L.D. 1384
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LABOR, COMMERCE, RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
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STATE OF MAINE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
127TH LEGISLATURE
SECOND REGULAR SESSION
COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " " to H.P. 937, L.D. 1384, Bill, "An Act To Improve Workplace Safety by Simplifying and Improving Employers' Substance Abuse Policy Requirements"
Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and before the summary and inserting the following:
'Sec. 1. 26 MRSA §682, sub-§2, ¶B is enacted to read:
B. "Employee" also includes a temporary employee, provided by an employment agency, performing work under the direct supervision of the employer.
<b>Sec. 2. 26 MRSA §682, sub-§3,</b> as enacted by PL 1989, c. 536, §§1 and 2 and affected by c. 604, §§2 and 3, is amended to read:
<b>3. Employer.</b> "Employer" means any person, partnership, corporation, association or other legal entity, public or private, that employs one or more employees <u>or temporary employees</u> if those temporary employees are under the person's or entity's direct <u>supervision</u> . The term also includes an employment agency.
Sec. 3. 26 MRSA §682, sub-§§3-B and 3-C are enacted to read:
3-B. Legitimate medical explanation. "Legitimate medical explanation" means an explanation provided by an employee that justifies a positive result on a test for a substance. This may include, but is not limited to, use of a substance that was legally obtained in a foreign country, use of a controlled substance with a prescription, legal use of medical marijuana pursuant to Title 22, chapter 558-C or any other explanation that in the professional judgment of the medical review officer constitutes a legitimate medical use of a tested-for substance.
3-C. Medical review officer. "Medical review officer" means a person who is a licensed physician knowledgeable of, and with clinical experience in, controlled substance abuse disorders, substance abuse testing and causes of invalid test results, who is responsible for receiving and reviewing laboratory results generated by an employer's drug testing program and evaluating medical explanations for certain drug test results.

- "Medical review officer" may include a person qualified to serve as a medical review officer under federal drug testing laws as long as that person meets the requirements of this subsection.
  - Sec. 4. 26 MRSA §682, sub-§6-A is enacted to read:
  - 6-A. Random testing. "Random testing" means a method of selecting those to be tested in which all persons potentially to be tested have an equal probability of selection by chance.
  - **Sec. 5. 26 MRSA §682, sub-§7, ¶C,** as enacted by PL 2009, c. 133, §1, is amended to read:
    - C. "Federally recognized substance abuse test" means any substance abuse test recognized by the federal Food and Drug Administration as accurate and reliable through the administration's clearance or approval process or a substance abuse test conducted in accordance with mandated guidelines for federal workplace drug testing programs or with protocols and levels established by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
- Sec. 6. 26 MRSA §683, first  $\P$ , as enacted by PL 1989, c. 536, §§1 and 2 and affected by c. 604, §§2 and 3, is amended to read:

No An employer may not require, request or suggest that any employee or applicant submit to a substance abuse test except in compliance with this section. All actions taken under a substance abuse testing program shall must comply with this subchapter, rules adopted under this subchapter and the employer's written uniform substance abuse testing policy approved under section 686 developed by the Department of Labor pursuant to subsection 2.

- **Sec. 7. 26 MRSA §683, sub-§2,** as amended by PL 2009, c. 133, §2, is further amended to read:
- 2. Uniform substance abuse testing policy. Before establishing any substance abuse testing program, an employer must develop or, as required in section 684, subsection 3, paragraph C, must appoint an employee committee to develop a written policy in compliance with this subchapter providing for, On or before January 1, 2017, the Department of Labor shall adopt by rule a uniform substance abuse testing policy for adoption by employers. Before establishing any new substance abuse testing program or reactivating an inactive substance abuse testing policy after January 1, 2017, an employer shall notify the department that the employer has adopted the uniform substance abuse testing policy as set forth in department rules and certify that it will carry out all substance abuse testing activities that are not regulated by the Federal Government in accordance with that policy. Any employer with an active substance abuse testing policy approved prior to January 1, 2017 may continue to operate under that policy but shall certify to the department by no later than January 1, 2018 that the employer has adopted the uniform substance abuse testing policy adopted by the department must provide at a minimum:

1 2 3	A. The procedure and consequences of an employee's voluntary admission of a substance abuse problem and any available assistance, including the availability and procedure of the employer's employee assistance program;
4	B. When substance abuse testing may occur. The written policy must describe:
5 6 7 8	(1) Which positions, if any, will be subject to testing, including any positions subject to random or arbitrary testing under section 684, subsection 3. For applicant testing and probable cause testing of employees, an employer may designate that all positions are subject to testing; and
9 10	(2) The procedure to be followed in selecting employees to be tested on a random or arbitrary basis under section 684, subsection 3;
11	C. The For the collection of samples.
12 13 14	(1) The collection of any sample for use in a substance abuse test must be conducted in a medical facility and supervised by a licensed physician or nurse. A medical facility includes a first aid station located at the work site.
15 16	(2) An employer may not require an employee or applicant to remove any clothing for the purpose of collecting a urine sample, except that:
17 18 19	(a) An employer may require that an employee or applicant leave any personal belongings other than clothing and any unnecessary coat, jacket or similar outer garments outside the collection area; or
20 21 22 23	(b) If it is the standard practice of an off-site medical facility to require the removal of clothing when collecting a urine sample for any purpose, the physician or nurse supervising the collection of the sample in that facility may require the employee or applicant to remove their clothing.
24 25	(3) No An employee or applicant may <u>not</u> be required to provide a urine sample while being observed, directly or indirectly, by another individual.
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	(4) The employer may take additional actions necessary to ensure the integrity of a urine sample if the sample collector or testing laboratory determines that the sample may have been substituted, adulterated, diluted or otherwise tampered with in an attempt to influence test results. The Department of Health and Human Services shall adopt rules governing when those additional actions are justified and the scope of those actions. These rules may not permit the direct or indirect observation of the collection of a urine sample. If an employee or applicant is found to have twice substituted, adulterated, diluted or otherwise tampered with the employee's or applicant's urine sample, as determined under the rules adopted by the department, the employee or applicant is deemed to have refused to submit to a substance abuse test.
37 38	(5) If the employer proposes to use the type of screening test described in section 682, subsection 7, paragraph A, subparagraph (1), the employer's policy must

(a) Procedures to ensure the confidentiality of test results as required in section 685, subsection 3; and

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include:

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1 2 3	(b) Procedures for training persons performing the test in the proper manner of collecting samples and reading results, maintaining a proper chain of custody and complying with other applicable provisions of this subchapter;
4 5	D. The <u>Procedures for the</u> storage of samples before testing sufficient to inhibit deterioration of the sample;
6 7	E. The chain of custody of samples sufficient to protect the sample from tampering and to verify the identity of each sample and test result;
8 9 10	F. The substances of abuse to be tested for. If marijuana is one of the tested-for substances, the policy must provide the procedure, if any, for establishing certification for approved use of medical marijuana;
11 12	G. The cutoff levels for both screening and confirmation tests at which the presence of a substance of abuse in a sample is considered a <u>confirmed</u> positive test result.
13 14 15	(1) Cutoff levels for confirmation tests for marijuana may not be lower than 15 nanograms of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid per milliliter for urine samples.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	(2) The Department of Health and Human Services shall adopt rules under section 687 regulating screening and confirmation cutoff levels for other substances of abuse, including those substances tested for in blood samples under subsection 5, paragraph B, to ensure that levels are set within known tolerances of test methods and above mere trace amounts. An employer may request that the Department of Health and Human Services establish a cutoff level for any substance of abuse for which the department has not established a cutoff level.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	(3) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (1) and (2), if the Department of Health and Human Services does not have established cutoff levels or procedures for any specific federally recognized substance abuse test, the minimum cutoff levels and procedures that apply are those set forth in the Federal Register, Volume 69, No. 71, sections 3.4 to 3.7 on pages 19697 and 19698, in mandated guidelines for federal workplace drug testing programs or in protocols and levels established by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration;
31	H. The consequences of a confirmed positive substance abuse test result;
32	I. The consequences for refusal to submit to a substance abuse test;
33 34	J. Opportunities and procedures for rehabilitation following a confirmed positive result;
35 36 37 38	K. A procedure under which an employee or applicant who receives a confirmed positive result may appeal and contest the accuracy of that result. The policy must include a mechanism that provides an opportunity to appeal at no cost to the appellant; and
39	L. Any other matters required by rules adopted by the Department of Labor under

section 687.

An employer must consult with the employer's employees in the development of any portion of a substance abuse testing policy under this subsection that relates to the employees. The employer is not required to consult with the employees on those portions of a policy that relate only to applicants. The employer shall send a copy of the final written policy to the Department of Labor for review under section 686. The employer may not implement the policy until the Department of Labor approves the policy. The employer shall send a copy of any proposed change in an approved written policy to the Department of Labor for review under section 686. The employer may not implement the change until the Department of Labor approves the change.

- **Sec. 8. 26 MRSA §683, sub-§3,** as amended by PL 1995, c. 324, §5, is further amended to read:
- 3. Copies to employees and applicants. The employer shall provide each employee with notice of, and an opportunity to review, a copy of the written policy approved by the Department of Labor under section 686 uniform substance abuse testing policy at least 30 days before any portion of the written policy applicable to employees takes effect. The employer shall provide each employee with a copy of any change in a written policy approved by the Department of Labor under section 686 at least 60 days before any portion of the change applicable to employees takes effect. The Department of Labor may waive the 60 day notice for the implementation of an amendment covering employees if the amendment was necessary to comply with the law or if, in the judgment of the department, the amendment promotes the purpose of the law and does not lessen the protection of an individual employee. If an employer intends to test an applicant, the employer shall provide the applicant with an opportunity to review a copy of the written uniform policy under subsection 2 before administering a substance abuse test to the applicant. The 30-day and 60-day notice periods period provided for employees under this subsection do does not apply to applicants.
- **Sec. 9. 26 MRSA §683, sub-§4-A,** as enacted by PL 2007, c. 339, §2, is amended to read:
- **4-A. Waivers for temporary employment.** An employment agency, as defined in section 611, may request a written waiver for a temporary placement from an individual already in its employ or on a roster of eligibility as long as the client company has an approved adopted the uniform substance abuse testing policy in accordance with this subchapter and the individual has not been assigned work at the client company in the 30 days previous to the request. The waiver is only to allow a test that might not otherwise be allowed under this subchapter. The test must otherwise comply with the standards of this subchapter and the employment agency's approved uniform policy regarding applicant testing. The agency may not take adverse action against the individual for refusal to sign a waiver.
- **Sec. 10. 26 MRSA §683, sub-§5,** as amended by PL 1995, c. 324, §6 and PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6, is further amended to read:
- **5. Right to obtain other samples.** At the request of the employee or applicant at the time the test sample is taken, the employer shall, at that time:
  - A. Segregate a portion of the sample for that person's the employee's or applicant's own testing. Within 5 days after notice of the test result is given to the employee or

applicant, the employee or applicant shall notify the employer of the testing
laboratory selected by the employee or applicant. This laboratory must comply with
the requirements of this section related to testing laboratories. When the employer
receives notice of the employee or applicant's selection, the employer shall promptly
send the segregated portion of the sample to the named testing laboratory, subject to
the same chain of custody requirements applicable to testing of the employer's
portion of the sample. The employee or applicant shall pay the costs of these tests
Payment for these tests may not be required earlier than when notice of the choice of
laboratory is given to the employer; and

- B. In the case of an employee, have a blood sample taken from the employee by a licensed physician, registered physician's assistant, registered nurse or a person certified by the Department of Health and Human Services to draw blood samples. The employer shall have this sample tested for the presence of alcohol or marijuana metabolites, if those substances are to be tested for under the employer's written policy. If the employee requests that a blood sample be taken as provided in this paragraph, the employer may not test any other sample from the employee for the presence of these substances.
  - (1) The Department of Health and Human Services may identify, by rules adopted under section 687, other substances of abuse for which an employee may request a blood sample be tested instead of a urine sample if the department determines that a sufficient correlation exists between the presence of the substance in an individual's blood and its effect upon the individual's performance.
  - (2) No An employer may not require, request or suggest that any employee or applicant provide a blood sample for substance abuse testing purposes nor may any employer conduct a substance abuse test upon a blood sample except as provided in this paragraph.
  - (3) Applicants do not have the right to require the employer to test a blood sample as provided in this paragraph.
- **Sec. 11. 26 MRSA §683, sub-§8, ¶D,** as enacted by PL 1989, c. 536, §§1 and 2 and affected by c. 604, §§2 and 3, is amended to read:
  - D. Every employer whose <u>uniform</u> policy <u>notification</u> is approved by the Department of Labor under section 686 shall annually send to the department a compilation of the results of all substance abuse tests administered by that employer in the previous calendar year. This report <u>shall must</u> provide separate categories for employees and applicants and <u>shall must</u> be presented in statistical form so that no person who was tested by that employer can be identified from the report. The report <u>shall must</u> include a separate category for any tests conducted on a random or arbitrary basis under section 684, subsection 3.
  - **Sec. 12. 26 MRSA §683, sub-§8,** ¶**E** is enacted to read:
- E. Confirmed positive substance abuse test results may be reported to the employer only by a medical review officer. The medical review officer shall contact the employee and, if necessary, the employee's physician to review each confirmed

positive substance abuse test or any test found to be adulterated, substituted or otherwise invalid to determine whether there is a legitimate medical explanation for the result. An exchange between the employee and the medical review officer is not subject to doctor-patient relationship confidentiality, although the medical review officer must protect the confidentiality of the drug testing information as otherwise provided in this chapter. The medical review officer may not disclose the presence or absence of any physical or mental condition of the employee, the presence or absence of any substances other than those allowed to be tested for under Department of Health and Human Services laboratory testing rules or the presence or absence of any substance for which there is a legitimate medical explanation. A medical review officer may not be employed by an employer for whom the medical review officer reviews laboratory results, and the medical review officer shall act independently in carrying out any testing reviews or recommendations.

- **Sec. 13. 26 MRSA §684, sub-§3,** ¶C, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 547, §2, is amended to read:
  - C. The employer has established a random or arbitrary testing program under this paragraph that applies to all employees, except as provided in subparagraph (4), regardless of position.
    - (1) An employer may establish a testing program under this paragraph only if the employer has 50 or more employees who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement.
    - (2) The written policy required by section 683, subsection 2 with respect to a testing program under this paragraph must be developed by a committee of at least 10 of the employer's employees. The employer shall appoint members to the committee from a cross-section of employees who are eligible to be tested. The committee must include a medical professional who is trained in procedures for testing for substances of abuse. If no such person is employed by the employer, the employer shall obtain the services of such a person to serve as a member of the committee created under this subparagraph.
    - (3) The written policy developed under subparagraph (2) random or arbitrary testing program must also require that selection of employees for testing be performed by a person or entity not subject to the employer's influence, such as a medical review officer. Selection must be made from a list, provided by the employer, of all employees subject to testing under this paragraph. The list may not contain information that would identify the employee to the person or entity making the selection.
    - (3-A) An employer may establish a random or arbitrary testing program under this paragraph if the employer is required to test employees to retain a contract. An employee may sign a waiver exempting that employee from testing required for a contract if the employee acknowledges that the employee will not have an opportunity to work under the contract for which testing is required.
    - (4) Employees who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement are not included in testing programs pursuant to this paragraph unless they agree to be

1 2	included pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement as described under paragraph A.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(5) Before initiating a testing program under this paragraph, the employer must obtain from the Department of Labor approval of the policy developed by the employee committee, as required in section 686. If the employer does not approve of the written policy developed by the employee committee, the employer may decide not to submit the policy to the department and not to establish the testing program. The employer may not change the written policy without approval of the employee committee.
10 11 12 13	(6) The employer may not discharge, suspend, demote, discipline or otherwise discriminate with regard to compensation or working conditions against are employee for participating or refusing to participate in an employee committee created pursuant to this paragraph.
14 15	<b>Sec. 14. 26 MRSA §685, sub-§2, ¶A,</b> as amended by PL 1995, c. 324, §7, is further amended to read:
16 17 18	A. Subject to any limitation of the Maine Human Rights Act or any other state law or federal law, an employer may use a confirmed positive result <u>for a substance of abuse</u> or refusal to submit to a test as a factor in any of the following decisions:
19 20	(1) Refusal to hire an applicant for employment or refusal to place an applicant on a roster of eligibility;
21	(2) Discharge of an employee;
22	(3) Discipline of an employee; or
23	(4) Change in the employee's work assignment.
24 25	<b>Sec. 15. 26 MRSA §685, sub-§2, ¶A-1,</b> as enacted by PL 1995, c. 324, §8, is amended to read:
26 27 28 29	A-1. An employer who tests a person as an applicant and employs that person prior to receiving the test result may take no action on a <u>confirmed</u> positive result except in accordance with the employee provisions of the <u>employer's approved uniform substance abuse testing</u> policy.
30 31	<b>Sec. 16. 26 MRSA §685, sub-§2, ¶B,</b> as amended by PL 2003, c. 547, §3, is further amended to read:
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	B. Before taking any action described in paragraph A in the case of an employee who receives an initial confirmed positive result, an employer shall provide the employee with an opportunity to participate for up to 6 months 12 weeks in a rehabilitation program designed to enable the employee to avoid future use of a substance of abuse and to participate in an employee assistance program, if the employer has such a program. The employer may take any action described in paragraph A if the employee receives a subsequent confirmed positive result from a test administered by the employer under this subchapter.

Sec. 17. 26 MRSA §686, as amended by PL 2009, c. 133, §3, is further amended to read:

## §686. Review of uniform policy notifications

- 1. Review required. The Department of Labor shall review each written policy or change to an approved notification of adoption of the uniform substance abuse testing policy submitted to the department by an employer under section 683, subsection 2.
  - A. The department shall determine if the employer's written policy or change complies with this subchapter and shall immediately notify the employer who submitted the policy or change of that determination notification of adoption of the uniform substance abuse testing policy is complete. If the department finds that the policy or change does not comply with this subchapter notification of adoption of the uniform substance abuse testing policy is incomplete, the department shall also notify the employer of the specific areas in which the policy or change notification is defective.
  - B. The department may request additional information from an employer when necessary to determine whether an employment position meets the requirements of section 684, subsection 3. The department shall not approve any written policy that provides for random or arbitrary testing of any employment position that the employer has failed to demonstrate meets the requirements of section 684, subsection 3.
  - C. The department shall allow for the use of any federally recognized substance abuse test.
  - D. An employer shall notify the department in writing if it chooses to discontinue the uniform substance abuse testing policy. The notice must include the effective date and, once approved by the department, the employer will be put into an inactive status and will not be allowed to conduct substance abuse testing. An employer that has discontinued the uniform substance abuse testing policy must notify the department in writing if the employer chooses to reinstate the uniform substance abuse testing policy.
- **2. Review procedure.** The Department of Labor shall adopt rules under section 687 governing the procedure for reviews conducted under this section.
  - A. The rules must provide for notice to be given to the employees of any employer who submits a written notification of adoption of the uniform substance abuse testing policy or an amendment applicable to employees to the department for review under this section. The employees may submit written comments to the department challenging any portion of the employer's written policy, including the proposed designation of any position under section 684, subsection 3, paragraph B.
  - B. Nothing in this section requires a formal hearing to be held concerning the submission and review of an employer's written notification of adoption of the uniform substance abuse testing policy.
  - C. Notwithstanding Title 5, section 8003, the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5, chapter 375, does not apply to reviews conducted under this section except

1 2	that all determinations by the Department of Labor under this section may be appealed as provided in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter $\frac{VH}{2}$ .
3 4 5 6 7	D. The rules may establish model applicant policies and employee probable cause policies and provide for expedited approval and registration for employers adopting such model policies the uniform substance abuse testing policy. The rules adopted under this paragraph are routine technical rules pursuant to Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter H-A 2-A.'
8	SUMMARY
9 10 11	This amendment, which is the majority report of the Joint Standing Committee on Labor, Commerce, Research and Economic Development, replaces the bill and makes changes to the substance abuse testing laws, including the following.
12 13	1. It requires an employer to adopt a uniform policy for substance abuse testing as developed by the Department of Labor.
14 15	2. It provides that all confirmed positive substance abuse tests may be reported to the employer only by a medical review officer, who may not be employed by the employer.
16 17 18	3. It allows an employee to provide a legitimate medical explanation for a positive test result for legally obtained medications, including medical marijuana, preventing the medical review officer from reporting a positive test for that substance to the employer.
19 20 21 22	4. It changes the definitions of "employer" and "employee" so that a temporary employee provided by an employment agency that is directly supervised by an employer must be treated the same as a regular employee of that employer for purposes of substance abuse testing laws.
23 24	5. It allows testing laboratories to use alternate federal substance abuse testing standards.
25 26 27 28 29	6. Under current law, an employer must provide an employee who receives an initial confirmed positive result from a substance abuse test with an opportunity to participate in a rehabilitation program before discharging or disciplining the employee. This amendment reduces the timeframe for completing such a rehabilitation program from 6 months to 12 weeks.
30	FISCAL NOTE REQUIRED

(See attached)