

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 7, 2022 to March 30, 2023

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
April 5, 2023 to July 26, 2023

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
NONEMERGENCY LAWS IS
JUNE 29, 2023

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
NONEMERGENCY LAWS IS
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IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED,
TITLE 3, SECTION 163-A, SUBSECTION 4.

Augusta, Maine
2023

CHAPTER 158
H.P. 837 - L.D. 1322

**An Act to Implement the
Recommendations of the Right
To Know Advisory Committee
Concerning Remote
Participation**

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

Sec. 1. 1 MRSA §403-B, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2021, c. 611, §§1 and 2 and c. 666, §§1 to 3, is further amended to read:

2. Requirements. A public body subject to this subchapter may allow members of the body and the public to participate in a public proceeding using remote methods only under the following conditions:

A. After notice and hearing the body has adopted a written policy governing the conditions upon which members of the body and the public may participate in a public proceeding of that body by remote methods.

(1) If a public body has not adopted a policy authorizing remote methods of participation under this section and if the chair of the body determines that an emergency or urgent issue exists that prevents the public body from meeting in person to adopt a policy, the chair may call a meeting of the body in which the members may participate by remote methods. Notice of the meeting must include information about how the public can participate in the meeting and the proposed policy or instructions on how to obtain a copy of the proposed policy in advance of the meeting. Once the meeting is convened, the members shall vote on whether to support the chair's determination that an emergency or urgent issue exists that prevents the public body from meeting in person.

(2) If 2/3 of the members vote in support of the chair's determination under subparagraph (1), after an opportunity for hearing, the members may vote on whether to adopt a policy authorizing remote methods of participation in public proceedings of the body under this section;

C. The policy adopted pursuant to paragraph A must provide members of the public a meaningful opportunity to attend by remote methods when members of the body participate by remote methods, and reasonable accommodations may be provided when necessary to provide access to individuals with disabilities;

D. If the body allows or is required to provide an opportunity for public input during the proceeding, an effective means of communication between the members of the body and the public must be provided;

E. Notice of the proceeding must be provided in accordance with section 406. When the public may attend by remote methods pursuant to paragraphs C and D, the notice must include the means by which members of the public may access the proceeding using remote methods. The notice must also identify a location for members of the public to attend in person. The body may limit public attendance at a proceeding solely to remote methods if there is an emergency or urgent situation that requires the body to meet only by remote methods;

F. A member of the body who participates in a public proceeding by remote methods is present for purposes of a quorum and voting;

G. All votes taken during a public proceeding using remote methods must be taken by roll call vote that can be seen and heard if using video technology, and heard if using only audio technology, by the other members of the public body and the public; and

H. The public body must make all documents and other materials considered by the public body available, electronically or otherwise, to the public who attend by remote methods to the same extent customarily available to members of the public who attend the proceedings of the public body in person, as long as additional costs are not incurred by the public body. The public body must make the proposed policy regarding remote participation available in advance of the meeting if meeting remotely under paragraph A, subparagraphs (1) and (2).

~~The policy adopted pursuant to this subsection applies to a board or committee that is within the jurisdiction of the public body, unless the board or committee adopts its own policy under this subsection.~~

Sec. 2. 1 MRSA §403-B, sub-§2-A is enacted to read:

2-A. Blanket remote participation policies; exceptions. The applicability of a policy adopted by a public body under subsection 2 to other public bodies within the jurisdiction of the public body is governed by this subsection.

A. Except as provided in paragraphs B and C, a remote participation policy adopted by a public body pursuant to subsection 2 applies to a board, committee or subcommittee that is within the jurisdiction of the public body, unless the board, committee or subcommittee adopts its own policy under subsection 2.

B. A remote participation policy adopted pursuant to subsection 2 by the county commissioners of the county, the municipal officers of a municipality or the officers of any regional or other political subdivision applies to all public bodies subject to this subchapter that are within the jurisdiction of the county, municipality or regional or other political subdivision, respectively, unless the county commissioners, municipal officers or other officers of the regional or other political subdivision specifically authorize a public body under their jurisdiction to adopt its own remote participation policy.

C. Nothing in this subsection limits the right of a school board to choose to adopt or to choose not to adopt a remote participation policy under subsection 2.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 159

H.P. 892 - L.D. 1397

**An Act to Implement the
Recommendations of the Right
To Know Advisory Committee
Concerning Records of
Disciplinary Actions Against
Public Employees**

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

Sec. 1. 5 MRSA §7070, sub-§2, ¶E, as amended by PL 1997, c. 770, §1, is further amended to read:

E. Except as provided in section 7070-A, complaints, charges or accusations of misconduct, replies to those complaints, charges or accusations and any other information or materials that may result in disciplinary action. If disciplinary action is taken, the final written decision relating to that action is no longer confidential after the decision is completed if it imposes or upholds discipline. The decision must state the conduct or other facts on the basis of which disciplinary action is being imposed and the conclusions of the acting authority as to the reasons for that action. If an arbitrator completely overturns or removes disciplinary action from an employee personnel file, the final written decision is public except that the employee's name must be deleted from the final written decision and kept confidential. If the employee whose name was deleted from the final written decision discloses that the employee is the person who is the subject of the final written decision, the entire final written report, with regard to that employee, is public.

For purposes of this paragraph, "final written decision" means:

(1) The final written administrative decision that is not appealed pursuant to a grievance arbitration procedure; or

(2) If the final written administrative decision is appealed to arbitration, the final written decision of a neutral arbitrator.

A final written administrative decision that is appealed to arbitration is no longer confidential 120 days after a written request for the decision is made to the employer if the final written decision of the neutral arbitrator is not issued and released before the expiration of the 120 days;

Sec. 2. 30-A MRSA §503, sub-§1, ¶B, as amended by PL 2019, c. 451, §2, is further amended by amending subparagraph (5) to read:

(5) Complaints, charges or accusations of misconduct, replies to those complaints, charges or accusations and any other information or materials that may result in disciplinary action. If disciplinary action is taken, the final written decision relating to that action is no longer confidential after the decision is completed if it imposes or upholds discipline. The decision must state the conduct or other facts on the basis of which disciplinary action is being imposed and the conclusions of the acting authority as to the reasons for that action. If an arbitrator completely overturns or removes disciplinary action from an employee personnel file, the final written decision is public except that the employee's name must be deleted from the final written decision and kept confidential. If the employee whose name was deleted from the final written decision discloses that the employee is the person who is the subject of the final written decision, the entire final written report, with regard to that employee, is public.

For purposes of this subparagraph, "final written decision" means:

(a) The final written administrative decision that is not appealed pursuant to a grievance arbitration procedure; or

(b) If the final written administrative decision is appealed to arbitration, the final written decision of a neutral arbitrator.

A final written administrative decision that is appealed to arbitration is no longer confidential 120 days after a written request for the decision is made to the employer if the final written decision of the neutral arbitrator is not issued and released before the expiration of the 120 days; and

See title page for effective date.
