MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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STATE OF MAINE

129TH LEGISLATURE FIRST REGULAR SESSION



Summaries of bills, adopted amendments and laws enacted or finally passed

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HOUSING

August 2019

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STATE OF MAINE

129th Legislature First Regular Session



LEGISLATIVE DIGEST OF BILL SUMMARIES AND ENACTED LAWS

This Legislative Digest of Bill Summaries and Enacted Laws contains summaries of all LDs and adopted amendments and all laws enacted or finally passed during the First Regular Session of the 129th Maine Legislature.

The *Digest* is arranged alphabetically by committee and within each committee by Legislative Document (LD) number. The committee report(s), prime sponsor and lead co-sponsor(s), if designated, are listed below each LD title. All adopted amendments are summarized and listed by paper number. A subject index is included with each committee. An appendix provides a summary of relevant session statistics.

Final action on each LD is noted to the right of the LD title. The following describes the various final actions.

CARRIED OVER	e
CON RES XXX	S
CONF CMTE UNABLE TO AGREE	
DIED BETWEEN HOUSES	d
DIED IN CONCURRENCE defeated in each house, but on different motions; legislation died	d
DIED ON ADJOURNMENT action incomplete when session ended; legislation died	d
EMERGENCYenacted law takes effect sooner than 90 days after session adjournment	t
FAILED, EMERGENCY ENACTMENT or FINAL PASSAGEemergency failed to receive required 2/3 vote	e
FAILED, ENACTMENT or FINAL PASSAGE failed to receive final majority vote	e
FAILED, MANDATE ENACTMENTlegislation proposing local mandate failed required 2/3 vote	e
HELD BY GOVERNOR Governor has not signed; final disposition to be determined at subsequent session	i
LEAVE TO WITHDRAWsponsor's request to withdraw legislation granted	d
NOT PROPERLY BEFORE THE BODYruled out of order by the presiding officer; legislation died	
INDEF PP indefinitely postponed; legislation died	d
ONTP, ACCEPTED, MAJORITY, MINORITY or REPORT X ought-not-to-pass report accepted; legislation died	
P&S XXX	v
PUBLIC XXX	v
RESOLVE XXX	
VETO SUSTAINEDLegislature failed to override Governor's veto	9

The effective date for non-emergency legislation enacted in the First Regular Session of the 129th Legislature is Thursday, September 19, 2019. The effective date for legislation enacted as an emergency measure may be found in the enacted law summary for that legislation.

Joint Standing Committee on Labor and Housing

there is no other prime contractor or subcontractor liable for payment of benefits. Until July 1, 2022, the fund will not transfer a portion of its funds to the General Fund and penalties recovered for violations of the Maine Workers' Compensation Act of 1992 will be directed to this fund exclusively, instead of being shared with the Workers' Compensation Board Administrative Fund or the General Fund.

While LD 1500 was voted "Ought Not to Pass," a provision directing the Workers' Compensation Board to study issues related to employers who have wrongfully not secured workers' compensation insurance for injured workers was included in LD 756, An Act To Improve the Maine Workers' Compensation Act of 1992. See LD 756, which was enacted as Public Law 2019, chapter 344.

LD 1501 An Act To Change the Law Governing Occupational Disease Claims under the Maine Workers' Compensation Act of 1992

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
JACKSON T	ONTP	
CUDDY S		

This bill amends the law governing occupational disease claims under the Maine Workers' Compensation Act of 1992. The bill repeals the chapter in the laws governing workers' compensation entitled "Occupational Disease Law" and:

- 1. Defines "personal injury" under the laws governing workers' compensation to include any condition or disease contributed to by an employee's occupational cumulative trauma or exposure that arises out of and in the course of employment;
- 2. Specifies that the employer in whose employment the employee was last injuriously exposed to the occupational trauma or exposure is fully liable for all incapacity resulting from the occupational trauma or exposure, and the date of injury for an occupational cumulative trauma or exposure injury is the date that the employee becomes incapacitated from the occupational cumulative trauma or exposure;
- 3. Provides a method for calculating the amount of the employee's compensation if, on the date of incapacity resulting from occupational cumulative trauma or exposure, the injured employee no longer works in the same occupation in which the employee worked when the employee incurred the last injurious occupational cumulative trauma or exposure;
- 4. Specifies that, with respect to a personal injury that involves a condition or disease contributed to by the employee's occupational cumulative trauma or exposure that arises out of and in the course of employment, the employer in whose employment the employee was last injuriously exposed to the occupational trauma or exposure is fully liable for all incapacity resulting from the occupational trauma or exposure; and
- 5. Establishes that the date of injury for an occupational cumulative trauma or exposure injury is the date that the employee becomes incapacitated from the occupational cumulative trauma or exposure.

LD 1524 An Act To Prevent Wage Theft and Promote Employer Accountability PUBLIC 461

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
JACKSON T	OTP-AM	S-203
	ONTP	

Joint Standing Committee on Labor and Housing

This bill addresses wage theft by an employer by creating additional remedies, including injunctive relief, treble damages to be paid to affected employees and a stop-work order against an employer who is engaging in wage theft. These remedies are in addition to any existing penalties, and the actions may be combined.

"Wage theft" is defined as a violation of specific statutes that include the requirements of timely and full payment of wages, payment of wages upon cessation of employment, payments defined as "unfair agreements" and fringe benefits.

Committee Amendment "A" (S-203)

This amendment is the majority report of the committee and replaces the bill. Like the bill, it creates additional remedies for wage theft, including injunctive relief and cease operations orders. These remedies are in addition to any existing penalties. Like the bill, it defines wage theft as a violation of specific statutes that include the requirements of timely and full payment of wages, payment of wages upon cessation of employment, payments defined as "unfair agreements" and fringe benefits, but adds violation of statutes related to minimum wage requirements to the definition.

It changes the terminology in the bill from "stop-work order" to "cease operations order" and provides more details on the process and requirements related to cease operations orders including thresholds for the issuance of a cease operations order, timing to be afforded to an employer being issued a cease operations order and requirements for the Commissioner of Labor or the commissioner's designee to stay a cease operations order. It also requires the commissioner to adopt routine technical rules.

Enacted Law Summary

Public Law 2019, chapter 461 creates additional remedies for wage theft, including injunctive relief and cease operations orders. These remedies are in addition to any existing penalties. It defines wage theft as a violation of specific statutes that include the requirements of timely and full payment of wages, payment of wages upon cessation of employment, payments defined as "unfair agreements," fringe benefits, and minimum wage requirements. This law requires the Commissioner of Labor to adopt routine technical rules.

LD 1529 An Act Concerning Nondisclosure Agreements in Employment

CARRIED OVER

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
HARNETT T	OTP-AM	H-448
BELLOWS S	ONTP	

This bill prohibits employers from requiring agreements that prevent an employee or prospective employee from disclosing or discussing discrimination, including harassment, occurring between employees or between an employer and an employee.

The bill prohibits settlement agreements, unless requested by the employee, prospective employee or former employee, from including a provision that prevents the disclosure of factual information relating to a claim of discrimination, including harassment. Agreements may not explicitly or implicitly limit an individual's ability to provide testimony or evidence, file claims or make reports to any federal or state agency that enforces employment or discrimination laws, including, but not limited to, the Maine Human Rights Commission and the Department of Labor.

Under this bill, an employee, prospective employee or former employee is not liable for damages for breaching a prohibited nondisclosure agreement or a settlement agreement.