## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# State Of Maine 122nd Legislature

## First Regular Session and First Special Session

#### Bill Summaries

### Joint Standing Committee on Labor

August 2005

#### Members:

Sen. Ethan Strimling, Chair Sen. Philip L. Bartlett, II Sen. Lois A. Snowe-Mello

Rep. William J. Smith, Chair Rep. John L. Tuttle, Jr. Rep. Deborah J. Hutton Rep. Troy D. Jackson Rep. Herbert E. Clark Rep. Timothy E. Driscoll Rep. Brian M. Duprey Rep. Philip A. Cressey, Jr. Rep. Darren M. Hall Rep. James M. Hamper

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#### Maine State Legislature



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## 122nd Legislature First Regular Session and First Special Session

### Summary of Legislation Considered by the Joint Standing Committees August 2005

Enclosed please find a summary of all bills, resolves, joint study orders, joint resolutions and Constitutional resolutions that were considered by the joint standing select committees of the Maine Legislature this past session. The document is a compilation of bill summaries which describe each bill and relevant amendments, as well as the final action taken. Also included are statistical summaries of bill activity this session for the Legislature and each of its joint standing committees.

The document is organized for convenient reference to information on bills considered by the committees. It is organized by committees and within committees by bill (LD) number. The committee report(s), prime sponsor for each bill and the lead co-sponsor(s), if designated, are listed below each bill title. All adopted amendments are listed by paper number. A subject index for each committee is included immediately before the bill summaries for that committee, and a numerical index by LD number is included at the back of the document. A separate publication, <u>History and Final Disposition of Legislative Documents</u>, may also be helpful in providing information on the disposition of bills. These bill summaries also are available at the Law and Legislative Reference Library and on the Internet (www.state.me.us/legis/opla).

Final action on each bill is noted to the right of the bill title. The abbreviations used for various categories of final action are as follows:

CARRIED OVER	Bill Carried Over to Second Regular Session
CON RES XXX	Bill Carried Over to Second Regular Session Chapter # of Constitutional Resolution passed by both Houses
CONF CMTE UNABLE TO AGREE	
	House & Senate disagree; bill died
DIED IN CONCURRENCE One be	ody accepts ONTP report; the other indefinitely postpones the bill
DIED ON ADJOURNMENT	
EMERGENCY	Enacted law takes effect sooner than 90 days
FAILED EMERGENCY ENACTMENT/FINAL PASSAGE	Emergency bill failed to get 2/3 vote
FAILED ENACTMENT/FINAL PASSAGE	Bill failed to get majority vote
FAILED MANDATE ENACTMENT	
NOT PROPERLY BEFORE THE BODY	Ruled out of order by the presiding officers; bill died
INDEF PP	Bill Indefinitely Postponed
ONTP	Ought Not To Pass report accepted
OTP ND	
OTP ND/NT	
P&S XXX	
PUBLIC XXX	
RESOLVE XXX	
UNSIGNED	Bill held by Governor
VETO SUSTAINED	Legislature failed to override Governor's Veto

Please note the effective date for all non-emergency legislation enacted in the First Regular Session (unless otherwise specified in a particular law) is *June 29, 2005*; and for non-emergency legislation enacted in the First Special Session is *September 17, 2005*.

#### Joint Standing Committee on Labor

House Amendment "A" to Committee Amendment "A" (H-645), which was not adopted, proposed to require that one employee from each company at a work site must have successfully completed a course in construction safety approved by the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

This bill was carried over by H.P. 1203 to the next special or regular session of the 122<sup>nd</sup> Legislature.

LD 1652

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

**PUBLIC 296** 

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
DUCHESNE	OTP-AM	H-493

LD 1652 proposed to protect a volunteer firefighter from being discharged or disciplined by an employer on the grounds that the volunteer firefighter arrives late or does not arrive at work 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 proposed to allow written agreements between employers and employees to supersede the terms of the proposed law. The bill further proposed to apply only to employers with 5 or more full-time-equivalent employees and to allow an employer to designate an employee as "essential" and therefore not subject to the employment protections.

**Committee Amendment "A" (H-493)** proposed to eliminate the limitation on application of the bill to employers with 5 or more full-time-equivalent employees. The amendment also proposed to clarify that:

- 1. A volunteer firefighter is not required to report to work immediately after an emergency, but rather as soon as reasonably possible after being released from an emergency;
- 2. A volunteer firefighter must, at the employer's request, provide a statement from the fire chief documenting the time of release from the emergency call; and
- 3. An employer may designate an employee as essential when the absence of the employee would cause disruption of the employer's business.

#### Enacted law summary

Public Law 2005, chapter 296 protects a volunteer firefighter from being discharged or disciplined by an employer on the grounds that the volunteer firefighter arrives late or does not arrive at work 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 law also allows written agreements between employers and employees to supersede its terms. Additionally, the law clarifies that a volunteer firefighter is not required to report to work immediately after an emergency, but rather as soon as reasonably possible after being released from an emergency, and specifies that a volunteer firefighter must, at the employer's request, provide a statement from the fire chief documenting the time of release from the emergency call. Finally, the law allows an employer to designate an employee as essential when the absence of the employee would cause disruption of the employer's business.