MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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| 1 2 | FIRST REGULAR SESSION |
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| 3 4 | ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE |
| 5 6 | Legislative Document No. 1409 |
| 7 8 | H.P. 1070 House of Representatives, April 5, 1983 |
| 9 | Referred to the Committee on Labor. Sent up for concurrence and ordered printed. |
| 10 | EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk |
| | Presented by Representative Joseph of Waterville. Cosponsor: Representative McGowan of Pittsfield. |
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| 12 13 | STATE OF MAINE |
| 14 | IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD |
| 15 16 | NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE |
| 17 18 19 | AN ACT Relating to Rehabilitation under the Workers' Compensation Law. |
| 20 21 | Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows: |
| 22 23 | Sec. 1. 39 MRSA $\S54$, 2nd \P , as amended by PL 1977, c. 278, $\S3$, is repealed. |
| 24 | Sec. 2. 39 MRSA §73 is enacted to read: |
| 25 | §73. Rehabilitation |
| 26 | 1. Scope. Rehabilitation is intended to restore |
| 27 28 | the injured employee through physical and other re- |
| 28 29 | habilitation services so he may return to suitable gainful employment. Suitable gainful employment for |
| 30 | the purpose of this section is that employment which |
| 31 | is reasonably obtainable and which offers an oppor- |
| 32 | tunity to restore the injured employee as soon as |

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| 1 | possible and as nearly as possible to a job related |
| 2 | to his former employment or to a job in another work |
| 3 | field in which he could produce earnings as close as |
| 4 | possible to those he received at the time of the |
| 5 | injury. |
| 6 | Rehabilitation for employment which may produce earn- |
| 7 | ings greater than those the employee received at the |
| 8 | time of the injury may be required only if it can be |
| | time of the injury may be required only if it can be |
| 9 | demonstrated that this rehabilitation is necessary |
| 10 | for reemployment. |
| 11 | 2. Rehabilitation services. Rehabilitation ser- |
| 12 | vices include evalution, counseling, physical reha- |
| 13 | bilitation, training, vocational rehabilitation and |
| 14 | placement. |
| 15 | 2 Debabilitation priorities. The following |
| | 3. Rehabilitation priorities. The following |
| 16 | priorities are established for use in exploring |
| 17 | alternative rehabilitation plans. |
| 18 | A. The priorities shall be as follows: |
| 19 | (1) Return to the employee's previous job |
| 20 | with the same employer; |
| 21 | (2) Medification of the employee's provious |
| 22 | (2) Modification of the employee's previous job with the same employer, including a |
| | |
| 23 | transitional return to work; |
| 24 | (3) A new job with the same employer in |
| 25 | keeping with any limitation or restrictions |
| 26 | of the employee; |
| 27 | (4) A new job with a new employer as a |
| 28 | result of direct job placement based upon |
| 29 | transferable skills; |
| 30 | (5) A new job with a new employer, includ- |
| 31 | ing, on the job training; and |
| 31 | ing, on the job training; and |
| 32 | (6) Retraining and job placement consistent |
| 33 | with the purpose of rehabilitation. |
| 34 | B. No higher numbered priority may be utilized |
| 35 | unless all lower numbered priorities have been |
| 36 | determined by the rehabilitation consultant to be |
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- 1 unlikely to result in returning the employee to suitable gainful employment.
- 4. Rehabilitation plan. Whenever the condition of an injured employee is such that it will preclude the employee from earning wages substantially close to the wages he earned prior to the injury, and he has experienced more than 90 days of lost time, the employer shall refer the employee to a qualified rehabilitation consultant for a determination of whether rehabilitation is necessary to return the employee to suitable gainful employment.
- If the employer and employee reach an agreement in regard to a rehabilitation plan, a memorandum of that plan, signed by the parties, shall be filed with the Workers' Compensation Commission. The commission shall approve or reject all such voluntary plans.
- If a rehabilitation plan is not voluntarily offered or accepted, or if a voluntary plan is rejected by the commission, the employee, employer or insurer or the commission may request an informal conference before the commission. At the informal conference, neither the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure nor the Maine Rules of Evidence apply and parties shall be permitted to appear without counsel. If the employee is represented by counsel at the conference, the employer may be assessed fees under section 110 only if the employer is also represented by counsel at the hearing.

At the request of either party or upon its own motion, the commission may order a consultation with a qualified rehabilitation consultant. If the consultant determines that rehabilitation is necessary to return the employee to suitable gainful employment, he shall submit a written rehabilitation plan and recommendation to the commission, employee, employer and insurer. In developing any plan, consideration shall be given to the employee's qualifications, including, but not limited to, age, education, work history, interests, aptitude and skills. Consideration shall also be given to the employee's work-life expectency, the locality of employment and the likelihood of reemployment.

- The commission, after consideration of the consultant's rehabilitation plan and recommendations, may order the employer or insurer to provide the recom-mended plan of services, or such other plan of services as will accomplish the purposes of this section. The rehabilitation consultant's report shall be admissible in evidence. Any party aggrieved by the order of the commission may appeal that deci-sion to the Appellate Division pursuant to section 103-B.
 - 5. Rehabilitation Division. There is established a Rehabilitation Division within the Workers' Compensation Commission, to carry out the purposes of this section under the direction of the chairman. The chairman shall appoint a Director of the Rehabilitation Division, subject to the Personnel Law.

- 6. Plan review or modification. Upon request of the employee, the employer or insurer or the commission, reports of an employee's progress under the plan shall be made by the provider of rehabilitation services to all the parties and the commission. The commission, upon request of any party, shall order the suspension, termination or modification of the plan upon a showing of good cause therefor, including, but not limited to:
 - A. A physical condition which does not allow the employee to continue pursuing the rehabilitation plan;
 - B. The employee's performance level indicates he cannot complete the plan successfully; or
- 31 C. An employee does not cooperate with a plan.
- 32 7. Plan costs. The employee shall be entitled 33 to:
- A. Reasonable and proper rehabilitation service
 for a period not exceeding 52 weeks, which period
 may be extended for a further period, not to
 exceed another 52 weeks, if that extended period
 is found to be necessary and proper by any member
 of the commission;

- B. Reasonable rehabilitation diagnosis and plan preparation;
- C. Physical rehabilitation, counseling and other services and supplies necessary for the implementation of the plan;
- D. Tuition, books and fees, and a sum not to exceed \$35 each week for sustenance and travel, as may be determined by the commission during the period of rehabilitation; and
- E. Reasonable relocation expense, if necessary to accept new employment, not to exceed \$3,000.
- 12 8. Compensation during rehabilitation. During
 13 the course of a rehabilitation plan, an employee
 14 shall be entitled to compensation under section 54 or
 15 55, whichever is appropriate.
- 9. Employee refusal; sanctions. The commission shall, after notice and hearing, order a suspension of the employee's compensation if it finds that:
- A. The employee, without good cause, refused to submit to any examinations or evaluative procedures to determine the need for and the details of a rehabilitation plan;
- B. The employee refused to undertake or cooperate with a rehabilitation plan approved or ordered by the commission; or
- 26 C. The employee, without good cause, refused to
 27 accept suitable gainful employment following com28 pletion of the plan. Geographical location of
 29 the employment, if within the State, shall not be
 30 considered good cause for refusing to accept
 31 employment.
- A suspension of compensation under this section shall remain in effect only as long as the period of refusal. If the commission orders a suspension, any benefits paid between the time of the refusal and the commission's suspension shall be considered an overpayment. The amount of the overpayment shall be recoverable by the employer or insurer by making deduc-

- tions from future benefit payments in such amounts as the commission may determine. If no benefits are payable, the employer or insurer may recover the amount of the overpayment by civil action.
- 5 <u>10.</u> Effort on collective bargaining agreements.
 6 No provision of a collective bargaining agreement may
 7 operate to prevent an employer from offering or an
 8 employee from accepting reemployment under a rehabil9 itation plan described in subsection 3, paragraph A,
 10 subparagraph (2) or (3).
- Sec. 3. 39 MRSA §94, as amended by PL 1977, c. 709, §3 is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 14 §94. Approval of compensation agreement; petition for award

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- If, following an injury, the employer and the employee reach an agreement in regard to compensation under this Act, a memorandum of the agreement signed by the parties shall be filed in the office of the commission. If the commission finds that the agreement is in conformity with the Act, it shall approve If the commission finds that the agreement is not in conformity therewith and refuses to approve it, or if the employer and the employee fail to reach agreement in regard to compensation, either the employer or the employee, or if death has resulted from the injury, the dependents of the employee may file in the office of the commission a petition award of compensation. The petition shall set forth the names and residences of the parties, the facts relating to the employment at the time of the injury, the time, place and cause of the injury, the knowledge of the employer or notice of the occurrence thereof, the character and extent of the injury and the claims of the petitioner with reference thereto, together with such other facts as may be necessary and proper for the determination of the rights of the petitioner relative to the claims.
- If, following an injury which causes no incapacity for work, the employer and employee reach an agreement that the employee has received a personal injury arising out of and in the course of employ-

ment, a memorandum of the agreement signed by the parties may be filed in the office of the commission. The memorandum shall set forth the names and residences of the parties, the facts relating to the employment at the time of the injury, the time, place and cause of injury and the nature and extent of the injury. Any member of the commission may, without the necessity of the filing of a petition for award, render a protective decree based upon that memorandum.

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Sec. 4. 39 MRSA §106, first ¶, as amended by PL 1975, c. 293, §4 is further amended to read:

Whenever any employee has reported to an employer under the Act any injury arising out of and in of his employment which has caused employee to lose a day's work or has required services of a physician, or whenever the employer has knowledge of any such injury, every such employer shall within 7 days after said the notice or knowledge make report thereof to the commission, with the average weekly wages or earnings of such employee, together with such other particulars as the commission may require; and shall report whenever the injured employee shall resume his employment, and the amount of his wages or earnings at such that time. If at the end of a period of 6 months following the date of injury or the date of amputation of any member, or the date of loss of one or both eyes or the loss of hearing in one or both ears, the employee is still incapacitated, every such employer shall make report thereof to the commission, on such form as the commission shall prescribe, giving full information as to the date and nature of the original injury and a description of the physical handicap resulting from such injury. Upon receipt of such notice from the employer, or upon any knowledge or notice received prior to such notice, the commission shall forthwith refer such case to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Human Services, or in eases of blindness to the Division of Eye Care Special Services of the Department of Human Services, may thereafter ceeperate and work with these divisions in the matter of rehabilitation injured empleyee: Any employer who willfully neglects or refuses to make any report required by

| L | this section shall be subject to a penalty of not |
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| 2 | more than \$100 for each such neglect or refusal, to |
| 3 | be enforced by the commission in a civil action in |
| 1 | the name of the State. In the event the employer has |
| 5 | sent the report to the insurance carrier for trans- |
| 5 | mission by such the insurance carrier to the commis- |
| 7 | sion, the insurance carrier willfully neglecting or |
| 3 | refusing to transmit the report shall be liable for |
| 9 | the said penalty. |

10 STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill substantially expands the scope of rehabilitation services under the Workers' Compensation Act.