MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1	L.D. 1634
2	(Filing No. S- 248)
3	STATE OF MAINE
4	SENATE
5	112TH LEGISLATURE
6	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
7 8 9	SENATE AMENDMENT "G" to H.P. 1127, L.D. 1634, Bill, "AN ACT to Improve the Workers' Compensation System and Reform the Rate-making Process."
10 11	Amend the Bill by striking out all of section 17 and inserting in its place:
12	'Sec. 17 39 MRSA §54-A is enacted to read
13	§54-A. Compensation for total incapacity
14	While the incapacity for work resulting from the
15	injury is total, the employer shall pay the injured
16	employee a weekly compensation equal to 2/3 his aver-
17	age gross weekly wages, earnings or salary, but not
18 19	more than the maximum benefit under section 53-A, nor less than \$25 weekly. This weekly compensation shall
20	be adjusted annually so that it continues to bear the
21	same percentage relationship to the state average
22	weekly wage, as computed by the Maine Unemployment
23	Insurance Commission, as it did at the time of the
24	injury.
25	In the following cases, it shall, for the purpose
26	of this Act, be conclusively presumed that the injury
27	resulted in permanent total incapacity; the total and
28	irrevocable loss of sight of both eyes; the loss of
29	both hands at or above the wrist; the loss of both
30	feet at or above the ankle; the loss of one hand and
31	one foot; an injury to the spine resulting in perma-
32	nent and complete paralysis of the arms or legs or an
33	injury to the skull resulting in incurable imbecility
34	or insanity. In the event of such permanent total
35	incapacity, the employer shall pay the employee a
36	weekly compensation equal to 2/3 his average gross
37	weekly wage, earnings or salary, but not more than

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- 1 the maximum benefit under section 53-A, nor less than \$25 weekly. This weekly compensation shall be adjusted annually so that it continues to bear the same 3 percentage relationship to the state average weekly wage, as computed by the Maine Unemployment Insurance 4 5 Commission, as it did at the time of the injury. If the totally incapacitated employee dies as a result 6 7 8 of this injury, leaving dependents who were dependent 9 upon his earnings at the time of his injury, payments 10 shall be made to the dependents in accordance with 11 section 58-A.
- The annual adjustment required by this section shall be made on the anniversary date of the injury, except that, when the effect of the maximum under section 53-A is to reduce the amount of compensation to which the claimant would otherwise be entitled, the adjustment shall be made annually on July 1st.
- 18 1. Sheltered workshops. The \$25-weekly minimum compensation limitation under this section does not apply to a handicapped individual who is employed by a sheltered workshop, as that term is defined in Title 5, section 1816, subsection 11, paragraph A, subparagraph (2), and who claims compensation under this section.
- Further amend the Bill by striking out all of section 19 and inserting in its place the following:
- 27 'Sec. 19. 39 MRSA §55-A is enacted to read:
- 28 §55-A. Compensation for partial incapacity
- While the incapacity for work resulting from the injury is partial, the employer shall pay the injured employee a weekly compensation equal to 2/3 the difference, due to the injury, between his average gross weekly wages, earnings or salary before the injury and the weekly wages, earnings or salary which he is able to earn after the injury, but not more than the maximum benefit under section 53-A. This weekly com-

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- pensation shall be adjusted annually so that it con-tinues to bear the same percentage relationship to the state average weekly wage, as computed by the Maine Unemployment Insurance Commission, as it did at the time of the injury. The annual adjustment re-quired by this section shall be made on the anniver-sary date of the injury, except that, when the effect of the maximum under section 53-A is to reduce the amount of compensation to which the claimant would otherwise be entitled, the adjustment shall be made annually on July 1st.
- Further amend the Bill in section 25 in that part designated "58-A." by striking out all of the first paragraph (pages 25, lines 34 to 37 and page 26, lines 1 to 17 in L.D.) and inserting in its place the following:

'If death results from the injury, the employer shall pay the dependents of the employee, dependent upon his earnings for support at the time of his injury, a weekly payment equal to 2/3 his average gross weekly wages, earnings or salary, but not more than the maximum benefit under section 53-A, nor less than \$25 weekly from the date of the death until the time provided for in subsection 2. This weekly compensation shall be adjusted annually so that it continues to bear the same percentage relationship to the state average weekly wage, as computed by the Maine Unemployment Insurance Commission, as it did at the time of the injury. The annual adjustment required by this section shall be made on the anniversary date of the injury, except that, when the effect of the maximum under section 53-A is to reduce the amount of compensation to which the claimant would otherwise be entitled, the adjustment shall be made annually on July 1st.'

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1 STATEMENT OF FACT

> The purpose of this amendment is to retain Maine's law that compensation of disabled workers and the survivors of deceased workers in earnings is adjusted annually on the same percentage basis as the increases and decreases to Maine's active working force. This law has been in effect in Maine since 1972 and, although it is generally termed an "inflation protection" law, it is not tied to the Federal Consumer Price Index, but rather to the average weekly wage in the State. If the 5% cap on the annual adjustments suggested by the bill had been in effect from 1975 to the present, disabled Maine workers and the survivors of Maine workers killed on the job would be receiving approximately 20% less in bene-

15 16 fits.

The 5% cap on inflation protection is similar, but much more drastic than that proposed in Federal Social Security benefits. Insurance carriers are able to pay annual adjustments because they invest the reserves set aside to pay long-term claims. When inflation rates and wage rates go up, interest rates also go up. For example, at the present time, inflation rates and wage increases are increasing at an annual rate of 4% to 5%, yet conservative investments, such as government bonds, are paying in the range of 11% and other investments are paying 13% and 14%. The proposed 5% "cap" on annual inflation adjustments simply will mean than the insurance carrier will gain from high inflation and the disabled worker will be injured by it. The injured worker will be protected to some extent when inflation is small, below 5%, but when inflation is high the value of his benefits will quickly be eaten away.

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(Sen. Berube)
NAME:
COUNTY Androscoggin

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