

purposes of this act, the insurer includes an insurance company, nonprofit health care services plan, fraternal benefits society, health maintenance organization, third party administrator, state or local governmental unit, to the extent permitted by federal law any self insured arrangement covered by third party administrator, state or local governmental unit, to the extent permitted by federal law any self insured arrangement covered by Section 3, Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C.

Section 1002), as amended, that provides health care benefits in this state, any other entity providing a plan of health insurance or health benefits subject to state insurance regulation, and any reinsurer or stop-loss plan providing reinsurance or stop-loss coverage to a health insurer in this state.

(F) "Medicare" means coverage under both Parts A and B of Title XVIII of the Social Security Act (Public Law 74-271, 42 USC, Section 1395, et seq., as amended).

LD 950 – “An Act To Exempt Health Care Sharing Ministries from Insurance Requirements”

LD 950 creates a Health Care Sharing Ministry (HCSM), which is a group of people from the same faith who form a cooperative health network in order to pay for each other's care. An HCSM is not a full functioning health insurance program and does not adhere to the Affordable Care Act, which requires all Americans to be covered by some sort of health care policy. LD 950 has language taken verbatim from an ALEC model bill titled “Health Care Sharing Ministries Freedom to Share Act.” The bill was signed into law in 2011 and contains about 40% ALEC language. Below is a sampling of the similarities.

Maine Legislation

Sec. 2. 24-A MRSA §704, sub-§3 is enacted to read:

3. Health care sharing ministry. As used in this Title and Title 24, the use of "health insurance" and related terms such as "accident and health insurance," "accident and sickness insurance," "carrier," "health," "health benefit plan," "health care," "health insurer" or "insurer" does not include, unless specifically provided otherwise in the law, a health care sharing ministry, and a health care sharing ministry may not be considered to be engaged in the business of insurance for the purposes of this Title. For the purposes of this section, "health care sharing

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Model Legislation

Section 1. {Short Title} This Act shall be known as the “Health Care Sharing Ministries Freedom to Share Act.”

Section 2. {Exemption of Health Care Sharing Ministries from the

Insurance Code} A health care sharing ministry shall not be considered to be engaging in the business of insurance for purposes of this [insert code, title, chapter, or appropriate description that describes the state's regulation of health insurance statutes].

Section 3. {Definitions} As used in this Act, the following definition applies:

ministry" means a faith-based, nonprofit organization that is exempt from taxation under the federal Internal Revenue Code and that:

A. Has been in existence continuously since December 31, 1999 and has facilitated the sharing of medical expenses of participants without interruption since December 31, 1999;

ability to assist those with financial and medical needs in accordance with criteria established by the health care sharing ministry;

D. Provides for the financial and medical needs of a participant through monetary contributions from one participant to another;

E. Provides amounts that participants may contribute without any assumption of risk or promise to pay among the participants and requires no assumption of risk or promise to pay by the health care sharing ministry to the participants;

F. Provides a written monthly statement to all participants that lists the total dollar amount of qualified needs submitted to the health care sharing ministry, as well as the amount actually published or assigned to participants for their contribution;

G. Conducts an annual audit that is performed by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that is made available to the public upon request; and

H. Provides a written disclaimer on or accompanying all applications and guideline materials distributed by or on behalf of the organization that reads in substance: "Notice: The organization facilitating the sharing of medical expenses is not an insurance company and neither its guidelines nor plan of operation is an insurance policy. Whether anyone chooses to assist you with your medical bills will be totally voluntary because no other participant will be compelled by law to contribute toward your medical bills. Participation in the organization or a subscription to any of its documents should never be considered to be insurance. Regardless of whether you receive payment for medical expenses or whether this organization continues to operate, you are always personally responsible for the payment of your own medical bills."

A. "Health Care Sharing Ministry" means a faith-based, non-profit organization that is tax exempt under the Internal Revenue Code which:

1. Limits its membership to those who are of a similar faith;

2. Acts as an organizational clearinghouse for information about members/subscribers who have financial, physical or medical needs, financial, physical or medical needs, matching them with members/subscribers with the present ability to assist those with financial or medical

needs, all in accordance with the organization's criteria;

3. Provides for the financial or medical needs of a member/subscriber through payments directly from one member/subscriber to another. The requirements of this Subsection can be satisfied by a trust established solely for the benefit of members/subscribers, which is audited annually by an independent auditing firm;

4. Provides amounts that members/subscribers may contribute with no assumption of risk or promise to pay among the members/subscribers and no assumption of the risk or promise to pay by such organization to the members/subscribers;

5. Provides a written monthly statement to all members/subscribers, listing the total dollar amount of qualified needs submitted to such organization, as well as the amount actually published or assigned to members/subscribers for their contribution; and

6. Provides in substance the following written disclaimer on or accompanying all promotional documents distributed by or on behalf of the organization, including applications, and guideline materials:

"Notice: This publication is not an insurance company nor is it offered through an insurance company. Whether anyone chooses to assist you with your medical bills will be totally voluntary, as no other subscriber or member will be compelled by law to contribute toward your medical bills. As such, this publication should never be considered to be insurance. Whether you receive any payments for medical expenses and whether or not this publication continues to operate, you are always personally responsible for the payment of your own medical bills."

LD 788 – “An Act To Prohibit Forced Payment of Labor Union Dues or Fees by Workers”

This bill is a close copy of the ALEC model “Right-to-Work Act.” This legislation sought give workers a choice in deciding whether to join labor unions and it prohibited employers from deducting fees from nonunion workers. This bill would crippled unions. LD 788 was deemed “Ought Not to Pass” in committee. It contains around 30% ALEC language. Below is a sampling of the similarities.

Maine Legislation**SUBCHAPTER 2-B
RIGHT TO WORK****§ 651. Short title**

This subchapter may be known and cited as “the **Maine Right To Work Act.**”

§ 652. Labor organization

“**Labor organization**” means an organization or agency or employee representation committee or union that exists for the purpose of negotiating with employers, public or private, concerning wages, rates of pay, hours of work, other conditions of employment or other forms of compensation.

§ 653. Right to refrain

A person may not be required, as a condition of employment or continuation of employment, to:

1. **Become a member.** Become or remain a member of a labor organization;
2. **Pay dues.** Pay any dues, fees, assessments or other similar charges, however denominated, of any kind or amount to a labor organization; or
3. **Pro rata portions.** Pay to any charity or other 3rd party, in lieu of payments under subsection 2, any amount equivalent to or a pro rata portion of dues, fees, assessments or other charges required of members of a labor organization.

§ 654. Agreements in violation

An agreement, understanding or practice, written or oral, implied or expressed, between a labor organization and employer that violates the rights of employees as guaranteed by provisions of this Act is void and of no effect.

§ 655. Penalty

A person who directly or indirectly violates any provision of this Act is guilty of a Class E crime.

§ 656. Injunctive relief

A person injured as a result of any violation or threatened violation of the provisions of this Act is entitled to injunctive relief against any violators or persons threatening violations.

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{Title, enacting clause, etc.}

Section 1. { Title.} This Act may be cited as the **Right to Work Act...**

Section 3. {Labor organization.} The term “**labor organization**” means any organization of any kind, or agency or employee representation committee or union, that exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning wages, rates of pay, hours of work, other conditions of employment, or other forms of compensation.

Section 4. {Freedom of choice guaranteed, discrimination prohibited.} **No person shall be required, as a condition of employment or continuation of employment:**

- (A) to resign or refrain from voluntary membership in, voluntary affiliation with, or voluntary financial support of a labor organization;
- (B) to become or remain a member of a labor organization;
- (C) to pay any dues, fees, assessments, or other charges of any kind or amount to a labor organization;
- (D) to pay to any charity or other third party, in lieu of such payments, any amount equivalent to or a pro-rata portion of dues, fees, assessments, or other charges regularly required of members of a labor organization; or

(E) to be recommended, approved, referred, or cleared by or through a labor organization.

Section 5. {Voluntary deductions protected.} It shall be unlawful to deduct from the wages, earnings, or compensation of an employee any union dues, fees, assessments, or other charges to be held for, transferred to, or paid over to a labor organization, unless the employee has first presented, and the employer has received, a signed written authorization of such deductions, which authorization may be revoked by the employee

§ 657. Damages

A person injured as a result of any violation or threatened violation of the provisions of this Act may recover all damages, including costs and reasonable attorney's fees, of any violation or threatened violation. Remedies are independent of the penalties and remedies proscribed in other provisions of this Act.

§ 658. Duty to investigate

The Attorney General or a district attorney of a district in which a violation is alleged to have occurred shall investigate complaints of violation or threatened violations of this Act and shall prosecute all persons violating any of its provisions to ensure its effective enforcement.

at any time by giving written notice of such revocation to the employer.

Section 6. {Agreements in violation, and actions to induce such agreements, declared illegal.} Any agreement, understanding, or practice, written or oral, implied or expressed, between any labor organization and employer that violates the rights of employees as guaranteed by provisions of this chapter is hereby declared to be unlawful, null and void, and of no legal effect. Any strike, picketing, boycott, or other action by a labor organization for the sole purpose of inducing or attempting to induce an employer to enter into any agreement prohibited under this chapter is hereby declared to be for an illegal purpose and is a violation of the provisions of this chapter...

Section 8. {Penalties.} Any person who directly or indirectly violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine not exceeding (insert amount) or imprisonment for a period of not more than (insert time period), or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 9. {Civil remedies.} Any employee harmed as a result of any violation or threatened violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be entitled to injunctive relief against any and all violators or persons threatening violations and may in addition thereto recover any and all damages, including costs and reasonable attorney fees, of any character resulting from such violation or threatened violation. Such remedies shall be independent of and in addition to the penalties and remedies prescribed in other provisions of this chapter.

Section 10. {Duty to investigate.} It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorneys of each county (or the attorney general of this state) to investigate complaints of violation or threatened violations of this chapter and to prosecute all persons violating any of its provisions, and to take all means at their command to ensure its effective enforcement.

LD 1287 – “An Act To Create a Scholarship Granting Organization Tax Credit”

LD 1287 seeks to create a Maine income tax credit for individuals and corporations who donate to scholarship-granting organizations. LD 1287 shares language and structure with an ALEC model bill “The Great Schools Tax Credit Program Act.” LD 1287 was ruled “Ought Not to Pass” in committee. It contains around 50% ALEC language. Below is a sampling of the similarities.

Maine Legislation

§ 5815. Scholarship granting organization

1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. “Educational scholarship” means a grant to an eligible student to pay for part or all of the tuition and fees at a qualified school, including transportation to a qualified school outside of the school district in which that eligible student resides.

B. “Eligible student” means a student who:

(1) Is a dependent in a household in which the annual household income the year immediately prior to receiving an educational scholarship is no more than 250% of the income guidelines developed annually and used to qualify for a free or reduced price lunch under the federal free and reduced price lunch program pursuant to 42 United States Code, Section 1758(b);

(2) Is enrolled in a qualified school, was eligible to attend a public school the preceding semester or is starting school for the first time in this State; and

(3) Is a resident of this State while receiving an educational scholarship.

A student who meets the requirements of subparagraph (1) and who receives an educational scholarship remains an eligible student regardless of household income until the student is graduated from secondary school or attains 21 years of age, whichever occurs first. For purposes of this paragraph, “household income” has the same meaning as in Title 36, section 6201, subsection 7.

C. “Low-income eligible student” means an eligible student who is a dependent in a household in which, based on the annual household income, the eligible student would

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...(B) “Eligible student” means a student who:

(1) is a member of a household whose total annual income the year before he or she receives an educational scholarship under this program does not exceed an amount equal to 2.5 times the income standard used to qualify for a free or reduced-price lunch under the national free or reduced-price lunch program established under 42 USC Section 1751 et seq. Once a student receives a scholarship under this program, the student will remain eligible regardless of household income until the student graduates high school or reaches 21 years of age;¹

(2) was eligible to attend a public school in the preceding semester or is starting school in [state] for the first time;²

(3) Resides in [state] while receiving an educational scholarship.

(C) “Low-income eligible student” means a student who qualifies for a free or reduced-price lunch under the national free or reduced-price lunch program established under 42 USC Section 1751 et seq.³...

(F) “Qualifying school” means either a public school outside of the resident school district, or any private school that provides education to elementary and/or secondary students and has notified the Department of its intention to participate in the program and comply with the program's requirements.⁴

(G) “Educational scholarships” means grants to students to cover all or part of the tuition and fees at either a qualifying private school or a qualifying public school, including transportation to a public school outside of a student's resident school district.

LD 1553 – “An Act To Create a Public Charter School Program in Maine”

LD 1553 paved the way for the first charter schools to be created here in Maine. LD 1553 takes language directly from two ALEC model bills “Charter Schools Act” and “Next Generation Charter Schools Act.” LD 1553 has the same structure and intent as the “Next Generation Charter Schools Act.” Some of the language of LD 1553 is taken from “Charter Schools Act.” All three bills aim to allow states to support and create charter schools. It contains around 20% ALEC language. Below is an example of the similarities between LD 1553 and the ALEC model bill “Charter Schools Act.”

Maine Legislation**§ 2402. Public charter schools authorized**

Charter schools may be established as public schools pursuant to this chapter to improve pupil learning by creating more high-quality schools with high standards for pupil performance; to close achievement gaps between high-performing and low-performing groups of public school students; to increase high-quality educational opportunities within the public education system; to provide alternative learning environments for students who are not thriving in traditional school settings; to create new professional opportunities for teachers and other school personnel; to encourage the use of different, high-quality models of teaching and other aspects of schooling; and to provide students, parents, community members and local entities with expanded opportunities for involvement in the public education system.

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Section 1. {Title.}

Section 2. {Purpose.} The purposes of this bill are to:

- (A) improve pupil learning;
- (B) increase learning opportunities for pupils;
- (C) encourage the use of different and innovative methods of teaching;
- (D) require the measurement of learning outcomes and create different and innovative forms of measuring outcomes;
- (E) establish new forms of accountability for schools; and
- (F) create new professional opportunities for teachers and other educators, including the opportunity to be responsible for the learning program at the school site.

LD 1488 – “An Act To Create Innovative Public School Zones and Innovative Public School Districts”

LD 1488 creates a new designation of “innovative zones and districts” for public schools and districts. This bill essentially allows a public school to function as a charter school without the official status. The bill would allow schools and school districts to submit innovation plans to their local school board. If approved the schools and districts can use this innovation plan to get certain state requirements waived; including many collective bargaining rights. The bill was signed into law and contains around 90% ALEC language from ALEC’s “The Innovation Schools and School Districts Act.” Below is a sampling of the similarities.

Maine Legislation

- 4. Innovation plan.** An innovation plan must include the following information:
- A. A statement of the mission of the school, zone or district and why designation as a school, zone or district would enhance the ability of the school, zone or district to achieve its mission;
- B. A description of the innovations the school, zone or district would implement, which may include, but are not limited to, innovations in school staffing, curriculum and assessment; school calendar; use of financial and other resources; and the recruitment, employment, evaluation and compensation of teachers, administrators and other staff employed by the school;
- C. An identification of the improvements in academic performance that the school, zone or district expects to achieve in implementing the innovations;
- D. A listing of the programs, policies and practices within the school, zone or district that would be affected by the innovations identified by the school, zone or district and the manner in which they would alter current programs, policies and practices. The programs, policies or practices may include, but are not limited to:
- (1) A description of any research-based educational program to be implemented;
 - (2) The length of the school day and the school year;
 - (3) The student promotion and graduation policies;
 - (4) The assessment plan;
 - (5) The budget; and
 - (6) The staffing plan.
- E. A description of any statutory requirements applicable to public schools or school

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- (C) Each innovation plan, whether submitted by a public school or created by a local school board through collaboration between the local school board and a public school, shall include the following information:
- (1) A statement of the public school’s mission and why designation as an innovation school would enhance the school’s ability to achieve its mission;
 - (2) A description of the innovations the public school would implement, which may include, but need not be limited to, innovations in school staffing; curriculum and assessment; class scheduling; use of financial and other resources; and faculty recruitment, employment, evaluation, and compensation;
 - (3) A listing of the programs, policies, or operational documents within the public school that would be affected by the public school’s identified innovation and the manner in which they would be affected. The programs, policies, or operational documents may include, but need not be limited to:
 - (a) the research-based educational program the public school would implement;
 - (b) the length of school day and school year at the public school;
 - (c) the student promotion and graduation policies to be implemented at the public school;
 - (d) the public school’s assessment plan;
 - (e) the proposed budget for the public school; and
 - (f) the proposed staffing plan for the public school.
 - (4) An identification of the improvements in academic performance that the public school expects to achieve in implementing the innovations;

administrative unit policy requirements that would need to be waived for the school, zone or district to implement the identified innovations;

F. An identification of the improvements in academic performance that the school, zone or district expects to achieve in implementing the innovations;

G. An identification of the strategic partnerships, including partnerships with business, industry, postsecondary education institutions, nonprofit educational organizations and other educational entities, that the school, zone or district expects to develop in implementing its identified innovation;

H. An estimate of the cost savings and increased efficiencies, if any, the school, zone or district expects to achieve in implementing the identified innovations;

I. A description of the strategies that the school, zone or district expects to implement in the future to secure and maintain the resources necessary to sustain the identified innovations;

J. A provision for the continuation and assignment of collective bargaining agreements as they apply to the school, zone or district for the duration of those agreements and the continuation of representational rights;

K. A provision for the continuation of continuing contract rights under section 13201; and

L. Any additional information required by the school board.

(5) An estimate of the cost savings and increased efficiencies, if any, the public school expects to achieve in implementing its identified innovation;

(6) Evidence that a majority of the administrators employed at the public school, a majority of the teachers employed at the public school, and a majority of the school advisory council for the public school consent to designation as an innovation school;

(7) A statement of the level of support for designation as an innovation school demonstrated by the other persons employed at the public school, the students and parents of students enrolled in the public school, and the community surrounding the public school;

(8) A description of any statutory sections included in this title or any regulatory or district policy requirements that would need to be waived for the public school to implement its identified innovations;

(9) A description of any provision of the collective bargaining agreement in effect for the personnel at the public school that would need to be waived for the public school to implement its identified innovation; and

(10) Any additional information required by the local school board of the school district in which the innovation plan would be implemented.

Appendix B: Additional Maine bills that have the same intent or structure as ALEC model bills

These bills contain language, structure and the same intent as an ALEC model bill but do not have a high percentage of verbatim ALEC language. Many of these bills have been rewritten but accomplish the same goal as the accompanying ALEC legislation. While they may be rewritten the structure is often the same.

LD 58 - An Act To Prohibit Enforcement of the Federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act:

http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP005101.asp

ALEC:

http://alecexposed.org/w/images/4/47/5F0-ALEC_Resolution_on_Preserving_States_Rights_Regarding_Federal_Health_Insurance_Exchanges_and_a_Public_Plan_Exposed.pdf

LD 250 - An Act To Permit Tuition Subsidies by Municipalities:

http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP020301.asp

ALEC:

http://alecexposed.org/w/images/7/77/2D9-THE_FAMILY_EDUCATION_TAX_CREDIT_PROGRAM_ACT_Exposed.pdf

ALEC: http://alecexposed.org/w/images/7/72/2D3-Family_Education_Savings_Account_Act_Exposed.pdf

LD 446 - An Act To Allow Law Enforcement Officers from Out of State To Carry Concealed Firearms:

http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP033901.asp

ALEC: http://alecexposed.org/w/images/a/a2/7J4-Concealed_Carry_True_Reciprocity_Act_Exposed.pdf

LD 648 - An Act To Prohibit Organized Retail Theft:

http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP047801.asp

ALEC: http://alecexposed.org/w/images/d/dd/7B5-Organized_Retail_Theft_Act_Exposed.pdf

ALEC:

http://alecexposed.org/w/images/1/13/7B8-Theft_Using_Emergency_Exit_to_Avoid_Apprehension_or_Detection_Act_Exposed.pdf

LD 1176 - An Act To Enhance Reciprocity Agreements Regarding Permits To Carry Concealed Firearms:

http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP087401.asp

ALEC: http://alecexposed.org/w/images/a/a2/7J4-Concealed_Carry_True_Reciprocity_Act_Exposed.pdf

LD 1233 - An Act To Prohibit Enforcement by a Federal or State Official of the Federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act:

http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP092401.asp

ALEC:

http://alecexposed.org/w/images/4/47/5F0-ALEC_Resolution_on_Preserving_States_Rights_Regarding_Federal_Health_Insurance_Exchanges_and_a_Public_Plan_Exposed.pdf

LD 1424: An Act To Enhance Parental Roles in Education Choice:

http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP104701.asp

ALEC: <http://www.webcitation.org/5yGOUW6Ll>

LD 1457: An Act To Strengthen the Consent Laws for Abortions Performed on Minors and Incapacitated**Persons:** http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP107201.asp**ALEC:** http://alecexposed.org/w/images/1/11/5B5-Parental_Consent_For_Abortion_Act_Exposed.pdf

LD 1511: An Act To Impose a Lifetime Maximum on the Receipt of Welfare Benefits:http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP111401.asp**ALEC:** http://alecexposed.org/w/images/0/0a/5Z11-Time_Limits_on_TANF_Benefits_Act_Exposed.pdf

LD 1044: An Act To Allow a Tax Credit for Tuition Paid to Private Schools:http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP077901.asp**ALEC:**http://alecexposed.org/w/images/7/77/2D9-THE_FAMILY_EDUCATION_TAX_CREDIT_PROGRAM_ACT_Exposed.pdf

LD 1092: An Act To Allow a Tax Credit for Tuition Paid to Private Schools:http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/SP032501.asp**ALEC:**http://alecexposed.org/w/images/7/77/2D9-THE_FAMILY_EDUCATION_TAX_CREDIT_PROGRAM_ACT_Exposed.pdf

LD 199: An Act To Strengthen Maine's Election Laws by Requiring Photograph Identification for the Purpose of Voting:http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP017601.asp**ALEC:** http://alecexposed.org/w/images/d/d9/7G16-VOTER_ID_ACT_Exposed.pdf

LD 1854: An Act To Expand Educational Opportunities for Maine Students:http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP137201.asp**ALEC:** http://alecexposed.org/w/images/9/9c/2D14-The_Open_Enrollment_Act_Exposed.pdf

LD 1858: An Act To Ensure Effective Teaching and School Leadership:http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/bills_125th/billtexts/HP137601.asp**ALEC:** http://alecexposed.org/w/images/a/a4/2F2-Great_Teachers_and_Leaders_Act_Exposed.pdf**ALEC:** http://alecexposed.org/w/images/8/85/2F0-Alternative_Certification_Act_Exposed.pdf