

ENGROSSED HOUSE
BILL NO. 1476

By: Dunlap, Ferguson, Dank,
Pettigrew, Sullivan
(Leonard) and Holt of
the House

and

Maddox and Wright of the
Senate

(workers' compensation - amending 85 O.S., Sections 22,
26, 48, 63.1 and 84 - Workers' Compensation Act - soft
tissue injuries - effective date)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 85 O.S. 1991, Section 22, as last
amended by Section 28 of Enrolled House Bill No. 1002 of the 2nd
Extraordinary Session of the 44th Oklahoma Legislature, is amended
to read as follows:

Section 22. The following schedule of compensation is hereby
established:

1. Permanent Total Disability. In case of total disability
adjudged to be permanent, seventy percent (70%) of the employee's
average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the
continuance of such total disability.

2. Temporary Total Disability. (a) With respect to injuries
occurring before the effective date of this act, in cases of
temporary total disability, seventy percent (70%) of the employee's
average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the

continuance thereof, but not in excess of one hundred fifty (150) weeks, except as otherwise provided in the Workers' Compensation Act. Provided, after compensation has been paid for a period of one hundred forty (140) weeks, the employee may request a review of the case by a judge of the Court for continued temporary total disability benefits provided by the Workers' Compensation Act. Upon a finding that benefits should be extended beyond the initial one-hundred-fifty-week period, compensation may be continued for an additional one hundred fifty (150) weeks.

(b) With respect to injuries occurring on or after the effective date of this act, in cases of temporary total disability, seventy percent (70%) of the employee's average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance thereof, but not in excess of fifty-two (52) weeks, except as otherwise provided in the Workers' Compensation Act. Provided, after compensation has been paid for a period of forty-two (42) weeks, the employee may request a review of the case by a judge of the Court for continued temporary total disability benefits provided by the Workers' Compensation Act. Upon a finding that benefits should be extended beyond the initial fifty-two-week period, compensation may be continued for additional successive fifty-two-week periods, provided the employee has requested review of the case at forty-two (42) weeks during each period involved, and upon a finding by the Court that benefits should be extended. Total payments of compensation for temporary total disability may not exceed a maximum of three hundred (300) weeks in the aggregate.

3. Permanent Partial Disability. (a) With respect to injuries occurring prior to the effective date of this act, in case of disability, partial in character but permanent in quality, the compensation shall be seventy percent (70%) of the employee's average weekly wages, and shall be paid to the employee for the period named in the schedule, as follows:

Thumb: For the loss of thumb, sixty (60) weeks.

First Finger: For the loss of the first finger, commonly called the index finger, thirty-five (35) weeks.

Second Finger: For the loss of a second finger, thirty (30) weeks.

Third Finger: For the loss of a third finger, twenty (20) weeks.

Fourth Finger: For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, fifteen (15) weeks.

Phalange of Thumb or Finger: The loss of the first phalange of the thumb or finger shall be considered equal to the loss of one-half ($1/2$) of such thumb or finger, and compensation shall be one-half ($1/2$) of the amount above specified; the loss of more than one phalange shall be considered as the loss of the entire thumb or finger; provided, however, that in no case shall the amount received for more than one finger exceed the amount provided in this schedule for the loss of a hand.

Great Toe: For the loss of a great toe, thirty (30) weeks.

Other Toes: For the loss of one of the toes other than the great toe, ten (10) weeks.

Phalange of Toe: The loss of the first phalange of any toe shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half ($1/2$) of the amount specified. The loss of more than one phalange shall be considered as the loss of the entire toe.

Hand: For the loss of a hand, two hundred (200) weeks.

Arm: For the loss of an arm, two hundred fifty (250) weeks.

Foot: For the loss of a foot, two hundred (200) weeks.

Leg: For the loss of a leg, two hundred fifty (250) weeks.

Eye: For the loss of an eye, two hundred (200) weeks.

Deafness: Deafness from industrial cause, including occupations which are hazardous to hearing, accident or sudden trauma, three hundred (300) weeks, and total deafness of one ear from industrial

cause, including occupations which are hazardous to hearing, accident or sudden trauma, one hundred (100) weeks. Except as otherwise provided herein, any examining physician shall only evaluate deafness or hearing impairment in accordance with the latest publication of the American Medical Association's "Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment" in effect at the time of the injury. The Physician Advisory Committee may, pursuant to Section 201.1 of this title, recommend the adoption of a method or system to evaluate permanent impairment that shall be used in place of or in combination with the American Medical Association's "Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment". Such recommendation shall be made to the Administrator of the Workers' Compensation Court who may adopt the recommendation in part or in whole. The adopted method or system shall be submitted by the Administrator to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President Pro Tempore of the Senate within the first ten (10) legislative days of a regular session of the Legislature. Such method or system to evaluate permanent impairment that shall be used in place of or in combination with the American Medical Association's "Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment" shall be subject to disapproval in whole or in part by joint or concurrent resolution of the Legislature during the legislative session in which submitted. Such method or system shall be operative one hundred twenty (120) days after the last day of the month in which the Administrator submits the adopted method or system to the Legislature if the Legislature takes no action or one hundred twenty (120) days after the last day of the month in which the Legislature disapproves it in part. If adopted, permanent impairment shall be evaluated only in accordance with the latest version of the alternative method or system in effect at the time of injury. All evaluations shall include an apportionment of injury causation. However, revisions to the guides made by the American Medical Association which are published after January 1, 1989, and

before January 1, 1995, shall be operative one hundred twenty (120) days after the last day of the month of publication. Revisions to the guides made by the American Medical Association which are published after December 31, 1994, may be adopted in whole or in part by the Administrator following recommendation by the Physician Advisory Committee. Revisions adopted by the Administrator shall be submitted by the Administrator to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President Pro Tempore of the Senate within the first ten (10) legislative days of a regular session of the Legislature. Such revisions shall be subject to disapproval in whole or in part by joint or concurrent resolution of the Legislature during the legislative session in which submitted. Revisions shall be operative one hundred twenty (120) days after the last day of the month in which the Administrator submits the revisions to the Legislature if the Legislature takes no action or one hundred twenty (120) days after the last day of the month in which the Legislature disapproves them in part. The examining physician shall not follow the guides based on race or ethnic origin. The examining physician shall not deviate from said guides or any alternative thereof except as may be specifically provided for in the guides or modifications to the guides or except as may be specifically provided for in any alternative or modifications thereto adopted by the Administrator of the Workers' Compensation Court as provided for in Section 201.1 of this title. The guides or modifications thereto or alternative system or method of evaluating permanent impairment or modifications thereto shall be the exclusive basis for testimony and conclusions with regard to deafness or hearing impairment.

Loss of Use: Permanent loss of use of a thumb, finger, toe, arm, hand, foot, leg or eye shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of such thumb, finger, toe, hand, arm, foot, leg or eye.

For the permanent partial loss of use of a member, loss of hearing or sight of an eye, seventy percent (70%) of the employee's average weekly wage during that portion of the number of weeks in the foregoing schedule provided for the loss of such member or sight of an eye which the partial loss of use thereof bears to the total loss of use of such member, loss of hearing or sight of an eye.

Amputations: Amputation between the elbow and the wrist shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of a hand. Amputation between the knee and the ankle shall be considered as the loss of a foot. Amputation at or above the elbow shall be considered as the loss of an arm. Amputation at or above the knee shall be considered as the loss of a leg.

The compensation for the foregoing specific injuries shall be in lieu of all other compensation except the benefits provided in Section 14 of this title and Section 16 of this title.

In case of an injury resulting in serious and permanent disfigurement, compensation shall be payable in an amount to be determined by the Court, but not in excess of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00); provided, that compensation for permanent disfigurement shall not be in addition to the other compensation provided for in this section, but shall be taken into consideration in fixing the compensation otherwise provided.

Hernia and other soft tissue injuries requiring surgery: In case of an injury resulting in hernia or any other soft tissue injury requiring surgery, temporary total compensation for fourteen (14) weeks, and the cost of an operation shall be payable; ~~provided,~~ ~~in~~. If the surgery involves the spinal cord or any of its nerves, discs, or vertebrates, temporary total compensation shall be paid for twenty-six (26) weeks. A claimant who has had surgery for a soft tissue injury as defined in this section may petition the court for an extension of temporary total compensation and the court may order such an extension if an independent medical examiner,

appointed by the court, indicates such an extension is appropriate.
In any case where the injured employee has been ~~twice~~ previously
operated upon, except for hernia, in the same area and it is
established by opinion of a two competent ~~surgeon~~ surgeons that
further surgery in the same area will not result in full relief of
the condition, the Court may then award compensation for disability
resulting therefrom under paragraph 1 of this section, or, if not
totally and permanently disabled, then under the "Other Cases"
subdivision following, and, ~~after~~ except for a second surgical
attempt to repair hernia, the injured may not be required to submit
to further surgery in an effort to relieve the disability thereafter
existing; provided, further, the use of any artificial reinforcement
or device, with or without surgery, shall not be the basis of
reducing extent of disability to be awarded. All nonemergency
surgeries for either hernia or other soft tissue injuries shall
require a second opinion from an independent physician confirming
the need for such surgery. For purposes of this section, soft
tissue injury means damage to one or more of the tissues that
surround bones and joints. Soft tissue injury includes, but is not
limited to: sprains, strains, contusions, tendinitis, and muscle
tears. Cumulative trauma is to be considered a soft tissue injury.
Soft tissue injury does not include any of the following:

(1) Spinal cord injury involving severe paralysis of an arm, a
leg, or the trunk;

(2) Severe brain or closed-head injury as evidenced by:

- a. severe sensory or motor disturbances,
- b. severe communication disturbances,
- c. severe complex integrated disturbances of cerebral
function,
- d. severe episodic neurological disorders, or

e. other severe brain and closed-head injury conditions at least as severe in nature as any condition provided in subdivisions a through d of this division, or

(3) Second-degree or third-degree burns of twenty-five percent (25%) or more of the total body surface or third-degree burns of five percent (5%) or more to the face and hands.

Other Cases: In all other cases of soft tissue injury, not involving surgery, the employee shall be entitled only to temporary total disability as set out in paragraph 2 of this section. In all other classes of disabilities, excluding only those heretofore referred to in paragraph 3 of this section, which disabilities result in loss of use of any portion of an employee's body, and which disabilities are permanent in quality but partial in character, disability shall mean the percentage of permanent impairment. The compensation ordered paid shall be seventy percent (70%) of the employee's average weekly wage for the number of weeks which the partial disability of the employee bears to five hundred (500) weeks.

(b) With respect to injuries occurring after the effective date of this act, in case of disability, partial in character but permanent in quality, the compensation shall be seventy percent (70%) of the employee's average weekly wages, and shall be paid to the employee for the period prescribed by the following schedule:

(1) For each percent of the first nine percent (9%) of disability, eighty percent (80%) of the number of weeks of compensation provided by law prior to the effective date of this act;

(2) For each percent of the next eleven percent (11%) of disability, the identical number of weeks of compensation provided by law prior to the effective date of this act;

(3) For each percent of the next thirty percent (30%) of disability, one hundred twenty percent (120%) of the number of weeks

of compensation provided by law prior to the effective date of this act; and

(4) For each remaining percent of disability, the identical number of weeks of compensation provided by law prior to the effective date of this act.

4. Temporary Partial Disability. (a) With respect to injuries occurring before the effective date of this act, in case of temporary partial disability, except the particular cases mentioned in paragraph 3 of this section, an injured employee shall receive seventy percent (70%) of the difference between his average weekly wages and his wage-earning capacity thereafter in the same employment or otherwise, if less than before the injury, during continuance of such partial disability, but not to exceed one hundred fifty (150) weeks. Provided, after compensation has been paid for a period of one hundred forty (140) weeks, the employee may request a review of the case by a judge of the Court for continued temporary partial disability benefits provided by the Workers' Compensation Act. Upon a finding that benefits should be extended beyond the initial one-hundred-fifty-week period, compensation may be continued for an additional one hundred fifty (150) weeks.

(b) With respect to injuries occurring on or after the effective date of this act, in case of temporary partial disability, except the particular cases mentioned in paragraph 3 of this section, an injured employee shall receive seventy percent (70%) of the difference between his average weekly wages and his wage-earning capacity thereafter in the same employment or otherwise, if less than before the injury, during continuance of such partial disability, but not to exceed fifty-two (52) weeks. Provided, after compensation has been paid for a period of forty-two (42) weeks, the employee may request a review of the case by a judge of the Court for continued temporary partial disability benefits provided by the Workers' Compensation Act. Upon a finding that benefits should be

extended beyond the initial fifty-two-week period, compensation may be continued for additional successive fifty-two-week periods provided the employee has requested review of the case at forty-two (42) weeks during each period involved, and upon a finding by the Court that benefits should be extended. Total payments of compensation for temporary partial disability may not exceed a maximum of three hundred (300) weeks in the aggregate.

5. Notwithstanding any other section of the Workers' Compensation Act, temporary disability shall be payable without an award by the Court. The first payment of temporary disability compensation shall become due on the tenth day after the employer has received notice of injury as specified in Section 24.2 of this title. All compensation owed on that date shall be paid and thereafter payments shall be made weekly except when otherwise ordered by the Court.

If any compensation payments owed without an award are not paid within ten (10) days after becoming due there shall be added to such owed payments an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the amount due which shall be paid at the same time in addition to the owed payments unless such nonpayment is excused by the Court after a showing by the employer that conditions exist over which the employer had no control in that either payments were not made within the prescribed time or the employer denies coverage within the time specified for the employer to respond.

6. Limitation. The compensation payments under the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five percent (75%) of the state's average weekly wage as determined by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, the sum of ninety percent (90%) of the state's average weekly wage beginning January 1, 1995, for injuries occurring after December 31, 1994, and the sum of one hundred percent (100%) of the state's average weekly wage beginning January 1, 1996, for injuries occurring after

December 31, 1995, for temporary disability; Sixty Dollars (\$60.00) per week beginning as of the effective date of the Workers' Compensation Act, and Seventy Dollars (\$70.00) per week beginning January 1, 1979, and Eighty Dollars (\$80.00) per week beginning January 1, 1980, and Ninety Dollars (\$90.00) per week beginning January 1, 1981, and to fifty percent (50%) of the state's average weekly wage beginning January 1, 1982, for permanent partial disability; Seventy-five Dollars (\$75.00) per week beginning as of the effective date of the Workers' Compensation Act, and Ninety Dollars (\$90.00) per week beginning January 1, 1979, and One Hundred Ten Dollars (\$110.00) per week beginning January 1, 1980, to sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66 2/3%) of the state's average weekly wage beginning January 1, 1981, to seventy-five percent (75%) of the state's average weekly wage beginning September 1, 1992, to ninety percent (90%) of the state's average weekly wage beginning January 1, 1995, for injuries occurring after December 31, 1994, and to one hundred percent (100%) of the state's average weekly wage beginning January 1, 1996, for injuries occurring after December 31, 1995, for permanent total disability, or at any time be less than Thirty Dollars (\$30.00) per week; provided, however, that if the employee's wages at the time of the injury are less than Thirty Dollars (\$30.00) per week, he shall receive his full weekly wages; provided further, that the compensation received, as provided under paragraph 4 of this section, shall not, when added to the wages received by such employee after such injury, amount to a greater sum than eighty percent (80%) of his average weekly wages received prior to said injury.

The average weekly wage in this state shall be determined by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission every three (3) years beginning July 1, 1984, and shall be used to establish maximum benefits under the Workers' Compensation Act for injuries occurring during a three-year period, which period shall begin on the first

day of November after publication by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission. For the purpose of computing benefits payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, the state's average weekly wage shall be rounded to the nearest dollar amount.

The benefit level for members of the National Guard and any authorized voluntary or uncompensated worker rendering services as a fire fighter, peace officer or civil defense worker shall be determined by using the earnings of the individual in his regular occupation.

7. Previous Disability. The fact that an employee has suffered previous disability or impairment or received compensation therefor shall not preclude him from compensation for a later accidental personal injury or occupational disease; but in determining compensation for the later accidental personal injury or occupational disease his average weekly wages shall be such sum as will reasonably represent his earning capacity at the time of the later accidental personal injury or occupational disease. In the event there exists a previous impairment which produced permanent disability and the same is aggravated or accelerated by an accidental personal injury or occupational disease, compensation for permanent disability shall be only for such amount as was caused by such accidental personal injury or occupational disease and no additional compensation shall be allowed for the pre-existing disability or impairment. The sum of all permanent partial disability awards, including awards against the Special Indemnity Fund, shall not exceed one hundred percent (100%) permanent partial disability for any individual. An individual may not receive more than five hundred twenty (520) weeks' compensation for permanent partial disability, but may receive other benefits under the Workers' Compensation Act if otherwise eligible as provided in the Workers' Compensation Act.

8. Income benefits for death. If the injury or occupational disease causes death, income benefits shall be payable in the amount and for the benefit of the persons following, subject to the maximum limits specified hereafter:

(a) Benefit amounts for particular classes of dependents.

(1) If there is a surviving spouse, to such surviving spouse fifty percent (50%) of the average weekly wages the deceased was earning. In no event shall this spousal income benefit be diminished.

(2) If there is a child or children, to such child or children fifteen percent (15%) of the average weekly wages the deceased was earning for each child. Where there are more than two such children, the income benefits payable for the benefit of all children shall be divided among all children, to share and share alike, subject to the provisions of subparagraphs (c) and (d) of this paragraph.

(3) In addition to the benefits theretofore paid or due, two (2) years' indemnity benefit in one lump sum shall be payable to a surviving spouse upon remarriage.

(4) To the children, if there is no surviving spouse, thirty-five percent (35%) of the average weekly wages the deceased was earning for one child, and fifteen percent (15%) of such wage for each additional child, divided among all children, to share and share alike, subject to the provisions of subparagraphs (c) and (d) of this paragraph.

(5) The income benefits payable for the benefit of any child under this section shall cease when he dies, marries or reaches the age of eighteen (18), or when the child over such age ceases to be physically or mentally incapable of self-support, or if the actually dependent child ceases to be actually dependent, or, if enrolled as a full-time student in any accredited educational institution, ceases to be so enrolled or reaches the age of twenty-three (23). A

child who originally qualified as a dependent by virtue of being less than eighteen (18) years of age may, upon reaching age eighteen (18), continue to qualify if he satisfies the tests of being physically or mentally incapable of self-support, actually dependent or enrolled in an accredited educational institution.

(6) To each parent, if actually dependent, twenty-five percent (25%) of the average weekly wages the deceased was earning subject to the provisions of subparagraphs (c) and (d) of this paragraph.

(7) To the brothers, sisters, grandparents and grandchildren, if actually dependent, twenty-five percent (25%) of the average weekly wages the deceased was earning to each such dependent. If there should be more than one of such dependents, the total income benefits payable for the benefit of such dependents shall be divided to share and share alike subject to the provisions of subparagraphs (c) and (d) of this paragraph.

(8) The income benefits of each beneficiary under divisions (6) and (7) above shall be paid until the beneficiary, if a parent or grandparent, dies, marries or ceases to be actually dependent, or, if a brother, sister or grandchild, dies, marries or reaches the age of eighteen (18), is over the age of eighteen (18) and ceases to be physically or mentally incapable of self-support or ceases to be actually dependent.

(9) A person ceases to be actually dependent when his income from all sources exclusive of workers' compensation income benefits is such that, if it had existed at the time the original determination of actual dependency was made, it would not have supported a finding of dependency. If the present annual income of an actually dependent person including workers' compensation income benefits at any time exceeds the total annual support received by the person from the deceased employee, the

workers' compensation benefits shall be reduced so that the total annual income is no greater than such amount of annual support received from the deceased employee. In all cases, a person found to be actually dependent shall be presumed to be no longer actually dependent three (3) years after the time as of which the person was found to be actually dependent. This presumption may be overcome by proof of continued actual dependency as defined in this paragraph and paragraph (1) of Section 3.1 of this title.

(b) Change in dependents. Upon the cessation of income benefits under this section to or for the benefit of any person, the income benefits payable to the remaining persons who continue to be entitled to income benefits for the unexpired part of the period during which their income benefits are payable shall be that which such persons would have received if they had been the only persons entitled to income benefits at the time of the decedent's death.

(c) Maximum income benefits for death. For the purposes of this section, the average weekly wage of the employee shall be taken as not more than the average weekly wage of the state. In no case shall the aggregate weekly income benefits payable to all beneficiaries under this section exceed the maximum income benefits that were or would have been payable for total permanent disability to the deceased.

(d) Maximum total payment. The maximum weekly income benefits payable for all beneficiaries in case of death shall not exceed seventy-five percent (75%) of the average weekly wages the deceased was earning, subject to the maximum limits in subparagraph (c) of

this paragraph. The maximum aggregate limitation shall not apply in case of payment of two (2) years' income benefits to the surviving spouse upon remarriage, as provided under division (3) of subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, to prevent the immediate recalculation and payments of benefits to the remaining beneficiaries as provided under subparagraph (b) of this paragraph. The weekly income benefits as recalculated to the remaining beneficiaries shall not exceed the weekly benefit that was or would have been payable for total permanent disability to the deceased. The classes of beneficiaries specified in divisions (1), (2) and (4) of subparagraph (a) of this paragraph shall have priority over all other beneficiaries in the apportionment of income benefits. If the provisions of this subparagraph should prevent payments to other beneficiaries of the income benefits to the full extent otherwise provided for by this section, the gross remaining amount of income benefits payable to such other beneficiaries shall be apportioned by class, proportionate to the interest of each class in the remaining amount. Parents shall be considered to be in one class and those specified in division (7) of subparagraph (a) of this paragraph in a separate class.

9. Where some pecuniary loss may be shown by heirs-at-law of the deceased, as defined by the descent and distribution statutes of Oklahoma, who are otherwise not entitled to receive benefits under other provisions of this section, such heirs-at-law shall receive compensation for their pecuniary loss not to exceed an aggregate of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

10. In the event that no benefits under other provisions of this section are paid to the dependents or the heirs-at-law of the deceased, an amount not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) shall be paid for funeral expenses.

11. (a) For deaths occurring before January 1, 1995, if there is a surviving spouse and surviving children entitled to receive

death benefits herein, such survivors shall be entitled to an immediate lump-sum payment of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) to the spouse and Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00) to each surviving child not to exceed two children. For deaths occurring after December 31, 1994, if there is a surviving spouse and surviving children entitled to receive death benefits herein, such survivors shall be entitled to an immediate lump-sum payment of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00) to the spouse and Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) to each surviving child not to exceed two children.

(b) If there is no surviving spouse but there are surviving children entitled to receive death benefits herein, such surviving children shall be entitled to a lump-sum payment of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) to be divided among all the children to share and share alike.

(c) Any claim under this paragraph shall be substantiated by the filing of a properly executed and authenticated proof of loss, which form shall be prescribed by the Administrator, and payment of such sum shall be made within fifteen (15) days after adjudication of entitlement by the Court. Such sum shall not be subject to any award of attorney fees in uncontested cases, except the Court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to represent known and unknown minor children and said guardian ad litem shall be paid a reasonable fee for his services.

Provided, that all judgments rendered awarding lump-sum death benefits, except lump-sum attorney fee awards, may, at the discretion of the Court, provide that said benefits be paid in trust to an interest-bearing account in a federally insured banking institution in the county wherein the judgment was rendered. The banking institution may make appropriate charges to the beneficiary for costs of trust management. These charges shall be fixed by agreement of such institution and the judge rendering the judgment.

The judgment awarding lump-sum death benefits shall contain instructions for regularly scheduled disbursements to be fixed by the Court which may be modified by the Court upon a proper showing of change of circumstance. The banking institution shall issue a numbered receipt to the person paying the benefits into trust and deliver a copy of the receipt to the Administrator. Each banking institution receiving trust funds for deposit shall receive a schedule of disbursements and shall monthly pay said disbursements to the beneficiary as ordered by the Court. An annual accounting of all such trust funds received and deposited shall be rendered by each banking institution to the Court granting the judgment.

12. No payments on any permanent impairment order shall start until payments on any pre-existing permanent impairment orders have been completed.

13. a. Any employee convicted of a misdemeanor or felony and sentenced to a term of incarceration of at least ninety (90) days in this state or in any other jurisdiction shall have all benefits for temporary total disability awarded by the Workers' Compensation Court forfeited by order of the Court on motion of the employer or the employer's insurer after confirmation of the employee's incarceration. The Court also may order the forfeiture of such benefits on its own motion upon receipt of notice from the Director of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections that the person awarded the benefits is incarcerated as an inmate in a facility operated by or under contract with the Department. The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to any benefits awarded to an inmate for compensable injuries sustained by the inmate while in the employ of a private for-profit employer or while employed in private prison industries, involving a

for-profit employer, which deal in interstate commerce or which sell products or services to the federal government.

- b. Any employee convicted of a misdemeanor or felony and sentenced to a term of incarceration of at least ninety (90) days in this state shall have all benefits for permanent total disability or temporary partial disability awarded by the Workers' Compensation Court and paid during the period of incarceration deposited to the credit of an account established pursuant to Section 549 of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes for distribution in full to the Department of Corrections for costs of incarceration. The State Board of Corrections shall have the power to collect workers' compensation benefits on behalf of the prisoner as provided in this subparagraph and to distribute the benefits as provided by law.
- c. Any employer with ten or fewer employees may opt out of workers' compensation, with coverage of an accidental policy and with all employees agreeing with the opt- out option.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 85 O.S. 1991, Section 26, as amended by Section 30 of Enrolled House Bill No. 1002 of the 2nd Extraordinary Session of the 44th Oklahoma Legislature, is amended to read as follows:

Section 26. A. The Administrator shall provide printed notice forms to be used by the injured employee. Notice of injury filed by the employee with the Administrator shall be verified subject to the laws of perjury of this state and shall be styled: In re: Claim of the _____ (the name of the employee) and shall include in addition to any other requirements the following information:

1. The name and social security number of the employee;

2. The name of the employer;

3. The judicial district of the county of residence of the employee at the time of the injury;

4. The address of the principal place of business of the employer;

5. The judicial district of the county where the injury occurred; and

6. The judicial district of the county where the injured employee wants the claim docketed.

B. Any time after the expiration of the first three (3) days of disability on the part of the injured employee, a claim for compensation may be presented to the Administrator. If the employer and the injured employee shall reach a final agreement as to the facts with relation to an injury, and the resulting disability for which compensation is claimed under the Workers' Compensation Act, a memorandum of such agreement, in form as prescribed by the Administrator, signed by both the employer and employee, and approved by the Court shall be filed by the employer with the Administrator. The signature of the employer must be by an officer or designated employee of the employer, and not just by the insurance carrier of the employer. No provision of any insurance policy or agreement may remove the requirement for the employer's signature. In the absence of fraud this agreement shall be deemed binding upon the parties thereto. Such agreement shall be approved by the Court only when the terms conform to the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. The Court shall have full power and authority to determine all questions in relation to payment of claims for compensation under the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. The Court shall make, or cause to be made, such investigation as it deems necessary, and upon application of either party shall order a hearing, and as soon as practicable, after a claim for compensation is submitted under this section, or such

hearing closed, shall make or deny an award determining such claim for compensation, and file the same in the office of the Administrator, together with the statement of its conclusion of fact and rulings of law. However, all or a portion of the award may be commuted to a lump-sum payment by permission of the Court if there is a showing of undue hardship upon the claimant if payments were to be made weekly. Upon a hearing pursuant to this section either party may present evidence and be represented by counsel. The decision of the Court shall be final as to all questions of fact, and except as provided in Section 3.6 of this title, as to all questions of law.

~~C. A good faith effort shall be made on the part of any insurance carrier, the State Insurance Fund, or group self-insured plan to notify an insured employer of the possibility of, and/or terms of, any settlement of a workers' compensation case pursuant to this section. Written comments or objections to settlements shall be filed with the Workers' Compensation Court and periodically shared with the management of the applicable insurer. A written notice shall be made to all policyholders of their right to a good faith effort by their insurer to notify them of any proposed settlement, if the policyholder so chooses.~~

SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 85 O.S. 1991, Section 63.1, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 105, O.S.L. 1992 (85 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 63.1), is amended to read as follows:

Section 63.1 A. In addition to any other penalty prescribed by law, any employer who fails to secure compensation required by Section 61 of this title shall be liable for a civil penalty, to be assessed by the Commissioner of Labor or his designee, of not more than ~~Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00)~~ Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) per employee for a first offense, and liable to a civil penalty of not more than ~~Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)~~ One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) per employee for a second or subsequent offense.

Provided, the maximum civil penalty shall not exceed ~~Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00)~~ Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00) for all related series of violations. All civil penalties collected shall be deposited in the "Workers' Compensation Enforcement Revolving Fund" created by this section and shall be used to enforce the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act.

B. After an employer is cited for ~~two~~ three offenses of failing to obtain workers' compensation insurance, the Commissioner of Labor shall ~~have the authority to~~ issue cease and desist orders, in accordance with the Department of Labor administrative rules and procedures, against employers who continue to fail or refuse to obtain workers' compensation insurance as required by law. The Commissioner of Labor shall ~~have the authority to~~ require the cessation of activities of an employer whose employees are not covered by workers' compensation insurance until the violating employer shall obtain workers' compensation insurance for its employees; provided that an employer who has made application for workers' compensation coverage with either the State Insurance Fund or a private insurance carrier, and who, through no fault of his own, has not received notice that such coverage has commenced, shall not be made to cease operations, as provided for in this section, until a determination has been made concerning his application for workers' compensation coverage. Any order to cease and desist issued by the Commissioner may be enforced in district court. The district court may issue the Commissioner an injunction without bond, for the purposes of enforcing this section.

C. The Commissioner of Labor or his designee shall assess and collect any civil penalty incurred under subsection A of this section and, in his discretion, may remit, mitigate or negotiate said penalty. In determining the amount of the penalty to be assessed, or the amount agreed upon in any negotiation, consideration shall be given to the appropriateness of such penalty

in light of the life of the business of the employer charged, the gravity of the violation, and the extent to which the employer charged has complied with the provisions of Section 61 of this title or has otherwise attempted to remedy the consequences of the said violation. Individual proceedings shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions of Section 63.2 of this title.

D. There is hereby created in the State Treasury a revolving fund for the Department of Labor to be designated the "Workers' Compensation Enforcement Revolving Fund". The fund shall be a continuing fund, not subject to fiscal year limitations, and shall consist of all monies collected by the Department pursuant to the provisions of this section. Expenditures from said fund shall be made upon warrants issued by the State Treasurer against claims filed as prescribed by law with the Director of State Finance for approval and payment.

E. No hospital or health provider shall charge more for a workers' compensation claim than for the same service not involving workers' compensation.

SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 85 O.S. 1991, Section 84, as amended by Section 35 of Enrolled House Bill No. 1002 of the 2nd Extraordinary Session of the 44th Oklahoma Legislature, is amended to read as follows:

Section 84. ~~A.~~ The power and jurisdiction of the Court over each case shall be continuing and it may, from time to time, make such modifications or changes with respect to former findings or orders relating thereto if, in its opinion, it may be justified, including the right to require physical examinations as provided for in Section 25 of this title, and subject to the same penalties for refusal; provided, that upon petition filed by the employer ~~or insurance carrier,~~ and the injured employee, or other person entitled to compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act, the Court shall have jurisdiction to consider the proposition of whether

or not a final settlement may be had between the parties presenting such petition. An insurance carrier of the employer is only authorized to file such a petition if the employer gives written authorization to do so for each individual claim. The signature of the employer must be by an officer or designated employee of the employer. No provision of any insurance policy or agreement may remove the requirement for the written authorization of the employer on each individual claim. The Court is authorized and empowered to have a full hearing on the petition, and to take testimony of physicians and others relating to the permanency or probable permanency of the injury, and to take such other testimony relevant to the subject matter of such petition as the Court may require. The Court shall have authority to consider such petition and to dismiss the same without a hearing if in its judgment the same shall not be set for a hearing; the expenses of such hearing or investigation, including necessary medical examinations, shall be paid by the employer or insurance carrier, and such expenses may be included in the final award. If the Court decides it is for the best interest of both parties to said petition that a final award be made, a decision shall be rendered accordingly and the Court may make an award that shall be final as to the rights of all parties to said petition and thereafter the Court shall have no jurisdiction over any claim for the injury or any results arising from same. However, all or a portion of the award may be commuted to a lump-sum payment by permission of the Court if there is a showing of undue hardship upon the claimant if payments were to be made weekly. If the Court shall decide the case should not be finally settled at the time of the hearing, the petition shall be dismissed without prejudice to either party, and the Court shall have the same jurisdiction over the matter as if said petition had not been filed. The same rights of appeal shall exist from the decision rendered under such petition as if provided for appeals in other cases before

the Court; provided there shall be no appeal allowed from an order of the Court dismissing such petition as provided in this section.

~~B. A good faith effort shall be made on the part of any insurance carrier, the State Insurance Fund, or group self-insured plan to notify an insured employer of the possibility of, and/or terms of, any settlement of a workers' compensation case pursuant to this section. Written comments or objections to settlements shall be filed with the Workers' Compensation Court and periodically shared with the management of the applicable insurer. A written notice shall be made to all policyholders of their right to a good faith effort by their insurer to notify them of any proposed settlement, if the policyholder so chooses.~~

SECTION 5. AMENDATORY 85 O.S. 1991, Section 2b, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2b. A. All public entities of this state, their agencies and instrumentalities, authorities and public trusts of which they are beneficiaries shall provide workers' compensation to their employees and elected officials engaged in either governmental or proprietary functions in accordance with this section. Such provision of compensation shall be paid for out of the funds of such public entities.

1. The state and all its institutions of higher education, departments, instrumentalities, institutions and public trusts of which they are beneficiaries shall insure against their liability for workers' compensation with the State Insurance Fund and shall not insure with any other insurance carrier unless the State Insurance Fund refuses to accept the risk when the application for insurance is made, or unless specifically authorized by law.

The state and all its institutions of higher education, departments, instrumentalities, institutions and public trusts of which they are beneficiaries may self-insure under rules and regulations promulgated by the State Insurance Fund. Such

self-insurance may only be obtained through the State Insurance Fund. The state and all its institutions of higher education, departments, instrumentalities, institutions, and public trusts so electing to self-insure shall pay premiums quoted by the State Insurance Fund. The State Insurance Fund shall collect said premiums, pay all claims and provide for excess insurance. All dividends or profits accumulating from such self-insurance program shall be refunded to the participants on a formula devised by the State Insurance Fund.

2. All counties, cities and towns, their instrumentalities and public trusts of which they are beneficiaries shall insure against their liability for workers' compensation with the State Insurance Fund; or through any combination of the following may:

- a. Self-insure and make any appropriation of funds to cover their risk;
- b. Secure reinsurance or excess insurance over and above a self-insurance retention in any manner authorized by subsections B and C of Section 167 of Title 51 of the Oklahoma Statutes; or
- c. Secure compensation for their employees in the manner provided in the Political Subdivision Tort Claims Act, subsection C of Section 167 of the Oklahoma Statutes.
- d. Insure with other insurance carriers licensed in the State of Oklahoma.

As used in this section, "city" or "town" includes any public trust or authority of which the city or town is beneficiary.

3. Boards of education, their instrumentalities and public trusts of which they are beneficiaries shall insure against their liability for workers' compensation with the State Insurance Fund; or through any combination of the following may:

- a. Self-insure and make any appropriation of funds to cover their risk; or

b. ~~Secure reinsurance or excess insurance over and above a self-insured retention in any manner authorized by subsection B of Section 168 of Title 51 of the Oklahoma Statutes; or~~

e. Insure with other insurance carriers licensed in the State of Oklahoma.

B. In addition to any other provision of this section, city, county, city-county and public trust hospitals may insure with other insurance carriers licensed in this state if it can be demonstrated to the governing body of said hospital prior to the inception date of a workers' compensation policy each year that such policy will result in a lower cost than one with the State Insurance Fund.

C. For purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act, all contracts of employment for state, county, municipal and state funded educational entities and public trusts will be considered to have been entered into in this state regardless of where the work is performed.

D. Where a person who is employed by the state, a municipality or a county, or by any political subdivisions thereof, and who, while off-duty from said employment, is employed by a private employer, the private employer alone shall be liable for compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act for any injury of the person or his death arising out of and in the course of employment which occurs during the hours of his actual employment by the private employer. The provisions of Section 11 of this title shall be applicable to private employers specified in this subsection. The provisions of this subsection shall not relieve the state, a municipality or a county, or any political subdivision thereof, from providing disability benefits to which a person may be entitled pursuant to a pension or retirement plan. Provided, further, the provisions of this subsection shall not preclude an

employee or group of employees so employed from providing separate compensation coverage for off-duty employment by a private employer.

SECTION 6. This act shall become effective November 1, 1995.

Passed the House of Representatives the 8th day of March, 1995.

Speaker of the House of
Representatives

Passed the Senate the ____ day of _____, 1995.

President of the Senate