

# **128th MAINE LEGISLATURE**

## FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2017

Legislative Document

No. 1575

S.P. 553

In Senate, May 4, 2017

An Act To Update the Statutes Governing the Bureau of Labor Standards To Promote Clarity for Workers and Employers

Submitted by the Department of Labor pursuant to Joint Rule 204. Reference to the Committee on Labor, Commerce, Research and Economic Development suggested and ordered printed.

Heath & Print

HEATHER J.R. PRIEST Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator CUSHING of Penobscot. Cosponsored by Representative STETKIS of Canaan and Representatives: AUSTIN of Gray, LOCKMAN of Amherst, VACHON of Scarborough.

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

2 Sec. 1. 26 MRSA §41, as amended by PL 1995, c. 560, Pt. H, §7 and affected by §17, is further amended to read:

4 §41. Director; personnel; salaries; expenses

5 The Bureau of Labor Standards within the Department of Labor, as established and 6 referred to in this Title as the "bureau," is maintained under the direction of an officer 7 whose title is Director of Labor Standards and state factory inspector, referred to in this 8 Title, except in chapter 13, as the "director." The director is appointed by the 9 Commissioner of Labor and holds office at the pleasure of the commissioner. The 10 director has an office at the seat of government. The director shall appoint, subject to the 11 Civil Service Law, such employees as may be necessary.

Sec. 2. 26 MRSA §42-B, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 242, §1, is amended to read:

Bureau to furnish poster or notice. The bureau shall produce and furnish to
 employers posters or notices in <u>electronic or</u> printed form outlining state labor laws
 applicable to those employers and regulating:

- 17 A. Employment of minors;
- 18 B. Time of payment of wages;
- 19 C. Safety and health of employees; and
- 20 D. Family medical leave-:
- 21 E. Video display terminal safety as described in section 252, subsection 1; and
- 22 F. Minimum wage and overtime provisions as described in section 664.
- 23 The posters or notices may also include such other laws as may be required or useful.
- 24 Sec. 3. 26 MRSA §42-B, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 242, §1, is amended 25 to read:

3. Employer to post notice. An employer subject to the laws outlined in the printed
 poster or notice issued by the bureau pursuant to subsection 1 shall post and keep posted
 in a place accessible to the employer's employees a copy of the printed poster or notice
 furnished by the bureau. An employer who violates this section is subject to the penalties
 set forth in section 704. may be assessed a fine by the department payable to the State as
 follows:

- A. For the first violation, a fine of up to \$25 per day after being notified by the
   bureau of the violation, not to exceed \$1,000;
- B. For a 2nd violation occurring within 3 years of a prior adjudication for a violation
   of this section, a fine of not less than \$25 per day after being notified by the bureau of
   the violation or more than \$50 per day, not to exceed \$2,500; or

1C. For a 3rd or subsequent violation occurring within 3 years of 2 or more prior2adjudications for a violation of this section, a fine of not less than \$25 per day after3being notified by the bureau of the violation or more than \$100 per day, not to exceed4\$5,000.

5 Sec. 4. 26 MRSA §44, first ¶, as amended by PL 2015, c. 138, §2, is further 6 amended to read:

7 The director as state factory inspector, and any authorized agent of the bureau, may 8 enter any workplace as defined in section 1, provided by the State or by a state agency, county, municipal corporation, school district or other public corporation or political 9 10 subdivision when the same are open or in operation, for the purpose of gathering facts 11 and statistics under sections 42 to 44, and may examine the methods of protecting employees from danger, the safety and health of employees and sanitary conditions in and 12 around such buildings and places, and may make a record of such inspection. Upon 13 14 petition of the director, a Superior Court in the county in which any refusal to permit entry or fact gathering or inspection was alleged to have occurred may order appropriate 15 16 injunctive relief against any person in charge of the workplace who refuses entry to the director or authorized agent of the bureau. 17

18 Sec. 5. 26 MRSA §46, 6th ¶, as amended by PL 1983, c. 296, is further amended
19 to read:

Any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates any standard, rule or order promulgated <u>adopted</u> pursuant to section 565, and that violation is specifically determined to be a serious violation, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or by both; except that if the conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than \$20,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both may be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000.

27 Sec. 6. 26 MRSA §597, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 366, is amended to read:

### 28 §597. Conditions of employment

29 An employer or an agent of an employer may not require, as a condition of 30 employment, that any employee or prospective employee refrain from using tobacco 31 products outside the course of that employment or otherwise discriminate against any 32 person with respect to the person's compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of 33 employment, except for life and health insurance and employee benefit plans, for using 34 tobacco products outside the course of employment as long as the employee is 18 years of age or older and complies with any workplace policy concerning use of tobacco. 35 36 Tobacco use as part of a voluntary wellness program that offers incentives for the 37 cessation of tobacco products is not considered tobacco use for purposes of this section.

38 Sec. 7. 26 MRSA §600, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2011, c. 537, §1, is further
 39 amended to read:

1. Firearms in vehicles. An employer or an agent of an employer may not prohibit 1 2 an employee who has a valid permit to carry from keeping a concealed firearm under 3 Title 25, chapter 252 from keeping a firearm in the employee's vehicle as long as the 4 vehicle is locked and the firearm is not visible. This subsection applies to the State as an employer when a state employee's vehicle is on property owned or leased by the State. 5 6 This subsection does not authorize an employee or state employee to carry or possess a 7 firearm in a place where carrying or possessing a firearm is prohibited by law, including 8 worksites not owned by the employer of record. For purposes of this section, "state 9 employee" means an employee of the State within the executive branch, the legislative 10 branch or the judicial branch performing services within the scope of that employee's 11 employment.

12 Sec. 8. 26 MRSA §601, first ¶, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 212, is amended to 13 read:

In the absence of a collective bargaining agreement or other written employeremployee agreement providing otherwise, an employee, as defined in section 663, may be employed or permitted to work for no more than 6 consecutive hours at one time unless he that employee is given the opportunity to take at least 30 consecutive minutes of rest time, except in cases of emergency in which there is danger to property, life, public safety or public health. This rest time may be used by the employee as a unpaid mealtime.

- 20 Sec. 9. 26 MRSA §601, sub-§1, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 212, is amended 21 to read:
- B. The nature of the work done by the employees allows them frequent <u>paid</u> breaks
   of a shorter duration during their work day.
- 24 Sec. 10. 26 MRSA §603, sub-§3, ¶E, as enacted by PL 1999, c. 750, §1, is 25 repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 26 <u>E. A salaried employee:</u>
- 27 (1) Who works in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity
   28 or satisfies the criteria for the white collar exemption specified by the United
   29 States Department of Labor under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act; and
- 30(2) Whose regular compensation meets or exceeds the annualized rate31established by the United States Department of Labor under the federal Fair32Labor Standards Act;
- 33 Sec. 11. 26 MRSA §621-A, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2005, c. 103, §1, is
   34 further amended to read:

1. Minimum frequency and full payment. At Employees must be paid at regular intervals not to exceed 16 days, every except that a salaried employee, as described in section 663, subsection 3, paragraph K, may be paid at a regular interval not to exceed one month. An employer must pay in full all wages earned by each employee at a time fixed for payment. Each payment must include all wages earned to within 8 days of the payment date during the prior pay period. Payments that fall on a day when the business is regularly closed must be paid no later than the following business day. An employee

- who is absent from work at a time fixed for payment must be paid on demand after that
   time as if the employee was not absent.
- 3 Sec. 12. 26 MRSA §621-A, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1999, c. 465, §2, is 4 amended to read:
- 2. Regular payment required. Wages must be paid on an established day or date at regular intervals made known to the employee. When the interval is less than the maximum allowed by subsection 1, the The interval may not be increased without written notice to the employee at least 30 days in advance of the increase.
- 9 Sec. 13. 26 MRSA §622, as repealed and replaced by PL 1999, c. 465, §3, is 10 amended to read:
- 11 **§622. Records**

12 Every employer shall keep a true record showing the date and amount paid to each employee pursuant to section 621-A. Every employer shall keep a daily record of the 13 14 time worked by each such employee unless the employee is paid a salary that is fixed 15 without regard for the number of hours worked. Records required to be kept by this section must be accessible to any representative of the department at any reasonable hour. 16 Sections 621-A to 623 do not excuse any employer subject to section 702 774 from 17 18 keeping the records required by that section. An employer shall preserve the records 19 required by this section for 3 years.

20 Sec. 14. 26 MRSA §626, first ¶, as amended by PL 1991, c. 162, is further 21 amended to read:

22 An employee leaving employment must be paid in full within a reasonable time after 23 demand at the office of the employer where payrolls are kept and wages are paid, provided that any no later than the employee's next established payday. Any 24 25 overcompensation may be withheld if authorized under section 635 and any loan or 26 advance against future earnings or wages may be deducted if evidenced by a statement in writing signed by the employee. Whenever the terms of employment include provisions 27 28 for paid vacations, vacation pay on cessation of employment has the same status as wages 29 earned in accordance with the employer's established policy or practice.

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 Sec. 15. 26 MRSA §626, last ¶, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 580, §1, is amended to

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 read:

32 Within 2 weeks after the sale of a business, the seller of the business shall pay 33 employees of that business any wages earned while employed by the seller. If the terms 34 of employment include provisions for paid vacations, vacation pay on cessation of 35 employment has the same status as wages earned. Payment of vacation pay is payable 36 only in accordance with the employer's established policy or practice. The seller of a 37 business may comply with the provisions of this paragraph through a specific agreement with the buyer in which the buyer agrees to pay any wages earned by employees through 38 employment with the seller and to honor any paid vacation earned under the seller's 39 vacation policy. 40

1	Sec. 16. 26 MRSA §663, sub-§3, ¶H is repealed.
2 3	Sec. 17. 26 MRSA §663, sub-§3, ¶K, as amended by PL 2009, c. 529, §2, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
4	K. A salaried employee:
5 6 7	(1) Who works in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity, or satisfies the criteria for the white collar exemption specified by the United States Department of Labor under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act; and
8 9 10	(2) Whose regular compensation meets or exceeds the annualized rate established by the United States Department of Labor under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act;
11 12	<b>Sec. 18. 26 MRSA §663, sub-§3, </b> ¶ <b>L</b> , as amended by PL 2013, c. 133, §20, is further amended to read:
13 14 15	L. A person who is a sentenced prisoner in actual execution of a term of incarceration imposed in this State or any other jurisdiction for a criminal offense, except a prisoner who is:
16	(1) Employed by a private employer;
17	(2) Participating in a work release program;
18 19	(4) Employed in a program established under a certification issued by the United States Department of Justice under 18 United States Code, Section 1761;
20 21	(5) Employed while in a supervised community confinement program pursuant to Title 34-A, section 3036-A; or
22 23	(6) Employed while in a community confinement monitoring program pursuant to Title 30-A, section 1659-A- <u>; and</u>
24	Sec. 19. 26 MRSA §663, sub-§3, ¶M is enacted to read:
25 26 27	M. A domestic service worker employed to provide companionship services for elderly persons or persons with illnesses, injuries or disabilities who require assistance in caring for themselves. In providing companionship services, the
28 29	provision of care provided in conjunction with the provision of fellowship and protection must not exceed 20% of the total hours worked per person and per
30	workweek to qualify for exemption. As used in this paragraph, "companionship
31	services," "fellowship" and "protection" have the same meaning as in the regulations
32 33	adopted under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act by the United States Department of Labor, effective January 1, 2015.
34	Sec. 20. 26 MRSA §663, sub-§9, as enacted by PL 1973, c. 504, is repealed.
35	Sec. 21. 26 MRSA §663, sub-§12, as amended by PL 2007, c. 360, §2, is further
36	amended to read:
37	12. Automobile mechanic. "Automobile mechanic" means a person who is
38	primarily engaged in the servicing of automobiles or trucks as an employee of an

establishment primarily engaged in the business of selling automobiles or trucks to the
 ultimate purchaser, as long as the person's annual compensation exceeds 3,000 times the
 state minimum hourly wage or the annualized rate established by the United States
 Department of Labor under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, whichever is higher, as
 described in 29 United States Code, Section 213(b)(10)(A), except when the employee is
 paid by the employer on an hourly basis.

Sec. 22. 26 MRSA §663, sub-§13, as amended by PL 2007, c. 360, §3, is further
 amended to read:

9 13. Automobile parts clerk. "Automobile parts clerk" means a person employed 10 for the purpose of and primarily engaged in requisitioning, stocking and dispensing automobile parts as an employee of an establishment primarily engaged in the business of 11 12 selling automobiles or trucks to the ultimate purchaser, as long as the person's annual 13 compensation exceeds 3,000 times the state minimum hourly wage or the annualized rate established by the United States Department of Labor under the federal Fair Labor 14 15 Standards Act, whichever is higher, as described in 29 United States Code, Section 213(b)(10)(A), except when the employee is paid by the employer on an hourly basis. 16

Sec. 23. 26 MRSA §663, sub-§14, as enacted by PL 2007, c. 360, §4, is amended
 to read:

19 14. Automobile service writer. "Automobile service writer" means a person 20 employed for the purpose of and primarily engaged in receiving, analyzing and referencing requests for service, repair or analysis of motor vehicles as an employee of an 21 establishment primarily engaged in the business of selling automobiles or trucks to the 22 ultimate purchaser, as long as the person's annual compensation exceeds 3,000 times the 23 24 state minimum hourly wage or the annualized rate established by the United States Department of Labor under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, whichever is higher, 25 except that "automobile service writer" does not include an as described in 29 United 26 27 States Code, Section 213(b)(10)(A), except when the employee who is paid by the 28 employer on a an hourly basis.

Sec. 24. 26 MRSA §663, sub-§15, as enacted by PL 2011, c. 118, §2, is amended to read:

31 **15. Tip.** "Tip" means a sum presented by a customer in recognition of services 32 performed by one or more service employees, including a charge automatically included 33 in the customer's bill. "Tip" does not include a <u>compulsory charge for</u> service <del>charge</del> 34 added to a customer's bill in a banquet or private club setting by agreement between the 35 customer and employer.

36 Sec. 25. 26 MRSA §664, sub-§2, as amended by IB 2015, c. 2, §2, is further
 37 amended to read:

**2. Tip credit.** An employer may consider tips as part of the wages of a service employee, but such a tip credit may not exceed 50% of the minimum hourly wage established in this section. Starting January 1, 2017, the minimum cash wage paid directly to a tipped service employee may not be less than \$5.00 per hour, and the tip

credit may not exceed the difference between the minimum cash wage paid directly to a 1 2 tipped service employee and the minimum hourly wage established under subsection 1. 3 Starting January 1, 2018, and on each January 1st thereafter, the minimum cash wage paid directly to a tipped service employee must be increased by an additional \$1.00 per 4 hour until it reaches the same amount as the annually adjusted minimum hourly wage 5 6 established under subsection 1, except that if the minimum cash wage paid directly to a tipped service employee is less than \$1.00 less than the annually adjusted minimum 7 8 hourly wage, it must be increased by that lesser amount. An employer who elects to use 9 the tip credit, until it is eliminated under this subsection, must inform the affected 10 employee in advance and must be able to show that the employee receives at least the 11 minimum hourly wage when direct wages and the tip credit are combined. Upon a satisfactory showing by the employee or the employee's representative that the actual tips 12 13 received were less than the tip credit, the employer shall increase the direct wages by the 14 difference.

The tips received by a service employee become the property of the employee and may not be shared with the employer. Tips that are automatically included in the customer's bill or that are charged to a credit card must be treated like tips given to the service employee. A tip that is charged to a credit card must be paid by the employer to the employee by the next regular payday and may not be held while the employer is awaiting reimbursement from a credit card company.

21 Sec. 26. 26 MRSA §664, sub-§2-B, as enacted by PL 2011, c. 118, §4, is 22 repealed and the following enacted in its place:

23 2-B. Service charges. A compulsory charge for service is not a tip and is part of the
 24 employer's gross receipts. Sums distributed to employees from service charges may not
 25 be counted as tips received, but may be used to satisfy the employer's minimum wage and
 26 overtime obligations. If an employee receives tips in addition to the compulsory service
 27 charge, those tips may be considered in determining whether the employee is a tipped
 28 employee and the application of the tip credit.

- Sec. 27. 26 MRSA §664, sub-§3, ¶F, as amended by PL 2011, c. 681, §1, is
   further amended to read:
- F. The canning, processing, preserving, freezing, drying, marketing, storing,
   <u>distribution or packing for shipment or distribution of:</u>
- 33 (1) Agricultural produce;
- 34 (2) Meat and fish products; and
- 35 (3) Perishable foods.
- Individuals employed, directly or indirectly, for or at an egg processing facility that
   has over 300,000 laying birds must be paid overtime in accordance with this
   subsection; and
- 39 Sec. 28. 26 MRSA §668, as amended by PL 1971, c. 620, §13, is repealed.
- 40 Sec. 29. 26 MRSA c. 7, sub-c. 4, art. 1, as amended, is repealed.

#### Sec. 30. 26 MRSA §774, sub-§7 is enacted to read:

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2 7. Record of work hours of minors. Every employer shall keep a time book or record for every minor employed in any occupation, except household work or the 3 planting, cultivating or harvesting of field crops or other agricultural employment not in 4 5 direct contact with hazardous machinery or hazardous substances, stating the number of 6 hours worked by each minor on each day of the week. The time book or record must be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the director, a deputy of the director or 7 8 any authorized agent of the bureau. An employer who fails to keep the time book or 9 record required by this subsection or who makes any false entry to the time book or record, refuses to exhibit the time book or record or makes any false statement to the 10 11 director, a deputy of the director or any authorized agent of the bureau in reply to any 12 question in carrying out this section is liable for a violation of this section and is subject to penalties specified in section 781. 13

14 Sec. 31. 26 MRSA §1308, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1997, c. 757, §7, is further 15 amended to read:

16 1. Determination of wage and benefit rates. The Bureau of Labor Standards shall 17 investigate and determine the prevailing hourly wage and benefits rate paid in the 18 construction industry in this State. The bureau shall conduct a survey every 3 years 19 during the 2nd and 3rd week of September of each year. Prevailing wages and benefits 20 must be determined in September 1999 and become effective upon determination. In 21 determining the prevailing rates, the bureau may ascertain and consider the applicable 22 wage and benefits rates established by collective bargaining agreements, if any, and those 23 rates that are paid generally in the locality where the construction of the public works is to be performed. For purposes of this subsection, "benefits" means health and welfare 24 25 contributions, pension or individual retirement account contributions and vacation and 26 annuity contributions, per diem in lieu of wages and any other form of payment, except 27 for wages, made to or on behalf of the employee. If a defined contribution amount is not established, the most accurate estimated value of contributions must be included. 28

29 Sec. 32. 26 MRSA §1403, as amended by PL 2007, c. 539, Pt. N, §56, is repealed.

30 Sec. 33. 26 MRSA §2105, first ¶, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 356, is amended to 31 read:

The Bureau of Labor Standards shall adopt an inspection procedure for self-contained breathing apparatus. The procedure must include at least the following, as specified in the American National Standards Institute Z88.5 manufacturer's operation manual:

- 35 SUMMARY
- 36 This bill makes the following changes to the labor laws.

It removes a reference to the Director of Labor Standards as the "state factory
 inspector" to recognize that the workplaces governed by these statutes are not restricted to
 factories.

It requires posters regarding video display terminal safety and minimum wage and
 overtime requirements to be posted in the same location as other posters required by the
 Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards and establishes a penalty structure for
 violations of the posting requirements within the section of law requiring posting.

5 3. It removes the requirement that a willful violation of the requirement to cooperate 6 and comply with an investigation by the bureau is punishable as a criminal conviction 7 because the statute does not provide a means to obtain a conviction and instead provides 8 for a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for a willful violation.

9 4. It brings the law prohibiting discrimination against tobacco use by employees into 10 compliance with federal law by allowing an employer to discriminate against an 11 employee who uses tobacco when determining health and life insurance premiums and 12 other employee benefit plans but exempts from discrimination an employee's tobacco use 13 that is part of a voluntary wellness program for the cessation of tobacco use.

- 5. It amends the law regarding the possession of firearms by employees to reflect the repeal of the requirement to obtain a concealed carry permit and clarifies that it does not authorize an employee to carry or possess a firearm where carrying or possessing a firearm is prohibited, including on worksites that are not owned by that employee's employer.
- 6. It amends the law regarding rest breaks to clarify the differences between paid restbreaks and unpaid lunch breaks.
- 7. It amends the exemption from rest breaks for those employees who have frequent
  rest breaks during the work day to specify that the exemption only applies if the rest
  breaks are paid rest breaks and of shorter duration than the 30 minutes otherwise
  required.
- 8. It amends the law regarding the exemption from mandatory overtime pay for salaried workers to specify that the exemption applies to a salaried employee who works in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity who meets the test for a white collar exemption, including a minimum salary level, as established in the final rules adopted by the United States Department of Labor pursuant to the federal Fair Labor Standards Act and allows such employees to be paid on a monthly basis, instead of every 16 days, as for other employees.
- 9. It amends the law regarding timing of payment of wages to specify that the
  payment must include all wages earned for the prior pay period, instead of those earned
  within 8 days of the payment date, and allows such payments to be made on the next
  business day when the payment date occurs on a day when the business is closed. The bill
  prohibits an employer from increasing any pay interval without providing notice to its
  employees.
- 10. Current law requires an employer to keep a record showing the date and amount
  paid to each employee and a daily record of time worked by an employee. This bill
  specifies that those records must be maintained by the employer for 3 years.

11. Current law requires an employee leaving employment to be paid within a 1 2 reasonable time after demand at the office of the employer where payrolls are kept and 3 wages are paid. Whenever the terms of employment include provisions for paid vacations, vacation pay on cessation of employment has the same status as wages earned. 4 This bill removes the "reasonable time" requirement and instead specifies that when an 5 6 employee leaves employment, that employee must be paid on the next established payday. The bill also specifies that payment of vacation is payable only in accordance 7 with the employer's established policy or practice. 8

- 9 12. It repeals the exemption from the minimum wage and overtime laws for an 10 individual employed as a switchboard operator in a public telephone exchange that has 11 less than 750 stations.
- 12 13. It amends the definitions of "automobile mechanic," "automobile parts clerk" and
  13 "automobile service writer" to reflect provisions in federal law.

14 14. It changes the definition of "tip" and provisions regarding service charges to 15 conform to the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, or FLSA. Current Maine law creates a 16 wage violation under the FLSA by allowing a charge added to a customer's bill to be 17 treated as a tip, whereas the FLSA treats it as a service charge, which is the employer's 18 property not the service worker's.

- 19 15. It clarifies the intent of the Legislature, to conform with federal law, that the 20 distribution of certain products is exempt from the provisions governing overtime pay. It 21 amends the 1995 law by reordering the series of exempt tasks for the purpose of 22 eliminating any perceived ambiguity.
- 16. It adds the exemption adopted by the United States Department of Labor in 2015
   for a domestic service worker employed to provide companionship services. The
   provision of care provided in conjunction with the provision of fellowship and protection
   cannot exceed 20% of the total hours worked per person and per workweek to qualify for
   exemption.
- 17. It repeals the definition of "hotel" for purposes of the subchapter on minimum
  wage since the term is not used in that subchapter.
- 18. It repeals and reallocates the provisions of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 26,
   chapter 7, subchapter 4, article 1 regarding the application of the subchapter, record of
   work hours of minors and penalties.
- 19. It requires the bureau to conduct a survey every 3 years to determine the
   prevailing hourly wage and benefits rate in the construction industry. Current law
   requires the bureau to determine that wage and benefits rate annually.
- 36 20. It repeals the provisions of law regarding placement restrictions for a person
   37 required to work as a condition of receiving public assistance.
- 38 21. It updates the safety standard for inspection of firefighters' breathing apparatus to
   39 require that the inspection procedure follow the procedure specified in the manufacturer's

1 operation manual. The document referred to in current law was never finalized for 2 adoption.