MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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2	SECOND REGULAR SESSION
4 5	ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH LEGISLATURE
6 7	Legislative Document No. 1723
8 9 10 11	S. P. 738 Office of the Secretary of the Senate Submitted by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources pursuant to Joint Rule 24. Reference to the Committee on Agriculture suggested and 1,500 Ordered Printed.
12 13 14 15 16	MAY M. ROSS, Secretary of the Senate Presented by Senator Violette of Aroostook. Cosponsor: Representative Lisnik of Presque Isle. Representative Masterton of Cape Elizabeth.
17 18	STATE OF MAINE
19 20 21	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO
22 23 24	AN ACT to Address the Potential Conflict of Interest of the Board of Pesticides Control.
25	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
26 27 28	Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislatudo not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and
29 30 31	Whereas, existing state law would preclude current me bers of the Board of Pesticides Control from contracti with the State to provide services; and
32 33	Whereas, in several cases the members are unique their ability to provide these services; and

Whereas, these members of the board were in fact appointed because of their relevant experience and expertise; and

 Whereas, these members will be forced to resign or state agencies will be forced to act without their assistance unless the current law is changed; 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,

- 12 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
- 13 22 MRSA §1471-B, sub-§§7 and 8 are enacted to read.
 - 7. State contracts. Notwithstanding Title 17, section 3104, members of the board shall be eligible to contract with the State where the contracts are awarded consistent with normal bidding procedures of the Department of Finance and Administration. Members shall also be eligible to receive grants where grants are awarded consistent with normal state procedures.
 - 8. Voting. Notwithstanding the general common law principles of conflict of interest, it is the express intent of the Legislature that members of the board shall not be precluded from voting on any matter which comes before the board solely because of their interest in the issue where this interest arises from the expertise which was the basis of their appointment under subsection 1.
- 28 Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in 29 the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.

Statement of Fact

The purpose of this bill is to remove restrictions on the right of members of the Board of Pesticides Control to contract with the State and to clarify the applicability of common law principles of conflict of interest to decisions by members of the board. The membership of the Board of Pesticides Control was specifically appointed to represent given categories of expertise. This very expertise which makes them valuable members raises questions concerning their ability to vote on issues which may impact the area of their work or to contract with the State to provide services.

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The bill addresses 2 areas of concern: The ability members to contract with the State and the ability to vote on certain issues. Because of current statutory provisions under Title 17, board members are prohibited from contracting with the State for services in any area. Attorney General has refused to sign a contract for services by a member of the board even though that member was low In several instances, individuals bidder. serving board are not only those with unique expertise to serve on the board, but have a unique ability to perform contractual services for the State. If they are not allowed so, the State will have to seek contracts outside of Maine's boundaries for higher costs. The existing tions will force the resignation of board members and will present problems for future appointments if those ments are to continue to be based on meaningful expertise.

Similarly, traditional principles of conflict of interest law raise issues as to whether or not board members should vote on issues which affect them; for example, the propriety of the agriculture representative voting on the registration of a pesticide particularly important to his farming operation has been questioned. The Attorney General has been unable to clarify this and other potential conflict concerns. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature in resolving these problems.