

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)

LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

August 21, 1989 to August 22, 1989

and

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

January 3, 1990 to April 14, 1990

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
July 14, 1990

PUBLISHED BY THE REVISOR OF STATUTES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED,
TITLE 3, SECTION 163-A, SUBSECTION 4.

J.S. McCarthy Company
Augusta, Maine
1990

PUBLIC LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED AT THE
SECOND REGULAR SESSION

of the
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE

January 3, 1990 to April 14, 1990

Sec. 3. 29 MRSA §946-A, sub-§3-A is enacted to read:

3-A. Audible signals. The privileges granted in this section to an authorized emergency vehicle apply only when that vehicle is equipped with a bell or siren as authorized by section 1362 and when that vehicle is making use of the bell or siren in accordance with section 946 or 946-B, as appropriate.

Sec. 4. 29 MRSA §946-B is enacted to read:

§946-B. Right-of-way; ambulances

1. Authorized emergency vehicle. This section applies to ambulances that are authorized emergency vehicles under section 1, subsection 1-B, and that are responding to, but not returning from an emergency call.

2. Right-of-way. Any ambulance has the right-of-way over other vehicles. On the approach of an ambulance, from any direction, when that ambulance is emitting signals in accordance with subsections 3 and 4, the driver of every other vehicle shall immediately draw that vehicle as near as practicable to the right-hand curb and parallel to the curb, clear of any intersection, and bring the vehicle to a standstill until the ambulance has passed.

3. Flashing light. The operator of an ambulance shall operate a flashing emergency light when attempting to gain the right-of-way and when exercising the privileges of section 946-A.

4. Siren. The operator of an ambulance shall operate a siren when attempting to gain the right-of-way or when exercising the privileges of section 946-A, unless the operator determines that use of the siren would be ineffective or unnecessary as an alerting device.

Sec. 5. Review. The Bureau of State Police and the Office of the State Fire Marshal in the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Forest Fire Control in the Department of Conservation, the Office of Emergency Medical Services in the Department of Human Services, and the Department of Corrections shall review the laws governing right-of-way and special privileges for emergency vehicles and report their findings and recommendations to the First Regular Session of the 115th Legislature, by January 1, 1991. The Department of Public Safety shall provide the chair of the review group and provide clerical assistance as needed. The review group shall consult with other interested groups that operate emergency vehicles included in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29, section 1, subsection 1-B, or sections 946, 946-A or 946-B. That review must consider how best to meet the need for emergency response while protecting the safety of other members of the public, the appropriate privileges to be extended to emergency vehicles, the audible and visible signals to be used to gain those privileges, which vehicles are to be included among the privi-

leged group and the need for driver training prior to the exercise of emergency vehicle privileges.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 708

H.P. 1504 - L.D. 2084

An Act to Strengthen Drug Abuse Services for Children of School Age

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 20-A MRSA §1001, sub-§9, as amended by PL 1983, c. 806, §10, is further amended to read:

9. Students expelled or suspended. They shall ~~expel~~ expel any student who is deliberately disobedient or deliberately disorderly or for infractions of violence or possession, furnishing of or trafficking ~~of~~ in any scheduled drug as defined in Title 17-A, chapter 45, after a proper investigation of the student's behavior, and due process, if found necessary for the peace and usefulness of the school; and readmit the student on satisfactory evidence that the behavior ~~which~~ that was the cause of the student being expelled will not likely recur. The school ~~committee~~ board may authorize the principal to suspend students up to a maximum of 10 days for infractions of school rules. In addition to other powers and duties under this subsection, the school board may develop a policy requiring a student who is in violation of school substance abuse or possession rules to participate in substance abuse services as provided in section 6606.

Sec. 2. 20-A MRSA c. 223, sub-c. VII, as amended, is further amended by inserting before §6604, the following:

SUBCHAPTER VII-A

SCHOOL SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

Sec. 3. 20-A MRSA §6606 is enacted to read:

§6606. Participation in substance abuse services

In compliance with written school policy adopted by a school board, the school board may require that a student who has been determined to be in violation of school rules governing substance abuse or alcohol or drug possession participate in a substance abuse assessment, education or support group service offered by the school. The school board shall provide for notice to the parents or legal guardian of a student required to participate in such services. If the school board elects to do so, it may request a parent or legal guardian to participate in the services.

See title page for effective date.
