

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 7, 2016 to August 2, 2017

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
NOVEMBER 1, 2017

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

Augusta, Maine
2017

CHAPTER 20
H.P. 13 - L.D. 12

**An Act To Incorporate
Protections for Living Donors
into Maine Law**

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

Sec. 1. 24-A MRSA §2159-D is enacted to read:

§2159-D. Discrimination against live organ donation prohibited in life insurance, disability insurance and long-term care insurance

1. Living organ donor. For the purposes of this section, "living organ donor" means an individual who is not deceased who donates all or part of an organ from that individual.

2. Discrimination prohibited. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an insurer authorized to do business in this State may not:

A. Limit coverage or refuse to issue or renew coverage of an individual under any life insurance, disability insurance or long-term care insurance policy due to the status of that individual as a living organ donor;

B. Preclude an individual from donating all or part of an organ as a condition of receiving coverage under a life insurance, disability insurance or long-term care insurance policy;

C. Consider the status of an individual as a living organ donor in determining the premium rate for coverage of that individual under a life insurance, disability insurance or long-term care insurance policy; or

D. Otherwise discriminate in the offering, issuance, cancellation, amount of coverage, price or any other condition of a life insurance, disability insurance or long-term care insurance policy based solely and without any additional actuarial justification upon the status of an individual as a living organ donor.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 21
H.P. 128 - L.D. 172

**An Act To Improve Officer
Safety at Roadside Incidents**

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

Sec. 1. 29-A MRSA §2054, sub-§2, ¶D, as amended by PL 2005, c. 183, §2, is further amended to read:

D. Except as provided in this paragraph, a vehicle may not be equipped with or display a blue light.

(1) Emergency lights used on the following vehicles must emit a blue light or a combination of blue and white light: a police vehicle, except that a police vehicle may also use red emergency lights under paragraph F; a Department of Corrections vehicle as described in subsection 1, paragraph B, subparagraph (6); a vehicle operated by a chief of police, a sheriff or a deputy sheriff; and a vehicle operated by a qualified deputy sheriff or other qualified individual performing court security-related functions and services.

(2) Emergency lights used on an ambulance, an emergency medical service vehicle, a fire department vehicle or a hazardous material response vehicle may include one blue light mounted facing toward the rear of the vehicle so that the light is primarily visible to approaching traffic from the rear only.

(3) The taillight of a vehicle, or replica of a vehicle, manufactured prior to 1952 and registered under section 457, may contain a blue or purple insert of not more than one inch in diameter.

(4) Blue interior auxiliary lighting or dash lighting may be used on any vehicle if no portion of the beam of light is visible at a height of 42 inches above a surface parallel with the level surface on which the vehicle stands at a distance of 20 feet from any part of the vehicle.

Sec. 2. 29-A MRSA §2054, sub-§2, ¶F, as amended by PL 2015, c. 31, §2, is further amended to read:

F. Only vehicles listed in this paragraph, rural mail vehicles as provided in paragraph C, subparagraph (5) and school buses may be equipped with, display or use a red auxiliary or emergency light.

(1) Emergency lights used on an ambulance, an emergency medical service vehicle, a fire department vehicle, a fire vehicle, a rescue vehicle or a hazardous material response vehicle must emit a red light or a combination of red and white light.

(2) The municipal officers or a municipal official designated by the municipal officers, with the approval of the fire chief, may authorize an active member of a municipal or volunteer fire department to use one red or