MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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2	5. <i>D</i> . 2049
	(Filing No. S-600)
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6	CTLATE OF MAYNE
8	STATE OF MAINE SENATE
10	114TH LEGISLATURE SECOND REGULAR SESSION
12	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to S.P. 801, L.D. 2049, Bill, "Ar
14	Act to Make Revisions in the Drug Testing Laws"
16	Amend the bill by inserting after the title and before the enacting clause the following:
18 20	'Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted
22	as emergencies; and
24	Whereas, the laws governing an employer's use of substance abuse tests require certain revisions to ensure effective implementation; and
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28	Whereas, these revisions need to take effect as soon as possible to enable employers to continue their substance abuse testing programs with a minimum of interruption; and
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32	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
34	necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,'
36	Further amend the bill by striking out everything after the
38	enacting clause and before the statement of fact and inserting in its place the following:
40	'Sec. 1. 26 MRSA §681, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 536,
42	§§1 and 2, and as amended by c. 604, §§2 and 3, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
44	1. Purpose. This subchapter is intended to:
46	A. Protect the privacy rights of individual employees in
48	the State from undue invasion by employers through the use of substance abuse tests while allowing the use of tests
50	when the employer has a compelling reason to administer a test;

2	B. Ensure that, when substance abuse tests are used, proper test procedures are employed to protect the privacy rights
4	of employees and applicants and to achieve reliable and accurate results; and
6	
_	C. Ensure that an employee with a substance abuse problem
8 -	receives an opportunity for rehabilitation and treatment of the disease and returns to work as quickly as possible : and
10	D. Blickers Janes of the Manager
12	D. Eliminate drug use in the workplace.
1.2	Sec. 2. 26 MRSA §681, sub-§8, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 536,
14	§§1 and 2, and as amended by c. 604, §§2 and 3, is repealed and
	the following enacted in its place:
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1.0	8. Federal law: exception. This subchapter does not apply
18	to the extent it is preempted by any federal law, rule or
20	regulation. Any person subject to a federal law, rule or regulation that preempts certain provisions of this subchapter
20	remains subject to any provision of this subchapter that is not
22	preempted by a federal law, rule or regulation. This subchapter
	does not apply in any way to nuclear electrical generating
24	facilities and their employees, including independent contractors
	and employees of independent contractors who are working at
26	nuclear electrical generating facilities.
28	Sec. 3. 26 MRSA §681, sub-§9 is enacted to read:
30	9. Licensing boards; testing prohibited. An agency, board
	or other entity authorized to license or certify persons for
32	professional or employment purposes may not require that a person
2.4	submit to a substance abuse test as a condition of the issuance,
34	renewal or continued validity of a license or certification.
36	Sec. 4. 26 MRSA §682, sub-§7, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1989, c.
38	536, \S 1 and 2, and as amended by c. 604, \S 9 and 3, is further amended to read:
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40	B. "Confirmation test" means a 2nd substance abuse test_
	performed through the use of gas chromatography-mass
42	spectrometry, that is used to verify the presence of a
	substance of abuse indicated by an initial positive
44	screening test result.
46	(1) The Department of Human Services may recommend to
10	the joint standing committee of the Legislature having
48	jurisdiction over labor matters that other testing
	technologies be authorized for use in confirmation
50	tests if the department finds those technologies to be
	of equal or greater accuracy and reliability than gas chromatography-mass spectrometry.
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2	Sec. 5. 26 MRSA §683, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 536,
4	$\S\S1$ and 2, and as amended by c. 604, $\S\S2$ and 3, is further amended to read:
6	Written policy. Before establishing any substance abuse testing program, an employer must develop a written policy in
8	compliance with this subchapter providing for, at a minimum:
10	A. The procedure and consequences of an employee's voluntary admission of a substance abuse problem and any
12	available assistance, including the availability and procedure of the employer's employee assistance program;
14	B. When substance abuse testing may occur, - including. The
16	written policy must describe:
1.8	 A-description-ef-which Which positions, if any, will be subject to testing, including any positions
20	subject to random or arbitrary testing under section 684, subsection 3. For applicant testing and probable
22	cause testing of employees, an employer may designate that all positions are subject to testing; and
24	(2) The procedure to be followed in selecting
26	employees to be tested on a random or arbitrary basis under section 684, subsection 3;
28	C. The collection of samples.
30	(1) The collection of any sample for use in a
3 2	substance abuse test must be conducted in a medical facility and supervised by a <u>licensed</u> physician
34	licensed-under-Title-32,-chapter-36-or-48, or -a- nurse licensedunderTitle32,chapter31. A medical
36 .	facility includes a first aid station located at the work site.
88	(2) An employer may not require an employee or
10	applicant to remove any clothing for the purpose of collecting a urine sample, except that:
12	
14	(a) An employer may require that an employee or applicant leave any personal belongings other than
16	clothing and any unnecessary coat, jacket or similar outer garments outside the collection
8	area; or
0	(b) If it is the standard practice of an off-site medical facility to require the removal of
32	clothing when collecting a urine sample for any purpose, the physician or nurse supervising the
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	correction of the sample in that latticy may
2	require the employee or applicant to remove their
4	clothing.
**	(3) No employee or applicant may be required to
6	provide a urine sample while being observed, directly
•	or indirectly, by another individual *.
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	(4) The employer may take additional actions necessary
10	to ensure the integrity of a urine sample if the sample
	collector or testing laboratory determines that the
12	sample may have been substituted, adulterated, diluted
	or otherwise tampered with in an attempt to influence
14	test results. The Department of Human Services shall
	adopt rules governing when those additional actions are
16	justified and the scope of those actions. These rules
	may not permit the direct or indirect observation of
18	the collection of a urine sample. If an employee or
20	applicant is found to have twice substituted,
20	adulterated, diluted or otherwise tampered with the
22	<pre>employee or applicant's urine sample, as determined under the rules adopted by the department, the employee</pre>
44	or applicant is deemed to have refused to submit to a
24	substance abuse test;
41	substance abuse test,
26	D. The storage of samples before testing sufficient to
	inhibit deterioration of the sample;
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	E. The chain of custody of samples sufficient to protect
30	the sample from tampering and to verify the identity of each
	sample and test result;
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	F. The substances of abuse to be tested for;
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2.0	G. The cutoff levels for both screening and confirmation
36	tests at which the presence of a substance of abuse in a
38	sample is considered a positive test result.
30	(1) Cutoff levels for confirmation tests for marijuana
40	may not be lower than 20 nanograms of
	delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid per
42	milliliter for urine samples.
	*
44	(2) The Department of Human Services shall adopt rules
	under section 687 regulating screening and confirmation
46	cutoff levels for other substances of abuse, including
	those substances tested for in blood samples under
48	subsection 5, paragraph B, to ensure that levels are
	set within known tolerances of test methods and above
50	mere trace amounts. An employer may request that the Department of Human Services establish a cutoff level

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	for any substance of abuse for which the department has
2	not established a cutoff level;
4	H. The consequences of a confirmed positive substance abuse test result;
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8	I. The consequences for refusal to submit to a substance abuse test;
10	J. Opportunities and procedures for rehabilitation following a confirmed positive result;
12	•
14	K. A procedure under which an employee or applicant who receives a confirmed positive result may appeal and contest the accuracy of that result; and
16	I have abbeen makkeen according by multiple adopted by the
18	L. Any other matters required by rules adopted by the Department of Labor under section 687.
20	An employer must consult with the employer's employees in the development of any portion of a substance abuse testing policy
22	under this subsection that relates to the employees. The employer is not required to consult with the employees on those
24	portions of a policy that relate only to applicants. The employer shall send a copy of the final written policy to the
26	Department of Labor for review under section 686. The employer may not implement the policy until the Department of Labor
28	approves the policy. The employer shall send a copy of any proposed change in an approved written policy to the Department
30	of Labor for review under section 686. The employer may not
32	implement the change until the Department of Labor approves the change.
34	Sec. 6. 26 MRSA §683, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 536, §§1 and 2, and as amended by c. 604, §§1 to 3, is further amended
36	to read:
38	3. Copies to employees and applicants. The employer shall provide each employee with a copy of the written policy approved
40	by the Department of Labor under section 686 and-a-copy-of-this
42	subchapter at least 60 30 days before any portion of the written policy applicable to employees takes effect. The employer shall
44	provide each employee with a copy of any change in a written policy approved by the Department of Labor under section 686 at
46	least 60 days before any portion of the change applicable to employees takes effect. If applicants-are-subject-to-testing-
	underthewrittenpolicy an employer intends to test an
48	applicant, the employer shall provide each the applicant with a copy of the written policy under subsection 2 and a copy of this
50	subshapter before administering a substance abuse test to the applicant. The 30-day and 60-day notice periods provided
52	for employees under this subsection dees do not apply to applicants.

2	Sec. 7. 26 MRSA §683, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 536,
	\S 1 and 2, and as amended by c. 604, \S 2 and 3, is further
4	amended to read:
6	6. Qualified testing laboratories required. No employer may perform any substance abuse test administered to any of that
8	employer's employees. An employer may perform screening tests administered to applicants if the employer's testing facilities
10	comply with the requirements for testing laboratories under this subsection, except that the employer's testing facilities do not
12	havetecomplywithparagraph-A. Any substance abuse test administered under this subchapter must be performed in a
14	qualified testing laboratory that complies with this subsection.
16	AThe-director-of-the-laboratory-must-be-certified-by-the American-Board-of-Forensic-Toxicology-or-the-American-Board
18	ef-Glinical-Ghemistry-in-Toxicological-Ghemistry-
20	B. The laboratory must have written testing procedures and procedures to ensure a clear chain of custody.
22	C. The laboratory must demonstrate satisfactory performance
24	in the proficiency testing program of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the College of American Pathology or the
26	American Association for Clinical Chemistry.
28	D. The laboratory must comply with rules adopted by the Department of Human Services under section 687. These rules
30	shall ensure that:
32	(1) The laboratory possesses all licenses or certifications that the department finds necessary or
34	desirable to ensure reliable and accurate test results;
36	(2) The laboratory follows proper quality control procedures, including, but not limited to:
38	(a) The use of internal quality controls during
40	each substance abuse test conducted under this subchapter, including the use of blind samples and
42	samples of known concentrations which are used to check the performance and calibration of testing
44	equipment;
46	(b) The internal review and certification process for test results, including the qualifications of
48	the person who performs that function in the testing laboratory; and
50	(c) Security measures implemented by the testing
52	laboratory; and

2	(3) Other necessary and proper actions are taken to ensure reliable and accurate test results.
4	Sec. 8. 26 MRSA §683, sub-§8, ¶¶A and B, as enacted by PL 1989,
6	c. 536, §§1 and 2, and as amended by c. 604, §§2 and 3, are further amended to read:
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10	A. A laboratory report of test results shall, at a minimum, state:
12	(1) The name of the laboratory that performed the test or tests;
14	
16	(2) Any confirmed positive results on any tested sample.
18	(a) Unless the employee or applicant consents, test results shall not be reported in numerical or
20	quantitative form but shall state only that the test result was positive or negative. This
22	division does not apply if the test or the test
24	results become the subject of any grievance proceeding or civil action.
26	(b) A testing laboratory and the employer must
28	ensure that an employee's unconfirmed positive
30	screening test result cannot be determined by the employer in any manner, including, but not limited to, the method of billing the employer for the
32	tests performed by the laboratory and the time within which results are provided to the
34	employer. This division does not apply to test results for applicants;
36	(3) The sensitivity or cutoff level of the
38	confirmation test; and
40	(4) Any available information concerning the margin of
42	accuracy and precision of the test methods employed.
44	The report shall not disclose the presence or absence of evidence of any physical or mental condition or of any substance other than the specific substances of abuse that
46	the employer requested to be identified. A testing
48	laboratory shall retain records of confirmed positive results in a numerical or quantitative form for at least 2
50	<u>years.</u>
52	B. The employer shall promptly notify the employee or

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "H" to S.P. 801, L.D. 2049

- employee or applicant, the employer shall promptly provide a
 legible copy of the laboratory report to the employee or applicant. Within 3 working days after notice of a confirmed positive test result, the employee or applicant may submit information to the employer explaining or contesting the results.
- 8 Sec. 9. 26 MRSA §684, sub-§2, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 536, §§1 and 2, and as amended by c. 604, §§2 and 3, is further amended to read:
- A. The employee's immediate supervisor, other supervisory personnel, a licensed physician or nurse, or the employer's security personnel shall make the determination of probable cause.

Sec. 10. 26 MRSA §684, sub-§5 is enacted to read:

5. Testing upon return to work. If an employee who has 20 received a confirmed positive result returns to work with the same employer, whether or not the employee has participated in a 22 rehabilitation program under section 685, subsection 2, the employer may require, request or suggest that the employee submit 24 to a subsequent substance abuse test anytime between 90 days and one year after the date of the employee's prior test. A test may be administered under this subsection in addition to any tests 26 conducted under subsections 2 and 3. An employer may require, 28 request or suggest that an employee submit to a substance abuse test during the first 90 days after the date of the employee's

prior test only as provided in subsections 2 and 3.

- Sec. 11. 26 MRSA $\S685$, sub- $\S2$, \PB , as enacted by PL 1989, c. 536, $\S\S1$ and 2, and as amended by c. 604, $\S\S2$ and 3, is further amended to read:
 - B. Before taking any action described in paragraph A in the case of an employee who receives a <u>an initial</u> confirmed positive result, an employer shall provide the employee with an opportunity to participate for at-least <u>up to</u> 6 months in a rehabilitation program designed to enable the employee to avoid future use of a substance of abuse. The employer may take any action described in paragraph A if the employee receives a subsequent confirmed positive result within-3-years--after--the--rehabilitation--ef--treatment--provider indicates--that-the-employee-has-successfully-completed-a rehabilitation--program---as--provided---in--paragraph---G, subparagraph--(3)- from a test administered by the employer under this subchapter.
- Sec. 12. 26 MRSA §685, sub-§2, ¶C, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 536, §§1 and 2, and as amended by c. 604, §§2 and 3, is further amended to read:

2	C. If the employee chooses not to participate in a rehabilitation program under this subsection, the employer
4	may take any action described in paragraph A. If the
_	employee chooses to participate in a rehabilitation program,
6	the following provisions apply.
8	(1) If the employer has an employee assistance program
10	that offers counseling or rehabilitation services, the
10	employee may choose to enter that program at the
12	employer's expense. If these services are not available from an employer's employee assistance
12	program or if the employee chooses not to participate
14	in that program, the employee may enter a public or
4.4	private rehabilitation program.
16	private remabilitation program.
	(a) Except to the extent that costs are covered
18	by a group health insurance plan, the costs of the
	public or private rehabilitation program shall be
20	equally divided between the employer and employee
	if the employer has more than 20 full-time
22	employees. If necessary, the employer shall
	assist in financing the cost share of the employee
24	through a payroll deduction plan.
26	(b) Except to the extent that costs are covered
20	by a group health insurance plan, an employer with
28	20 or fewer full-time employees is not required to
	pay for any costs of rehabilitation or treatment
30	under any public or private rehabilitation program.
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32	(2) No employer may take any action described in
	paragraph A while an employee is participating in a
34	rehabilitation program, <u>except as provided in</u>
	subparagraph (2-A) and except that an employer may
36	change the employee's work assignment or suspend the
	employee from active duty to reduce any possible safety
38	hazard. Nereductionin Except as provided in
4.0	subparagraph (2-A), an employee's pay or benefits may
40	not be made reduced while an employee is participating
42	in a rehabilitation program, provided that the employer is not required to pay the employee for periods in
42	which the employee is unavailable for work for the
44	purposes of rehabilitation. The employee may apply
**	normal sick leave and vacation time, if any, for these
46	periods.
40	perious.
48	(2-A) A rehabilitation or treatment provider shall
	promptly notify the employer if the employee fails to
50	comply with the prescribed rehabilitation program
	before the expiration of the 6-month period provided in
52	paragraph B. Upon receipt of this notice, the employer
	may take any action described in paragraph A.

Except as provided in division (a), successfully completing the rehabilitation program, as determined by the rehabilitation or treatment provider after consultation with the employer, the employee is entitled to return to the employee's previous job with full pay and benefits unless conditions unrelated to the employee's previous confirmed positive result make the employee's return impossible. Reinstatement of the employee must not conflict with any provision of a collective bargaining agreement between the employer and a labor organization that is the collective bargaining representative of the unit of which the employee is or would be a part. If the rehabilitation or treatment provider determines that the employee has not successfully completed the rehabilitation program within 6 months after starting the program, the employer may take any action described in paragraph A.

(a) Ιf the employee who has completed rehabilitation previously worked in an employment position subject to random or arbitrary testing under an employer's written policy, the employer may refuse to allow the employee to return to the previous job if the employer believes that the employee may pose an unreasonable safety hazard because of the nature of the position. employer shall attempt to find suitable work for employee immediately after refusing employee's return to the previous position. reduction may be made in the employee's previous while benefits or rate of pay reassignment to work or while working in a position other than the previous job. employee shall be reinstated to the previous position or to another position with an equivalent rate of pay and benefits and with no loss of seniority within 6 months after returning to work in any capacity with the employer unless the employee has received a subsequent confirmed positive result within that time from a test administered under this subchapter or unless conditions unrelated to the employee's previous confirmed positive test result make that reinstatement or reassignment impossible. Placement of the employee in suitable work and reinstatement may not conflict with any provision of a collective bargaining agreement between the employer and a labor organization that is the collective bargaining representative of the unit of which the employee is or would be a part.

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Sec. 13. Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act takes effect when approved.'

STATEMENT OF FACT

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This amendment replaces the bill and contains the following changes to the existing laws governing an employer's use of substance abuse testing in the workplace.

1. The amendment makes the bill an emergency, effective upon approval.

2. The amendment adds a paragraph to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 26, section 681, subsection 1, stating that the laws governing substance abuse testing are also intended to eliminate drug use in the workplace.

3. The amendment clarifies the effect of federal preemption on the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 26, chapter 7, subchapter III-A, by indicating that these laws are intended to fill gaps in any preemptive federal law or regulation to the extent permitted by federal law. It also repeals the exemption previously provided to certain intrastate motor carriers but retains the exemption provided to nuclear electrical generating facilities.

4. The amendment prohibits a licensing or certification board, or similar entity, from requiring a substance abuse test as a condition of initial or continued licensure or certification.

5. The amendment authorizes the Department of Human Services to recommend additional testing technologies to be used in confirmation tests in addition to gas chromatography-mass spectrometry when the reliability of those tests has been demonstrated.

6. The amendment clarifies that an employer need not describe in the written testing policy every position subject to preemployment and probable cause testing but may simply state that all positions are subject to such testing.

7. The amendment clarifies that physicians and nurses authorized to supervise the collection of a sample for a substance abuse test must be licensed but need not be licensed in this State. This permits tests to be conducted outside the State if necessary.

8. The amendment retains the prohibition in current law against the observation of the collection of a urine sample but requires the Department of Human Services to adopt rules

- designed to prevent tampering with the sample. It further provides that 2 attempts at tampering is the equivalent of a refusal to submit to a test, which subjects the employee to possible discipline or discharge.
 - 9. The amendment clarifies that an employer may request that the Department of Human Services establish a cutoff level for a designated substance of abuse. The department is free to accept an employer's suggested level, adopt a different level or refuse to set any level for the substance.
 - 10. The amendment clarifies that an employer is not required to consult with the employees on any portion of a substance abuse testing policy that applies only to applicants.
 - 11. The amendment repeals the requirement that employers provide employees and applicants with a copy of the drug testing laws. It also reduces the initial notice period for employees from 60 to 30 days and provides that an employer is required to give a copy of the employer's testing policy only to those applicants whom the employer intends to test.
- 12. The amendment repeals the requirement that a testing laboratory's director possess certain certifications.
 - 13. The amendment permits the release of test results in quantitative form if litigation arises concerning those results. It further requires testing laboratories to retain these records for at least 2 years and offers an employee the right to dispute the test results within 3 days after receiving the results.
 - 14. The amendment permits a licensed physician or nurse to determine whether probable cause exists to test an employee.
 - The amendment permits an employer to require a substance abuse test of an employee who receives a confirmed positive result and who returns to work with the same employer. Due to the long latency periods associated with tests for certain substances of abuse, this test may not be administered earlier than 90 days after the first test that positive result. It must also resulted in the administered no later than one year from the first test. The employer retains the right granted under current law to require additional tests on a random basis, if the employee works in a position subject to random testing, or for probable cause during the initial 90-day period as well as afterward.
 - 16. The amendment permits an employer to discipline or discharge an employee if the employee receives a 2nd

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	confirmed positive result at any time. The employee retains
2	the right to seek rehabilitation after an initial positive
	result.
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	17. The amendment requires a rehabilitation or treatment
6	provider to notify an employer during the rehabilitation
	period if the employee fails to comply with the prescribed
8	rehabilitation program. Upon receipt of this notice, the
	employer may discipline or discharge the employee.
10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	18. Finally, the amendment clarifies that any employee who
12	successfully completes rehabilitation is entitled to
	reinstatement with the employer, but that reinstatement may
14	not conflict with any applicable collective bargaining
	agreement. Reinstatement is not required if unrelated
16	conditions make it impossible to return the employee to work.

Reported by Senator Esty for the Committee on Labor.
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