



116th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1993

Legislative Document

No. 687

S.P. 216

In Senate, February 25, 1993

An Act to Amend the Occupational Disease Law.

Reference to the Committee on Labor suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator BUSTIN of Kennebec.

Cosponsored by Senators: CONLEY of Cumberland, DUTREMBLE of York, LAWRENCE of York, PARADIS of Aroostook, PEARSON of Penobscot, Representatives: ADAMS of Portland, AHEARNE of Madawaska, CAMERON of Rumford, CARROLL of Gray, CHONKO of Topsham, CLARK of Millinocket, CLEMENT of Clinton, COFFMAN of Old Town, DRISCOLL of Calais, ERWIN of Rumford, HALE of Sanford, HATCH of Skowhegan, HUSSEY of Milo, LEMONT of Kittery, MARTIN of Van Buren, MARTIN of Eagle Lake, MICHAUD of East Millinocket, MITCHELL of Freeport, MORRISON of Bangor, OLIVER of Portland, ST. ONGE of Greene, SWAZEY of Bucksport, TRACY of Rome.

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

Sec. 1. 39-A MRSA §206, first \P , as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885, Pt. A, §8 and affected by §§9 to 11, is amended to read:

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An employee sustaining a personal injury arising out of and in the course of employment or disabled by <u>or diagnosed as having</u> <u>an</u> occupational disease is entitled to reasonable and proper medical, surgical and hospital services, nursing, medicines, and mechanical, surgical aids, as needed, paid for by the employer.

Sec. 2. 39-A MRSA §603, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885, Pt. A, §8 and affected by §§9 to 11, is amended to read:

§603. Occupational disease defined

As used in this chapter, the term "occupational disease" 18 means only a disease that is due to causes and conditions characteristic of a particular trade, occupation, process or 20 employment and that arises out of and in the course of employment. <u>"Occupational disease" does not include repetitive</u> 22 <u>trauma syndromes.</u>

Sec. 3. 39-A MRSA §605, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885, Pt. A, §8 and affected by \S 9 to 11, is amended to read:

§605. Aggravation of occupational disease

When an occupational disease is appravated by any other 30 disease or infirmity not itself compensable, or death or incapacity from any other cause not itself compensable is aggravated, prolonged, accelerated or in any way contributed to 32 by an occupational disease, the compensation payable must be reduced and limited to the proportion only of the compensation 34 that would be payable if the occupational disease were the sole 36 cause of the incapacity or death as the occupational disease, as a causative factor, bears to all the causes of that incapacity or 38 death, the reduction in compensation to be effected by reducing the number of weekly or monthly payments or the amounts of the 40 payments as, under the circumstances of the particular case, may be for the best interest of the claimant or claimants. This 42 section only applies if the date of incapacity as defined in section 606 is prior to October 1, 1993.

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Sec. 4. 39-A MRSA §609, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885, Pt. A, §8 and affected by §§9 to 11, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

<u>§609. Compensation limits</u>

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Compensation for partial or total incapacity or death from2occupational disease is payable as provided in sections 212, 213and 215. If the last injurious exposure occurred prior to4October 1, 1990, compensation is not payable for incapacity by
reason of occupational disease unless the incapacity results6within 3 years after the last injurious exposure to the
occupational disease in the employment.

If the last injurious exposure occurred on or after October 10 1, 1990, the time for filing claims does not begin to run until the later of the time after incapacity or the time the person 12 claiming benefits knew, or by exercise of reasonable diligence should have known of the causal relationship between the 14 employment and the employee's incapacity.

16 The 3-year limitation under this section does not apply to a full-time firefighter who files a claim for an occupationally related cancer under this chapter and whose last injurious exposure to a carcinogen in the employer's employment occurred after January 1, 1985. For the purposes of this section, "full-time firefighter" means a regular full-time member, active or retired, of a municipal fire department if that person has aided in the extinguishment of fires, whether or not that person had administrative duties or other duties as a member of the municipal fire department.

Sec. 5. 39-A MRSA §609-A is enacted to read:

<u>§609-A. Medical services</u>

An employee with an occupational disease is entitled to medical services to the same extent as is provided to an injured

32 medical services to the same extent as is provided to an injured worker under the Maine Workers' Compensation Act of 1992 even if 34 the employee is not incapacitated by the occupational disease.

Sec. 6. 39-A MRSA §613, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885, Pt. A, §8 and affected by §§9 to 11, is amended to read:

§613. Silicosis

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In the absence of evidence in favor of the claim, disability or death from silicosis is presumed not to be due to the nature of any occupation, unless during the 15 years immediately preceding the date of disability the employee was exposed to the inhalation of silica dust over a period of at least 2 years. If the employee has been employed by the same employer during the whole of the 2-year period, the employee's right to compensation against such employer is affected by the fact that the employee had been employed during any part of the 2-year period outside of

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the State. <u>This section only applies if the date of incapacity</u> as defined in section 606 is prior to October 1, 1993.

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STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill amends the Occupational Disease Law to provide the 8 same level of coverage for all occupational diseases as is currently provided for radiation-related and asbestos-related diseases. The definition of "occupational disease" is amended to 10 clarify that it does not include repetitive trauma syndromes, 12 which are covered under the Workers' Compensation Act as injuries. This bill also rejects the holding of the Maine Law 14 Court in Manzo v. Great Northern Paper Company, 615 A.2d 605 (Me 1992) by amending the Workers' Compensation Act of 1992 and the 16 Occupational Disease Law to provide that an employee who has been diagnosed as having an occupational disease is entitled to medical services even if the employee has not been incapacitated 18 by the disease.

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