## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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## 122nd MAINE LEGISLATURE

## FIRST SPECIAL SESSION-2005

**Legislative Document** 

No. 1652

H.P. 1166

House of Representatives, May 5, 2005

An Act To Establish a Fair System for the Protection of Volunteer Firefighters' Employment

(AFTER DEADLINE)

Approved for introduction by a majority of the Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 205.

Reference to the Committee on Labor suggested and ordered printed.

Millient M. Mac failand MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND

Clerk

Presented by Representative DUCHESNE of Hudson. Cosponsored by Representatives: ANNIS of Dover-Foxcroft, DUPLESSIE of Westbrook, **HUTTON** of Bowdoinham.

	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2	Sec. 1. 26 MRSA c. 7, sub-c. 4-C is enacted to read:
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	SUBCHAPTER 4-C
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	VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTER; ABSENCE FROM WORK
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	§809. Absence for emergency response
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	1. Definitions. As used in this subchapter, unless the
12	context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the
14	following meanings.
14	) "Pmpleren" many private as subline and
16	A. "Employer" means any private or public employer,
10	including the State and political subdivisions of the State,
18	that employs 5 or more full-time-equivalent employees.
10	B. "Responding to an emergency" means responding to,
20	working at the scene of or returning from a fire call, a
20	hazardous or toxic materials spill and cleanup or any other
22	situation to which the fire department has been dispatched.
	breading to which the life department has been dispatched.
24	C. "Volunteer firefighter" has the same meaning as in Title
	30-A, section 3151.
26	<u> </u>
	2. Prohibition against discharge or disciplinary action.
28	An employer may not discharge or take any other disciplinary
	action against an employee because of the employee's failure to
30	report for work at the beginning of the employee's regular
	working hours if the employee failed to do so because the
32	employee was responding to an emergency in the employee's
	capacity as a volunteer firefighter. An employer may charge the
34	lost time against the employee's regular pay or against the
	employee's available leave time. This subsection does not apply
36	to the absence of a volunteer firefighter from the volunteer
	firefighter's regular employment as a law enforcement officer, a
38	utility worker or medical personnel when the services of that
	person are essential to protect public health or safety or if the
40	employee has been designated as essential by the employer
	pursuant to subsection 6.
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	3. Notification; verification. If time permits, when an
44	employee is responding as a volunteer firefighter to an
	emergency, the employee, the employee's designee or the fire
46	department supervisor shall notify the employer that the employee
	will not report to work at the appointed time. At the request of
48	an employer, an employee losing work time as provided in
	subsection 2 shall provide the employer with a statement from the

chief of the volunteer fire department stating that the employee was responding to an emergency call and the time of the call.

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- 4. Enforcement; penalty for violation. If an employer has violated subsection 2, the employee may bring an action in Superior Court in the county in which the employee resides or in the county in which the employer's place of business is located. The action must be brought within one year of the date of the alleged violation. If the court finds that the employer violated 10 subsection 2, and if the employee so requests, the court shall order the employer to reinstate the employee in the employee's former position without reduction of pay, seniority or other benefits. The court also shall order any other appropriate remedy necessary to return the employee to the position the employee would have been in had the employer not violated subsection 2, including payment of back pay and reinstatement of any other benefits lost during the period in which the discharge or disciplinary action was in effect.
  - 5. Impact on individual agreements. This section does not apply if the employer and the employee have entered into a written agreement, signed by the employer and the employee, that governs procedures to be followed when the employee is called to respond to an emergency as a volunteer firefighter. This subsection applies only if:

A. The local official in charge of calling out firefighters has a written policy that:

- Specifies the circumstances under which firefighters will be ordered to remain at an emergency; and
- (2) Affirms that firefighters will be released as soon as practicable; and
- B. The employee presents a copy of the policy to the employer upon notifying the employer of the employee's status as a volunteer firefighter.
- 6. Designation as essential. Upon receiving notice of an employee's volunteer firefighter status, an employer may designate the employee essential to the employer's operations.

**SUMMARY** 46

This bill protects a volunteer firefighter from being 48 discharged or disciplined by an employer on the grounds that the volunteer firefighter arrives late or does not arrive at work 50 because the volunteer firefighter is responding to an emergency such as a fire, hazardous or toxic waste spill or other situation
to which the fire department is called to respond. The bill
allows written agreements between employers and employees to
supersede the terms of the proposed law. The bill applies to
employers with 5 or more full-time-equivalent employees and
allows an employer to designate an employee as "essential" and