1	ENGROSSED HOUSE AMENDMENT TO							
2	ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 642 By: Paxton of the Senate							
3	and							
4	Hilbert of the House							
5								
6	An Act relating to workers ( componention, amonding							
7	An Act relating to workers' compensation; amending 85A O.S. 2021, Section 5, which relates to exclusive liability; expanding rights and remedies granted to							
8	certain persons; stating effect of provisions to certain contracts; making language gender neutral;							
9	updating statutory references; defining terms; authorizing agreement between contractors to provide							
10	certain insurance coverage; providing for deduction							
11	of premiums under certain agreements; clarifying application of certain rights and remedies; prohibiting coverage for certain contractors without agreement; providing for codification; and declaring							
12								
13	an emergency.							
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18	AUTHOR: Add the following House Coauthor: Duel							
19	AMENDMENT NO. 1. Strike the title, enacting clause, and entire bill							
20	and insert:							
21								
22	"An Act relating to workers' compensation; amending 85A 0.S. 2021, Section 5, which relates to exclusive							
23	liability; expanding rights and remedies granted to certain persons; stating effect of provisions to							
24	certain contracts; making language gender neutral; updating statutory references; defining terms;							

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

1 authorizing agreement between contractors to provide certain insurance coverage; providing for deduction 2 of premiums under certain agreements; clarifying application of certain rights and remedies; prohibiting coverage for certain contractors without 3 agreement; amending 85A O.S. 2021, Section 45, which relates to disability classification and 4 compensation; modifying compensation standard for 5 permanent partial disability; providing for codification; and declaring an emergency. 6 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: 8 9 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 85A O.S. 2021, Section 5, is amended to read as follows: 10 11 Section 5. A. The rights and remedies granted to an employee 12 subject to the provisions of the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act shall be exclusive of all other rights and remedies 13 14 of the employee, his or her legal representative, dependents, next 15 of kin, or anyone else claiming rights to recovery on behalf of the employee against the employer, as well as a general contractor that 16 17 provides workers' compensation insurance coverage to a subcontractor 18 pursuant to Section 2 of this act, or any principal, officer, director, employee, stockholder, partner, or prime contractor of the 19 20 employer on account of injury, illness, or death. Negligent acts of 21 a co-employee may not be imputed to the employer. No role, 22 capacity, or persona of any employer, principal, officer, director, 23 employee, or stockholder other than that existing in the role of 24 employer of the employee shall be relevant for consideration for

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

purposes of this act the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act, and the remedies and rights provided by this act the Administrative <u>Workers' Compensation Act to an employee or other person claiming</u> rights to recovery on behalf of the employee shall be exclusive regardless of the multiple roles, capacities, or personas the employer may be deemed to have.

7 Notwithstanding the date of the injury, illness, or death of Β. an employee, nothing in subsection A of this section shall affect 8 9 any provision in an executed contract that requires the employer, or 10 any principal, officer, director, stockholder, partner, or prime 11 contractor of the employer, to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless 12 another person or entity against liability for the injury, illness, or death of an employee, including, but not limited to, the ability 13 14 or requirement to insure for such claims.

C. Exclusive remedy shall not apply if:

15

16 1. An employer fails to secure the payment of compensation due 17 to the employee as required by this act the Administrative Workers' 18 Compensation Act. An injured employee, or his or her legal 19 representative in case death results from the injury, may, at his or 20 her option, elect to claim compensation under this act the 21 Administrative Workers' Compensation Act or to maintain a legal 22 action in court for damages on account of the injury or death; or 23 2. The injury was caused by an intentional tort committed by 24 the employer. An intentional tort shall exist only when the

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

1 employee is injured as a result of willful, deliberate, specific intent of the employer to cause such injury. Allegations or proof 2 that the employer had knowledge that the injury was substantially 3 certain to result from the employer's conduct shall not constitute 4 5 an intentional tort. The employee shall plead facts that show it is at least as likely as it is not that the employer acted with the 6 7 purpose of injuring the employee. The issue of whether an act is an intentional tort shall be a question of law. 8

9 C. D. The immunity from civil liability described in subsection 10 A of this section shall apply regardless of whether the injured 11 employee is denied compensation or deemed ineligible to receive 12 compensation under this act the Administrative Workers' Compensation 13 Act.

D. E. If an employer has failed to secure the payment of
compensation for his or her injured employee as provided for in this
act the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act, an injured
employee, or his or her legal representative if death results from
the injury, may maintain an action in the district court for damages
on account of such injury.

E. The F. Except as provided in Section 126 of Title 85A of the Oklahoma Statutes, the immunity created by the provisions of this section shall not extend to action against another employer, or its employees, on the same job as the injured or deceased worker where such other employer does not stand in the position of an

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

1 intermediate or principal employer to the immediate employer of the 2 injured or deceased worker.

F. The G. Except as provided in Section 126 of Title 85A of 3 4 the Oklahoma Statutes, the immunity created by the provisions of 5 this section shall not extend to action against another employer, or its employees, on the same job as the injured or deceased worker 6 7 even though such other employer may be considered as standing in the position of a special master of a loaned servant where such special 8 9 master neither is the immediate employer of the injured or deceased worker nor stands in the position of an intermediate or principal 10 employer to the immediate employer of the injured or deceased 11 12 worker.

13 G. H. This section shall not be construed to abrogate the 14 loaned servant doctrine in any respect other than that described in 15 subsection F G of this section. Nothing in this act the 16 Administrative Workers' Compensation Act shall be construed to 17 relieve the employer from any other penalty provided for in this act 18 the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act for failure to secure 19 the payment of compensation under this act the Administrative 20 Workers' Compensation Act.

H. I. For the purpose of extending the immunity of this section, any architect, professional engineer, or land surveyor shall be deemed an intermediate or principal employer for services performed at or on the site of a construction project, but this

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

1 immunity shall not extend to the negligent preparation of design
2 plans and specifications.

3 I. J. If the employer has failed to secure the payment of
4 compensation as provided in this act the Administrative Workers'
5 <u>Compensation Act</u> or in the case of an intentional tort, the injured
6 employee or his or her legal representative may maintain an action
7 either before the <u>Oklahoma Workers' Compensation</u> Commission or in
8 the district court, but not both.

9 SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified 10 in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 126 of Title 85A, unless there 11 is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

12 A. For the purposes of this section:

13 1. "General contractor" means a person who undertakes to 14 procure the performance of work or a service, either separately or 15 through the use of subcontractors. General contractor shall 16 include, but is not limited to, a principal contractor, an original 17 contractor, a prime contractor or other analogous term, and one who 18 owns, occupies, possesses, or otherwise controls a premises who 19 contracts all or part of the work being performed on the premises;

20 2. "Provides workers' compensation insurance coverage" means to 21 make available workers' compensation insurance coverage. Workers' 22 compensation insurance coverage may be provided, even if it does not 23 ultimately cover an incident, so long as it was made available to 24 the subcontractor. The following does not constitute acceptable or

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

1 relevant evidence to suggest that workers' compensation insurance 2 made available to a subcontractor was not provided to the 3 subcontractor:

- a. timing discrepancies between the issuance of workers'
  compensation insurance policies and contracts between
  and among general contractors and subcontractors,
- b. factual discrepancies in secondary documentation such
  as certificates of insurance or enrollment forms,
- 9 c. a general contractor's lack of notice of election of 10 coverage, or
- d. payment of premiums, or lack thereof, by the general
  contractor; and

3. "Subcontractor" means a person who performs all or part of the work or services that the general contractor has undertaken to perform. This includes a person with whom the general contractor has contracted directly to perform the work as well as other persons with whom a subcontractor contracts to perform the work.

B. A general contractor and a subcontractor may enter into a
written agreement under which the general contractor provides
workers' compensation insurance coverage to the subcontractor and
employees of the subcontractor.

C. If a general contractor has workers' compensation insurance to protect the general contractor's employees and if, in the course and scope of the general contractor's business, the general

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

1 contractor enters into a contract with a subcontractor who does not 2 have employees, the general contractor shall be treated as the employer of the subcontractor for the purposes of the Administrative 3 4 Workers' Compensation Act and may enter into an agreement for the 5 deduction of premiums paid in accordance with subsection D of this section. A premises owner who acts as a general contractor shall be 6 7 treated as the employer of all subcontractors for the purposes of the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act and may enter into an 8 9 agreement for the deduction of premiums paid in accordance with 10 subsection D of this section.

D. If a general contractor elects to provide coverage, then the actual premiums based on payroll that are paid or incurred by the general contractor for the coverage may be deducted from the contract price or other amount owed to the subcontractor by the general contractor.

16 Ε. An agreement under this section makes the general contractor 17 the employer of the subcontractor and the subcontractor's employees 18 only for the purposes of this title. A subcontractor or 19 subcontractor's employee's rights and remedies against the general 20 contractor or any principal, officer, director, employee, 21 stockholder, partner, or prime contractor of the general contractor 22 shall be subject to the limitations pursuant to Section 5 of Title 23 85A of the Oklahoma Statutes. The limitations in this subsection 24 shall only apply to claims against the general contractor. To the

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

extent not otherwise precluded by Section 5 of Title 85A of the
 Oklahoma Statutes, a subcontractor or subcontractor's employee
 retains the right to recover from another subcontractor or
 subcontractor's employee.

5 F. Notwithstanding subsection C of this section, a person who performs work or provides a service for an oil or gas well operator 6 7 and who is an independent contractor that has no employees shall be treated in the same manner as an independent contractor with 8 9 employees and is not entitled to coverage under the general 10 contractor's workers' compensation insurance policy unless the 11 independent subcontractor and the general contractor enter into an 12 agreement under this section.

13 SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 85A O.S. 2021, Section 45, is
14 amended to read as follows:

Section 45. Temporary Total Disability - Temporary Partial
Disability - Permanent Partial Disability - Permanent Total
Disability.

18 A. Temporary Total Disability.

If the injured employee is temporarily unable to perform his
 or her job or any alternative work offered by the employer, he or
 she shall be entitled to receive compensation equal to seventy
 percent (70%) of the injured employee's average weekly wage, but not
 to exceed the state average weekly wage, for one hundred fifty-six
 (156) weeks. Provided, there shall be no payment for the first

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

1 three (3) days of the initial period of temporary total disability. 2 If an administrative law judge finds that a consequential injury has occurred and that additional time is needed to reach maximum medical 3 4 improvement, temporary total disability may continue for a period of 5 not more than an additional fifty-two (52) weeks. Such finding shall be based upon a showing of medical necessity by clear and 6 7 convincing evidence. An employer shall have the right to recover any overpayment of temporary total disability payments from a 8 9 subsequent permanent partial disability award if the offset is 10 deemed justified by the Workers' Compensation Commission.

11 2. When the injured employee is released from active medical treatment by the treating physician for all body parts found by the 12 13 Commission to be injured, or in the event that the employee, without 14 a valid excuse, misses three consecutive medical treatment 15 appointments, fails to comply with medical orders of the treating 16 physician, or otherwise abandons medical care, the employer shall be 17 entitled to terminate temporary total disability by notifying the 18 employee, or if represented, his or her counsel. If, however, an 19 objection to the termination is filed by the employee within ten 20 (10) days of termination, the Commission shall set the matter within 21 twenty (20) days for a determination if temporary total disability 22 compensation shall be reinstated. The temporary total disability 23 shall remain terminated until such time as the employee complies 24 with medical orders of the treating physician. Notwithstanding the

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

1 provisions of this paragraph, benefits under this subsection shall 2 be permanently terminated by order of the Commission if the employee is noncompliant or abandons treatment for sixty (60) days, or if 3 benefits under this subsection have been suspended under this 4 5 paragraph at least two times. The administrative law judge may 6 appoint an independent medical examiner to determine if further 7 medical treatment is reasonable and necessary. The independent medical examiner shall not provide treatment to the injured worker, 8 9 unless agreed upon by the parties.

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B. Temporary Partial Disability.

11 If the injured employee is temporarily unable to perform his 1. 12 or her job, but may perform alternative work offered by the 13 employer, he or she shall be entitled to receive compensation equal 14 to seventy percent (70%) of the difference between the injured 15 employee's average weekly wage before the injury and his or her 16 weekly wage for performing alternative work after the injury, but 17 only if his or her weekly wage for performing the alternative work 18 is less than the temporary total disability rate. The injured 19 employee's actual earnings plus temporary partial disability 20 compensation shall not exceed the temporary total disability rate.

21 2. Compensation under this subsection may not exceed fifty-two
22 (52) weeks.

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ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

3. If the employee refuses to perform the alternative work
 offered by the employee, he or she shall not be entitled to benefits
 under subsection A of this section or under this section.

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C. Permanent Partial Disability.

5 1. A permanent partial disability award or combination of awards granted an injured worker may not exceed a permanent partial 6 7 disability rating of one hundred percent (100%) to any body part or to the body as a whole. The determination of permanent partial 8 9 disability shall be the responsibility of the Commission through its 10 administrative law judges. Any claim by an employee for 11 compensation for permanent partial disability must be supported by 12 competent medical testimony of a medical doctor, osteopathic 13 physician, or chiropractor, and shall be supported by objective 14 medical findings, as defined in this act. The opinion of the 15 physician shall include employee's percentage of permanent partial 16 disability and whether or not the disability is job-related and 17 caused by the accidental injury or occupational disease. A 18 physician's opinion of the nature and extent of permanent partial 19 disability to parts of the body other than scheduled members must be 20 based solely on criteria established by the Sixth Edition of the 21 American Medical Association's "Guides to the Evaluation of 22 Permanent Impairment". A copy of any written evaluation shall be 23 sent to both parties within seven (7) days of issuance. Medical 24 opinions addressing compensability and permanent disability must be

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

stated within a reasonable degree of medical certainty. Any party
 may submit the report of an evaluating physician.

Permanent partial disability shall not be allowed to a part 3 2. 4 of the body for which no medical treatment has been received. A 5 determination of permanent partial disability made by the Commission or administrative law judge which is not supported by objective 6 7 medical findings provided by a treating physician who is a medical doctor, doctor of osteopathy, chiropractor or a qualified 8 9 independent medical examiner shall be considered an abuse of 10 discretion.

The examining physician shall not deviate from the Guides
 except as may be specifically provided for in the Guides.

13 4. In cases of permanent partial disability, the compensation 14 shall be seventy percent (70%) of the employee's average weekly 15 wage, not to exceed Three Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$350.00) Three 16 Hundred Sixty Dollars (\$360.00) per week which shall increase to 17 Three Hundred Sixty Dollars (\$360.00) per week on July 1, 2021, for 18 a term not to exceed a total of three hundred sixty (360) weeks for 19 the body as a whole Three Hundred Seventy-five Dollars (\$375.00) per 20 week on July 1, 2025.

5. Assessments pursuant to Sections 31, 98 and 122 of this title shall be calculated based upon the amount of the permanent partial disability award.

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ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

6. Previous Disability: The fact that an employee has suffered 1 2 previous disability or received compensation therefor shall not preclude the employee from compensation for a later accidental 3 4 personal injury or occupational disease. In the event there exists 5 a previous permanent partial disability, including a previous nonwork-related injury or condition which produced permanent partial 6 7 disability and the same is aggravated or accelerated by an accidental personal injury or occupational disease, compensation for 8 9 permanent partial disability shall be only for such amount as was 10 caused by such accidental personal injury or occupational disease 11 and no additional compensation shall be allowed for the preexisting 12 disability or impairment. Any such reduction shall not apply to 13 temporary total disability, nor shall it apply to compensation for 14 medical treatment. If workers' compensation benefits have 15 previously been awarded through settlement or judicial or 16 administrative determination in Oklahoma, the percentage basis of 17 the prior settlement or award shall conclusively establish the 18 amount of permanent partial disability determined to be preexisting. 19 If workers' compensation benefits have not previously been awarded 20 through settlement or judicial or administrative determination in 21 Oklahoma, the amount of preexisting permanent partial disability 22 shall be established by competent evidence and determined by the 23 Commission.

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7. No payments on any permanent partial disability order shall
 begin until payments on any preexisting permanent partial disability
 orders have been completed.

4 8. The whole body shall represent a maximum of three hundred
5 sixty (360) weeks.

6 The permanent partial disability rate of compensation for 9. 7 amputation or permanent total loss of use of a scheduled member specified in Section 46 of this title shall be seventy percent (70%) 8 9 of the employee's average weekly wage, not to exceed Three Hundred 10 Fifty Dollars (\$350.00), with an increase to Three Hundred Sixty 11 Dollars (\$360.00) on July 1, 2021, multiplied by the number of weeks 12 set forth for the member in Section 46 of this title, regardless of 13 whether the injured employee is able to return to his or her pre-14 injury or equivalent job.

15 10. An injured employee who is eligible for permanent partial 16 disability under this subsection shall be entitled to receive 17 vocational rehabilitation services provided by a technology center 18 or public secondary school offering vocational-technical education 19 courses, or a member institution of The Oklahoma State System of 20 Higher Education, which shall include retraining and job placement 21 to restore the employee to gainful employment. Vocational 22 rehabilitation services or training shall not extend for a period of 23 more than fifty-two (52) weeks.

24 D. Permanent Total Disability.

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

1 1. In case of total disability adjudged to be permanent, 2 seventy percent (70%) of the employee's average weekly wages, but not in excess of the state's average weekly wage, shall be paid to 3 the employee during the continuance of the disability until such 4 5 time as the employee reaches the age of maximum Social Security retirement benefits or for a period of fifteen (15) years, whichever 6 7 is longer. In the event the claimant dies of causes unrelated to the injury or illness, benefits shall cease on the date of death. 8 9 Provided, however, any person entitled to revive the action shall 10 receive a one-time lump-sum payment equal to twenty-six (26) weeks 11 of weekly benefits for permanent total disability awarded the 12 claimant. If more than one person is entitled to revive the claim, 13 the lump-sum payment shall be evenly divided between or among such 14 In the event the Commission awards both permanent partial persons. 15 disability and permanent total disability benefits, the permanent 16 total disability award shall not be due until the permanent partial 17 disability award is paid in full. If otherwise qualified according 18 to the provisions of this act, permanent total disability benefits 19 may be awarded to an employee who has exhausted the maximum period 20 of temporary total disability even though the employee has not 21 reached maximum medical improvement.

22 2. The Workers' Compensation Commission shall annually review
23 the status of any employee receiving benefits for permanent total
24 disability against the last employer. The Commission shall require

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

the employee to annually file an affidavit under penalty of perjury stating that he or she is not and has not been gainfully employed and is not capable of gainful employment. Failure to file such affidavit shall result in suspension of benefits; provided, however, reinstatement of benefits may occur after proper hearing before the Commission.

E. 1. The Workers' Compensation Commission may hire or
contract for a Vocational Rehabilitation Director to oversee the
vocational rehabilitation program of the Commission.

10 Upon the request of either party, an administrative law 2. 11 judge shall determine if it is appropriate for a claimant to receive vocational rehabilitation training or services. If appropriate, the 12 13 administrative law judge shall refer the employee to a qualified 14 expert for evaluation of the practicability of, need for and kind of 15 rehabilitation services or training necessary and appropriate in 16 order to restore the employee to gainful employment. The cost of 17 the evaluation shall be paid by the employer.

3. Upon receipt of such report, and after affording all parties an opportunity to be heard, the administrative law judge shall order that any rehabilitation services or training, recommended in the report, or such other rehabilitation services or training as the administrative law judge may deem necessary, provided the employee elects to receive such services, shall be provided at the expense of the employer. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection,

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

refusal to accept rehabilitation services by the employee shall in
 no way diminish any benefits allowable to an employee.

The administrative law judge may order vocational 3 4. 4 rehabilitation before the injured employee reaches maximum medical 5 improvement, if the treating physician believes that it is likely that the employee's injury will prevent the employee from returning 6 7 to his or her former employment. In granting early benefits for vocational rehabilitation, the Commission shall consider temporary 8 9 restrictions and the likelihood that such rehabilitation will return 10 the employee to gainful employment earlier than if such benefits are 11 granted after the permanent partial disability hearing in the claim.

12 5. Vocational rehabilitation services or training shall not 13 extend for a period of more than fifty-two (52) weeks. A request 14 for vocational rehabilitation services or training shall be filed 15 with the Commission by an interested party not later than sixty (60) 16 days from the date of receiving permanent disability that prevents 17 the injured employee from returning to his or her pre-injury or 18 equivalent position.

19 6. If rehabilitation requires residence at or near the facility 20 or institution which is away from the employee's customary 21 residence, reasonable cost of the employee's board, lodging, travel, 22 tuition, books and necessary equipment in training shall be paid for 23 by the insurer in addition to weekly compensation benefits to which 24

ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

the employee is otherwise entitled under the Administrative Workers'
 Compensation Act.

7. During the period when an employee is actively and in good 3 4 faith being evaluated or participating in a retraining or job 5 placement program for purposes of evaluating permanent total 6 disability status, the employee shall be entitled to receive 7 benefits at the same rate as the employee's temporary total 8 disability benefits for an additional fifty-two (52) weeks. All tuition related to vocational rehabilitation services shall be paid 9 10 by the employer or the employer's insurer on a periodic basis 11 directly to the facility providing the vocational rehabilitation services or training to the employee. 12

13 F. Disfigurement.

If an injured employee incurs serious and permanent
 disfigurement to any part of the body, the Commission may award
 compensation to the injured employee in an amount not to exceed
 Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00).

18 2. No award for disfigurement shall be entered until twelve 19 (12) months after the injury unless the treating physician deems the 20 wound or incision to be fully healed.

3. An injured employee shall not be entitled to compensation under this subsection if he or she receives an award for permanent partial disability to the same part of the body.

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ENGR. H. A. to ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

G. Benefits for a single-event injury shall be determined by the law in effect at the time of injury. Benefits for a cumulative trauma injury or occupational disease or illness shall be determined by the law in effect at the time the employee knew or reasonably should have known that the injury, occupational disease or illness was related to work activity. Benefits for death shall be determined by the law in effect at the time of death.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this act shall not become 8 9 effective as law unless either House Bill No. 2144 of the 1st 10 Session of the 60th Oklahoma Legislature is enacted as law or the 11 provisions of Engrossed House Bill No. 2144 of the 1st Session of 12 the 60th Oklahoma Legislature are enacted as law in another measure 13 using the provisions of the Senate Floor version of Engrossed House 14 Bill No. 2144 as such measure was reported from a Senate Committee 15 and ready for Third Reading and final passage in the Oklahoma State 16 Senate on May 8, 2025.

SECTION 5. It being immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval."

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1	ENGROSSED SENATE
2	BILL NO. 642 By: Paxton of the Senate
3	and
4	Hilbert of the House
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6	An Act relating to workers' compensation; amending
7	85A O.S. 2021, Section 5, which relates to exclusive liability; expanding rights and remedies granted to
8	certain persons; stating effect of provisions to certain contracts; making language gender neutral; updating statutory references; defining terms;
9	authorizing agreement between contractors to provide certain insurance coverage; providing for deduction
10	of premiums under certain agreements; clarifying application of certain rights and remedies;
11	prohibiting coverage for certain contractors without agreement; providing for codification; and declaring
12	an emergency.
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15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
16	SECTION 6. AMENDATORY 85A O.S. 2021, Section 5, is
17	amended to read as follows:
18	Section 5. A. The rights and remedies granted to an employee
19	subject to the provisions of the Administrative Workers'
20	Compensation Act shall be exclusive of all other rights and remedies
21	of the employee, his <u>or her</u> legal representative, dependents, next
22	of kin, or anyone else claiming rights to recovery on behalf of the
23	employee against the employer, including a general contractor that
24	provides workers' compensation insurance coverage to a subcontractor

ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

1 pursuant to Section 2 of this act, or any principal, officer, director, employee, stockholder, partner, or prime contractor of the 2 employer on account of injury, illness, or death. Negligent acts of 3 a co-employee may not be imputed to the employer. 4 No role, 5 capacity, or persona of any employer, principal, officer, director, employee, or stockholder other than that existing in the role of 6 employer of the employee shall be relevant for consideration for 7 purposes of this act the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act, 8 9 and the remedies and rights provided by this act the Administrative 10 Workers' Compensation Act to an employee or other person claiming 11 rights to recovery on behalf of the employee shall be exclusive 12 regardless of the multiple roles, capacities, or personas the employer may be deemed to have. 13

Notwithstanding the date of the injury, illness, or death of 14 Β. an employee, nothing in subsection A of this section shall affect 15 any provision in an executed contract that requires the employer, or 16 any principal, officer, director, stockholder, partner, or prime 17 contractor of the employer, to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless 18 another person or entity against liability for the injury, illness, 19 or death of an employee, including, but not limited to, the ability 20 or requirement to insure for such claims. 21

22 <u>C.</u> Exclusive remedy shall not apply if:

23 1. An employer fails to secure the payment of compensation due
24 to the employee as required by this act the Administrative Workers'

Compensation Act. An injured employee, or his or her legal representative in case death results from the injury, may, at his or her option, elect to claim compensation under this act the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act or to maintain a legal action in court for damages on account of the injury or death; or

The injury was caused by an intentional tort committed by 6 2. the employer. An intentional tort shall exist only when the 7 employee is injured as a result of willful, deliberate, specific 8 9 intent of the employer to cause such injury. Allegations or proof that the employer had knowledge that the injury was substantially 10 certain to result from the employer's conduct shall not constitute 11 an intentional tort. The employee shall plead facts that show it is 12 at least as likely as it is not that the employer acted with the 13 purpose of injuring the employee. The issue of whether an act is an 14 intentional tort shall be a question of law. 15

16 C. D. The immunity from civil liability described in subsection 17 A of this section shall apply regardless of whether the injured 18 employee is denied compensation or deemed ineligible to receive 19 compensation under this act the Administrative Workers' Compensation 20 Act.

D. E. If an employer has failed to secure the payment of
 compensation for his or her injured employee as provided for in this
 act the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act, an injured
 employee, or his or her legal representative if death results from

ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

the injury, may maintain an action in the district court for damages
 on account of such injury.

3 E. F. The immunity created by the provisions of this section
4 shall not extend to action against another employer, or its
5 employees, on the same job as the injured or deceased worker where
6 such other employer does not stand in the position of an
7 intermediate or principal employer to the immediate employer of the
8 injured or deceased worker.

9 F. G. The immunity created by the provisions of this section 10 shall not extend to action against another employer, or its employees, on the same job as the injured or deceased worker even 11 12 though such other employer may be considered as standing in the position of a special master of a loaned servant where such special 13 master neither is the immediate employer of the injured or deceased 14 worker nor stands in the position of an intermediate or principal 15 employer to the immediate employer of the injured or deceased 16 17 worker.

18 G. H. This section shall not be construed to abrogate the 19 loaned servant doctrine in any respect other than that described in 20 subsection  $\mp$  <u>G</u> of this section. Nothing in this act the 21 <u>Administrative Workers' Compensation Act</u> shall be construed to 22 relieve the employer from any other penalty provided for in this act 23 <u>the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act</u> for failure to secure

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ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

the payment of compensation under this act the Administrative
 Workers' Compensation Act.

H. <u>I.</u> For the purpose of extending the immunity of this
section, any architect, professional engineer, or land surveyor
shall be deemed an intermediate or principal employer for services
performed at or on the site of a construction project, but this
immunity shall not extend to the negligent preparation of design
plans and specifications.

9 I. J. If the employer has failed to secure the payment of
10 compensation as provided in this act the Administrative Workers'
11 <u>Compensation Act</u> or in the case of an intentional tort, the injured
12 employee or his or her legal representative may maintain an action
13 either before the <u>Oklahoma Workers' Compensation</u> Commission or in
14 the district court, but not both.

15 SECTION 7. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified 16 in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 126 of Title 85A, unless there 17 is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

18 A. For the purposes of this section:

19 1. "General contractor" means a person who undertakes to
 20 procure the performance of work or a service, either separately or
 21 through the use of subcontractors. General contractor shall
 22 include, but is not limited to, a principal contractor, an original
 23 contractor, a prime contractor or other analogous term, and a

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ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

1 premises owner who contracts all or part of the work being performed 2 on the premises;

"Provides workers' compensation insurance coverage" means to 3 2. make available workers' compensation insurance coverage. Workers' 4 5 compensation insurance coverage may be provided, even if it does not ultimately cover an incident, so long as it was made available to 6 the subcontractor. The following does not constitute acceptable or 7 relevant evidence to suggest that workers' compensation insurance 8 9 made available to a subcontractor was not provided to the subcontractor: 10

timing discrepancies between the issuance of workers' 11 a. 12 compensation insurance policies and contracts between and among general contractors and subcontractors, 13 b. factual discrepancies in secondary documentation such 14 as certificates of insurance or enrollment forms, 15 a general contractor's lack of notice of election of 16 с. coverage, or 17

18 d. payment of premiums, or lack thereof, by the general
19 contractor; and

3. "Subcontractor" means a person who contracts with a general contractor to perform all or part of the work or services that the general contractor has undertaken to perform.

B. A general contractor and a subcontractor may enter into awritten agreement under which the general contractor provides

ENGR. S. B. NO. 642

workers' compensation insurance coverage to the subcontractor and
 employees of the subcontractor.

C. If a general contractor has workers' compensation insurance 3 to protect the general contractor's employees and if, in the course 4 5 and scope of the general contractor's business, the general contractor enters into a contract with a subcontractor who does not 6 have employees, the general contractor shall be treated as the 7 employer of the subcontractor for the purposes of the Administrative 8 9 Workers' Compensation Act and may enter into an agreement for the deduction of premiums paid in accordance with subsection D of this 10 section. A premises owner who acts as a general contractor shall be 11 12 treated as the employer of all subcontractors for the purposes of 13 the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act and may enter into an agreement for the deduction of premiums paid in accordance with 14 subsection D of this section. 15

D. If a general contractor elects to provide coverage, then the actual premiums based on payroll that are paid or incurred by the general contractor for the coverage may be deducted from the contract price or other amount owed to the subcontractor by the general contractor.

E. An agreement under this section makes the general contractor the employer of the subcontractor and the subcontractor's employees only for the purposes of this title. A subcontractor or subcontractor's employee's rights and remedies against the general

contractor or any principal, officer, director, employee,
 stockholder, partner, or prime contractor of the general contractor
 shall be subject to the limitations pursuant to Section 5 of Title
 85A of the Oklahoma Statutes.

5 F. Notwithstanding subsection C of this section, a person who performs work or provides a service for an oil or gas well operator 6 and who is an independent contractor that has no employees shall be 7 treated in the same manner as an independent contractor with 8 9 employees and is not entitled to coverage under the general contractor's workers' compensation insurance policy unless the 10 independent subcontractor and the general contractor enter into an 11 12 agreement under this section.

SECTION 8. It being immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

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1	Passed the Senate the 18th day of March, 2025.
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4	Presiding Officer of the Senate
5	Passed the House of Representatives the day of,
6	2025.
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9	Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives
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