MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY

at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library

http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied (searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)



117th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1995

Legislative Document

No. 1443

H.P. 1028

House of Representatives, April 27, 1995

An Act to Dismiss Certain Federal Mandates.

Reference to the Committee on State and Local Government suggested and ordered printed.

JOSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative GERRY of Auburn.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:					
Sec. 1. 5 MRSA c. 20 is enacted to read:					
CHAPTER 20					
FEDERAL MANDATES ACT					
§481. Short title					
This chapter is known and may be cited as the "Federal Mandates Act."					
§482. Legislative declaration					
The 10th amendment to the United States Constitution directs that powers that are not delegated to the United States are					
reserved to the states or to the people. Maine, as one of the sovereign states within the Union, has constitutional authority					
to enact laws protecting the environment of the State and					
safeguarding the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the State. However, this authority has too often					
been ignored by the Federal Government, as the Federal Government has intruded more and more into areas that must be left to the states. It is essential that the dilution of the authority of					
state and local governments be halted and that the provisions of the 10th amendment be accorded proper respect.					
This chapter will better balance the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government and the powers reserved to the states. In addition, the application of this chapter ultimately will					
bring about greater protection for the State and the Nation, because it will direct the State to implement federal statutes at					
the least possible cost, thereby freeing more money for other					
needs.					
§483. Definitions					
As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise					
indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.					
1. Federal statute. "Federal statute" means a federal					
statute in accord with the United States Constitution that imposes mandates on state or local governments and includes, but					
is not limited to, the following:					
A. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 United States					
Code, Section 300f, et seq., as amended;					

2	B. The federal Clean Air Act, 42 United States Code, Section 7401, et seq., as amended;
4	C. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 United States Code, Section 1251, et seq., as amended;
6	
8	D. The federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 United States Code, Section 6901, et seq., as amended;
10	
12	E. The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 United States Code, Section 9601, et seq., as amended;
14	
16	F. The federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Public Law 99-499, as amended;
18	G. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 United States Code, Section 1531, et seq., as amended;
20	H. The federal asbestos school hazard abatement statute, 20
22	United States Code, Section 4011, et seq., as amended;
24	I. The federal Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993, Public Law 103-159, as amended;
26	J. The federal Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986,
28	49 United States Code, Section 2701, as amended;
30	K. The federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, Public Law 103-3, as amended:
32	L. The federal Emergency Planning and Community
34	Right-to-Know Act, Public Law 99-145 and 99-499, as amended;
36	M. The federal National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Public Law 103-31, as amended;
38	N. The federal school lunch program and school breakfast
40	program, 42 United States Code, Sections 1751 and 1773, as amended;
42	O The federal serial services and Waller's
44	O. The federal social services and Medicaid requirements, 42 United States Code, Section 1396, as amended;
46	P. Federal highway safety programs; and
48	O. The federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, Public Law 102-240, as amended.
50	and of the two transfers of the transfer

§484.	State	programs	to	implement	federal	statutes

- 1. Identify federal laws inconsistent with state policies. Any state officer, official, or employee charged with the duty of implementing any federal statute shall implement the law as required by the federal statute in good faith and exercising a critical view toward the provisions of any federal regulation, guideline or policy in order to identify those provisions of any federal regulation, guideline or policy that are inconsistent with state policy or do not advance state policy in a cost-effective manner.
- 2. Development of state program; criteria. Any agency of
 the Executive Department that is authorized to develop a state
 program to respond to any mandates contained in a federal statute
 shall develop the state program and promulgate any necessary

shall develop the state program and promulgate any necessary regulations using the following criteria:

18

2

4

6

8

10

20

22

34

44

- A. State programs should be developed by the state agency to meet the requirements of federal statutes in good faith with a critical view toward any federal regulations, guidelines or policies;
- B. State programs should be developed with due consideration of the financial restraints of local governments, the citizens of the State and the State; and
- C. Any state program that implements the goals of the federal statute should use the most efficient method possible, with careful consideration given to cost of the program and the impact of the program on the State's citizens and local governments and the long-range public health, safety and welfare of citizens of the State.
- 3. Program authorization; specifications. If any state program is authorized or mandated by a federal statute, a state appropriation for the program may not be enacted unless:
- A. The state program is necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare;
- B. The state program is necessary to implement the federal statute:
- C. The operation of the state program benefits the State by
 providing a cost-effective implementation of the federal
 statute by the State Government, by local government and by
 business; or

D. The state program benefits the State, local government and business by providing a cost-effective means to meet a higher public health, safety and welfare standard established under state law.

§485. State agency budget requests

Each state agency making a budget request for state appropriations for a state program authorized or mandated by federal statute shall include in its budget request citations to the federal constitutional or statutory provisions and the state constitutional or statutory provisions that authorize the state program.

14

16

18

20

6

8

10

12

- 1. Committee to review and recommend. The joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over appropriations and financial affairs shall review the budget request and determine whether additional state statutory authority is required in order to implement the state program and shall make recommendations to the Legislature.
- 22 2. Legislature to determine program necessity. The Legislature, after receiving a recommendation from the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over 24 appropriations and financial affairs shall determine whether a 26 state program is necessary and whether federal constitutional or statutory authority and state constitutional or statutory 28 authority exist. The Legislature shall exercise a critical view toward the interpretation of the federal statute found in federal 30 regulations, guidelines or policies. Enactment of state appropriations for a state program constitutes the Legislature's 32 determination that the state program is necessary and that federal constitutional authority and state constitutional or 34 statutory authority exist. State appropriations may not be based solely on requirements found in regulations, guidelines or 36 policies of a federal agency.
 - 3. Savings identified. Prior to recommending to the Legislature any budget for a state agency that is charged with implementing federal mandates, the State Budget Office and the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over appropriations and financial affairs shall require that the state agency provide the following:

44

38

40

42

A. Information regarding any monetary savings for the State;

46

48

50

B. A description of any reduction in regulatory burdens on the public and on local governments that could be or have been achieved through the development of state policies that meet the intent of the federal statute but do not

	necessarily follow all applicable federal regulations,
2	guidelines or policies; and
4	C. Advice to the State Budget Office and the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over
6	appropriations and financial affairs regarding any changes in state statutes that are necessary to provide the state
8	agency the authority to implement state policies in such a way as to create additional savings or greater reductions in
10	regulatory burdens.
12	The State Budget Office shall review and compile the information received from the state agencies pursuant to this subsection and
14	shall include recommendations in its annual budget request to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction
16	over appropriations and financial affairs based upon such information.
18	
	4. Exemptions. For purposes of this section, "state
20	program" does not include any portion of a program that is funded with nontax or nonfee revenues, or both, that state authorities
22	are required to administer in a trusteeship or custodial capacity and that are not subject to appropriation by the Legislature.
24	
26	STATEMENT OF FACT
28	This bill provides a mechanism in which agencies in State
30	Government would be required to identify and assess the impact of any federally mandated program and identify those provisions
32	inconsistent with state laws. It also requires that a state agency consider the cost of the mandate as well as the impact on
34	the State's citizens when developing policies in response to a federal mandate.