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118th MAINE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Document

No. 1131

H.P. 826

House of Representatives, February 20, 1997

An Act Restoring the Right to Sue to Workers Injured Due to Gross Negligence.

Reference to the Committee on Labor suggested and ordered printed.

JOSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative RINES of Wiscasset. Cosponsored by Representatives: HATCH of Skowhegan, SAMSON of Jay, STANLEY of Medway, WRIGHT of Berwick.

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

Sec. 1. 39-A MRSA §104, first ¶, as amended by PL 1995, c. 297, §1, is further amended to read:

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An employer who has secured the payment of compensation in 6 conformity with sections 401 to 407 is exempt from civil actions, either at common law or under sections 901 to 908; Title 14, 8 sections 8101 to 8118; and Title 18-A, section 2-804, involving personal injuries sustained by an employee arising out of and in 10 the course of employment, or for death resulting from those injuries. An employer that uses a private employment agency for 12 temporary help services is entitled to the same immunity from civil actions by employees of the temporary help service as is 14 granted with respect to the employer's own employees as long as temporary help service has secured the payment of 16 the compensation in conformity with sections 401 to 407. "Temporary help services" means a service where an agency assigns its own 18 employees to a 3rd party to work under the direction and control 20 of the 3rd party to support or supplement the 3rd party's work force in work situations such as employee absences, temporary skill shortages, seasonal work load conditions and special 22 assignments and projects. These exemptions from liability apply to all employees, supervisors, officers and directors of the 24 employer for any personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment, or for death resulting from those 26 These exemptions also apply to occupational diseases injuries. sustained by an employee or for death resulting from those 28 These exemptions do not apply to an illegally employed diseases. minor as described in section 408, subsection 2 or in cases when 30 the employee's injury is due to the gross negligence or illegal acts of an employer as described in section 408, subsection 3. 32

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Sec. 2. 39-A MRSA §408, first ¶, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885, Pt. A, §8 and affected by §§9 to 11, is amended to read:

Except as provided in subsection <u>subsections 2 and 3</u>, an employee of an employer who has secured the payment of compensation as provided in sections 401 to 407 is deemed to have waived the employee's right of action at common law and under section 104 to recover damages for the injuries sustained by the employee.

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Sec. 3. 39-A MRSA §408, sub-§3 is enacted to read:

 46 3. Injuries due to gross negligence or illegal acts of employer. A worker injured due to the gross negligence or illegal act of the worker's employer is not deemed to have waived the employee's right of action at common law and under section
50 104. Any right of action available under this subsection

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is in addition to any right to compensation and benefits the injured worker has under this Act and may not be waived or modified by the employee or the employer.

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SUMMARY

This bill restores to the injured employee the right to sue 10 the employer for damages if the injury is due to the gross negligence or illegal act of the employer. Any recovery is in 12 addition to that available to the employee under the Workers' Compensation Act. Under this bill, the employee's right to sue 14 may not be waived or modified.