HOUSE No. 1771

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Ellen Story and Jennifer L. Flanagan

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act addressing workplace bullying, mobbing, and harassment, without regard to protected class status.

PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:
Ellen Story	3rd Hampshire
Jennifer L. Flanagan	Worcester and Middlesex
Chris Walsh	6th Middlesex
Benjamin Swan	11th Hampden
Louis L. Kafka	8th Norfolk
Marjorie C. Decker	25th Middlesex
Angelo J. Puppolo, Jr.	12th Hampden
Mathew Muratore	1st Plymouth
David M. Rogers	24th Middlesex
Gailanne M. Cariddi	1st Berkshire
Diana DiZoglio	14th Essex
Mary S. Keefe	15th Worcester
Tricia Farley-Bouvier	3rd Berkshire
Paul Brodeur	32nd Middlesex
Daniel M. Donahue	16th Worcester
John W. Scibak	2nd Hampshire
Steven Ultrino	33rd Middlesex

Denise Provost	27th Middlesex
Sonia Chang-Diaz	Second Suffolk
Barbara L'Italien	Second Essex and Middlesex
Brian M. Ashe	2nd Hampden
Ruth B. Balser	12th Middlesex
James B. Eldridge	Middlesex and Worcester
Danielle W. Gregoire	4th Middlesex
Patricia A. Haddad	5th Bristol
Jonathan Hecht	29th Middlesex
Kay Khan	11th Middlesex
Peter V. Kocot	1st Hampshire
John J. Mahoney	13th Worcester
Brian R. Mannal	2nd Barnstable
Thomas M. McGee	Third Essex
James J. O'Day	14th Worcester
Frank I. Smizik	15th Norfolk
Aaron Vega	5th Hampden
Sean Garballey	23rd Middlesex
Lori A. Ehrlich	8th Essex
Kenneth I. Gordon	21st Middlesex
Denise C. Garlick	13th Norfolk
David T. Vieira	3rd Barnstable
Tom Sannicandro	7th Middlesex
Christine P. Barber	34th Middlesex
Kevin J. Kuros	8th Worcester
Byron Rushing	9th Suffolk
Paul W. Mark	2nd Berkshire
Angelo L. D'Emilia	8th Plymouth
Todd M. Smola	1st Hampden
Bruce J. Ayers	1st Norfolk
Brendan P. Crighton	11th Essex
Stephen Kulik	1st Franklin
Alice Hanlon Peisch	14th Norfolk
Alan Silvia	7th Bristol
Harold P. Naughton, Jr.	12th Worcester
Walter F. Timilty	7th Norfolk
Jason M. Lewis	Fifth Middlesex
Carlos Gonzalez	10th Hampden
Ann-Margaret Ferrante	5th Essex

Sal N. DiDomenico	Middlesex and Suffolk
Stephen L. DiNatale	3rd Worcester

HOUSE No. 1771

By Representative Story of Amherst and Senator Flanagan, a joint petition (accompanied by bill, House, No. 1771) of Ellen Story and others for legislation to address workplace bullying, mobbing, and harrassment, without regard to protected class status. Labor and Workforce Development.

[SIMILAR MATTER FILED IN PREVIOUS SESSION SEE HOUSE, NO. 1766 OF 2013-2014.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the One Hundred and Eighty-Ninth General Court (2015-2016)

An Act addressing workplace bullying, mobbing, and harassment, without regard to protected class status.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- 1 The General Laws are hereby amended by inserting after chapter 151E the following
- 2 chapter:-
- 3 Chapter 151G
- 4 THE HEALTHY WORKPLACE
- 5 Section 1. (a) The General Court finds that:
- 6 (1) The social and economic well-being of the Commonwealth is dependent upon
- 7 healthy and productive employees;

- 8 (2) At least a third of all employees will directly experience health-endangering 9 workplace bullying, abuse, and harassment during their working lives, and this form of 10 mistreatment is approximately four times more prevalent than sexual harassment alone;
- 11 (3) Workplace bullying, mobbing, and harassment can inflict serious harm upon targeted 12 employees, including feelings of shame and humiliation, severe anxiety, depression, suicidal 13 tendencies, impaired immune systems, hypertension, increased risk of cardiovascular disease, 14 and symptoms consistent with post-traumatic stress disorder;
- 15 (4) Abusive work environments can have serious consequences for employers, including 16 reduced employee productivity and morale, higher turnover and absenteeism rates, and increases 17 in medical and workers' compensation claims;
- 18 (5) If mistreated employees who have been subjected to abusive treatment at work
 19 cannot establish that the behavior was motivated by race, color, sex, sexual orientation, national
 20 origin, or age, they are unlikely to be protected by the law against such mistreatment;
- 21 (6) Legal protection from abusive work environments should not be limited to behavior 22 grounded in protected class status as that provided for under employment discrimination statutes; 23 and,
- 24 (7) Existing workers' compensation plans and common-law tort actions are inadequate to discourage this behavior or to provide adequate relief to employees who have been harmed by abusive work environments.
- 27 (b) It is the purpose of this chapter:

- 28 (1) To provide legal relief for employees who have been harmed, psychologically,
- 29 physically, or economically, by deliberate exposure to abusive work environments;
- 30 (2) To provide legal incentive for employers to prevent and respond to abusive 31 mistreatment of employees at work.
- Section 2. For the purposes of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:-
- "Abusive conduct", acts, omissions, or both, that a reasonable person would find abusive, based on the severity, nature, and frequency of the conduct, including, but is not limited to: repeated verbal abuse such as the use of derogatory remarks, insults, and epithets; verbal, non-verbal, or physical conduct of a threatening, intimidating, or humiliating nature; or the sabotage or undermining of an employee's work performance. It shall be considered an aggravating factor if the conduct exploited an employee's known psychological or physical illness or disability. A single act normally shall not constitute abusive conduct, but an especially severe and egregious act may meet this standard;
- "Abusive work environment", an employment condition when an employer or one or more its employees, acting with intent to cause pain or distress to an employee, subjects that employee to abusive conduct that causes physical harm, psychological harm, or both;
- "Adverse employment action", an outcome which negatively impacts an employee, including but not limited to: a termination, demotion, unfavorable reassignment, failure to promote, disciplinary action, or reduction in compensation.
- 48 "Constructive discharge", an adverse employment action where:

- 49 (1) the employee reasonably believed he or she was subjected to an abusive work 50 environment;
- 51 (2) the employee resigned because of that conduct; and,
- 52 (3) the employer was aware of the abusive conduct prior to the resignation and failed to 53 stop it.
- "Psychological harm", the impairment of a person's mental health, as established by competent evidence.
- "Physical harm", the impairment of a person's physical health or bodily integrity, asestablished by competent evidence.
- Section 3. (a) No employee shall be subjected to an abusive work environment.
- (b) No employer or employee shall retaliate in any manner against an employee who has
 opposed any unlawful employment practice under this chapter, or who has made a charge,
 testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation or proceeding under this
- 62 chapter, including, but not limited to, internal complaints and proceedings, arbitration and
- 63 mediation proceedings, and legal actions.
- Section 4. (a) An employer shall be vicariously liable for a violation of section 3 of this chapter committed by its employee.
- 66 (b) Where the alleged violation of said section 3 does not include an adverse 67 employment action, it shall be an affirmative defense for an employer only that:

- 68 (1) the employer exercised reasonable care to prevent and correct promptly any 69 actionable behavior; and,
- 70 (2) the complainant employee unreasonably failed to take advantage of appropriate 71 preventive or corrective opportunities provided by the employer.
- Section 5. (a) An employee may be individually liable for a violation of section 3 of this chapter.
- (b) It shall be an affirmative defense for an employee only that the employee committed a violation of said section 3 at the direction of the employer, under actual or implied threat of an adverse employment action.
- 77 Section 6. It shall be an affirmative defense that:
- 78 (a) The complaint is based on an adverse employment action reasonably made for poor 79 performance, misconduct, or economic necessity; or,
- 80 (b) The complaint is based on a reasonable performance evaluation; or,
- 81 (c) The complaint is based on an employer's reasonable investigation about potentially 82 illegal or unethical activity.
- Section 7. (a) Where a party is liable for a violation of section 3 of this chapter, the court may enjoin the defendant from engaging in the unlawful employment practice and may order any other relief that is deemed appropriate, including, but not limited to: reinstatement, removal of the offending party from the complainant's work environment, back pay, front pay, medical expenses, compensation for pain and suffering, compensation for emotional distress, punitive damages, and attorney's fees.

- (b) Where an employer is liable for a violation of said section 3 that did not include an adverse employment action, emotional distress damages and punitive damages may be awarded only when the actionable conduct was extreme and outrageous. This limitation does not apply to individually named employee defendants.
- 93 Section 8. (a) This chapter shall be enforced solely by a private right of action.
- 94 (b) An action under this chapter must be commenced no later than one year after the last 95 act that constitutes the alleged violation of section 3 of this chapter.
- 96 Section 9. (a) Nothing in this chapter shall supersede rights and obligations provided 97 under collective bargaining laws and regulations.
- (b) The remedies provided in this chapter shall be in addition to any remedies provided under any other law, and nothing in this chapter shall relieve any person from any liability, duty, penalty or punishment provided by any other law, except that if an employee receives workers' compensation for medical costs for the same injury or illness pursuant to both this chapter and the workers' compensation law, or compensation under both this chapter and that law in cash payments for the same period of time not working as a result of the compensable injury or illness or the unlawful employment practice, the payments of workers' compensation shall be reimbursed from compensation paid under this chapter.