HOUSE BILL No. 1313

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 22-3; IC 22-4.

Synopsis: Worker's and unemployment compensation. Establishes the second injury fund for occupational diseases. Provides for 10% interest from the date of filing an application for an adjustment of claim concerning the payment of workers' compensation. Provides that an employee who: (1) has an injury or occupational disease that results in a temporary total disability or a temporary partial impairment; and (2) is capable of performing work with permanent limitations or restrictions that prevent the employee from returning to the position the employee held before the employee's injury or occupational disease may receive compensation for the difference in average weekly earnings lost. Limits disabled from trade compensation to 52 consecutive weeks or 78 aggregate weeks and establishes a cap of \$762 per week. Reduces worker's compensation due by 20% for certain acts or the failure to act by the employee (instead of denying compensation altogether). Provides that unemployment benefits retroactive to the date of the beginning of a strike subject to the maximum benefit periods due may be paid to a striking individual when the employer shuts down operations. Permits retroactive application for unemployment benefits based on seasonal employment in this circumstance. Provides that certain strike related benefits are not considered remuneration for purposes of computing deductible income. Makes conforming amendments.

Effective: July 1, 2002.

Liggett

January 15, 2002, read first time and referred to Committee on Labor and Employment.



Second Regular Session 112th General Assembly (2002)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2001 General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1313

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning labor and industrial safety.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002]: Sec. 8. No The monetary compensa is allowed under IC 22-3-3-8, IC 22-3-3-9, and IC 22-3-3-10 fo		
is allowed under IC 22-3-3-8, IC 22-3-3-9, and IC 22-3-3-10 fo injury or death shall be reduced by twenty percent (20%) due to employee's:		SECTION 1. IC 22-3-2-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
injury or death shall be reduced by twenty percent (20%) due to employee's:	2	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002]: Sec. 8. No The monetary compensation
employee's:	,	is allowed under IC 22-3-3-8, IC 22-3-3-9, and IC 22-3-3-10 for ar
1 5	ļ	injury or death shall be reduced by twenty percent (20%) due to the
(1) knowingly willfully self-inflicted injury;	;	employee's:
)	(1) knowingly willfully self-inflicted injury;

- (2) his intoxication;
- (3) his commission of an offense;
- (4) his knowing willful failure to use a safety appliance;
- (5) his knowing willful failure to obey a reasonable written or printed rule of the employer which has been posted in a conspicuous position in the place of work; or
- (6) his knowing willful failure to perform any statutory duty. The burden of proof is on the defendant.

15 SECTION 2. IC 22-3-3-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS 16 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002]: Sec. 7. (a) Compensation shall be



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allowed on account of injuries producing only temporary total disability to work or temporary partial disability to work beginning with the eighth (8th) day of such disability except for medical benefits provided in section 4 of the chapter. Compensation shall be allowed for the first seven (7) calendar days only if the disability continues for longer than twenty-one (21) days.

(b) The first weekly installment of compensation for temporary disability is due fourteen (14) days after the disability begins. Not later than fifteen (15) days from the date that the first installment of compensation is due, the employer or the employer's insurance carrier shall tender to the employee or to the employee's dependents, with all compensation due, a properly prepared compensation agreement in a form prescribed by the board. Whenever an employer or the employer's insurance carrier denies or is not able to determine liability to pay compensation or benefits, the employer or the employer's insurance carrier shall notify the worker's compensation board and the employee in writing on a form prescribed by the worker's compensation board not later than thirty (30) days after the employer's knowledge of the claimed injury. If a determination of liability cannot be made within thirty (30) days, the worker's compensation board may approve an additional thirty (30) days upon a written request of the employer or the employer's insurance carrier that sets forth the reasons that the determination could not be made within thirty (30) days and states the facts or circumstances that are necessary to determine liability within the additional thirty (30) days. More than thirty (30) days of additional time may be approved by the worker's compensation board upon the filing of a petition by the employer or the employer's insurance carrier that sets forth:

- (1) the extraordinary circumstances that have precluded a determination of liability within the initial sixty (60) days;
- (2) the status of the investigation on the date the petition is filed;
- (3) the facts or circumstances that are necessary to make a determination; and
- (4) a timetable for the completion of the remaining investigation. An employer who fails to comply with this section is subject to a civil penalty of fifty dollars (\$50), to be assessed and collected by the board upon notice and hearing. Civil penalties collected under this section shall be deposited in the state general fund.
- (c) Once begun, temporary total disability benefits may not be terminated by the employer unless:
 - (1) the employee has returned to any employment;
 - (2) the employee has died:



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- (3) the employee has refused to undergo a medical examination under section 6 of this chapter or has refused to accept suitable employment under section 11 of this chapter;
- (4) the employee has received five hundred (500) weeks of temporary total disability benefits or has been paid the maximum compensation allowed under section 22 of this chapter; or
- (5) the employee is unable or unavailable to work for reasons unrelated to the compensable injury; **or**
- (6) the employee returns to work with limitations or restrictions, and the employer converts temporary total disability or temporary partial disability compensation into disabled from trade compensation under section 33 of this chapter.

In all other cases the employer must notify the employee in writing of the employer's intent to terminate the payment of temporary total disability benefits and of the availability of employment, if any, on a form approved by the board. If the employee disagrees with the proposed termination, the employee must give written notice of disagreement to the board and the employer within seven (7) days after receipt of the notice of intent to terminate benefits. If the board and employer do not receive a notice of disagreement under this section, the employee's temporary total disability benefits shall be terminated. Upon receipt of the notice of disagreement, the board shall immediately contact the parties, which may be by telephone or other means, and attempt to resolve the disagreement. If the board is unable to resolve the disagreement within ten (10) days of receipt of the notice of disagreement, the board shall immediately arrange for an evaluation of the employee by an independent medical examiner. The independent medical examiner shall be selected by mutual agreement of the parties or, if the parties are unable to agree, appointed by the board under IC 22-3-4-11. If the independent medical examiner determines that the employee is no longer temporarily disabled or is still temporarily disabled but can return to employment that the employer has made available to the employee, or if the employee fails or refuses to appear for examination by the independent medical examiner, temporary total disability benefits may be terminated. If either party disagrees with the opinion of the independent medical examiner, the party shall apply to the board for a hearing under IC 22-3-4-5.

(d) An employer is not required to continue the payment of temporary total disability benefits for more than fourteen (14) days after the employer's proposed termination date unless the independent medical examiner determines that the employee is temporarily disabled



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1	and unable to return to any employment that the employer has made
2	available to the employee.
3	(e) If it is determined that as a result of this section temporary total
4	disability benefits were overpaid, the overpayment shall be deducted
5	from any benefits due the employee under section 10 of this chapter
6	and, if there are no benefits due the employee or the benefits due the
7	employee do not equal the amount of the overpayment, the employee
8	shall be responsible for paying any overpayment which cannot be
9	deducted from benefits due the employee.
0	SECTION 3. IC 22-3-3-33 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
1	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
2	1, 2002]: Sec. 33. (a) If an employee:
3	(1) receives an injury that results in a temporary total
4	disability or a temporary partial disability; and
.5	(2) is capable of performing work with permanent limitations
6	or restrictions that prevent the employee from returning to
.7	the position the employee held before the employee's injury;
8	the employee may receive disabled from trade compensation.
9	(b) An employee may receive disabled from trade compensation
20	for a period not to exceed:
21	(1) fifty-two (52) consecutive weeks; or
22	(2) seventy-eight (78) aggregate weeks.
23	(c) An employee is entitled to receive disabled from trade
24	compensation in a weekly amount equal to the amount determined
25	under STEP FOUR of the following formula:
26	STEP ONE: Determine the employee's average weekly
27	earnings from employment with limitations or restrictions
28	that is entered after the employee's injury, if any.
29	STEP TWO: Determine the employee's average weekly earnings from employment before the employee's injury.
30 31	STEP THREE: Determine the greater of:
32	(A) the STEP TWO result minus the STEP ONE result; or
33	(B) zero (0).
34	STEP FOUR: Determine the lesser of:
35	(A) the STEP THREE result; or
86	(B) seven hundred sixty-two dollars (\$762).
37	(d) Not later than sixty (60) days after the employee's release to
88	return to work with restrictions or limitations, the employee must
39	receive notice from the employer on a form provided by the board
10	that informs the employee that the employee has been released to
1	work with limitations or restrictions. The notice must include:
12	(1) an explanation of the limitations or restrictions placed on



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the employee;

- (2) the amount of disabled from trade compensation the employee has been awarded; and
- (3) information for the employee regarding the terms of this section.
- (e) Disabled from trade compensation is in addition to any other compensation awarded to an employee as a result of a temporary total disability or a permanent partial impairment.
- (f) An employer may unilaterally convert an award of compensation for a temporary total disability or a temporary partial disability into disabled from trade compensation by filing a copy of the notice required under subsection (d) with the board.

SECTION 4. IC 22-3-4-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002]: Sec. 10. In all proceedings before the worker's compensation board or in a court under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6, the costs shall be awarded and taxed as provided by law in ordinary civil actions in the circuit court. **Prejudgment interest shall be awarded at a rate of ten percent (10%) per year accruing from the date of filing of the application of adjustment of claim as determined under section 5(a) of this chapter.**

SECTION 5. IC 22-3-7-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2001, SECTION 28, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002]: Sec. 16. (a) Compensation shall be allowed on account of disablement from occupational disease resulting in only temporary total disability to work or temporary partial disability to work beginning with the eighth day of such disability except for the medical benefits provided for in section 17 of this chapter. Compensation shall be allowed for the first seven (7) calendar days only as provided in this section. The first weekly installment of compensation for temporary disability is due fourteen (14) days after the disability begins. Not later than fifteen (15) days from the date that the first installment of compensation is due, the employer or the employer's insurance carrier shall tender to the employee or to the employee's dependents, with all compensation due, a properly prepared compensation agreement in a form prescribed by the board. Whenever an employer or the employer's insurance carrier denies or is not able to determine liability to pay compensation or benefits, the employer or the employer's insurance carrier shall notify the worker's compensation board and the employee in writing on a form prescribed by the worker's compensation board not later than thirty (30) days after the employer's knowledge of the claimed disablement. If a determination of liability cannot be made within thirty (30) days, the worker's compensation board may approve



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1	an additional thirty (30) days upon a written request of the employer or
2	the employer's insurance carrier that sets forth the reasons that the
3	determination could not be made within thirty (30) days and states the
4	facts or circumstances that are necessary to determine liability within
5	the additional thirty (30) days. More than thirty (30) days of additional
6	time may be approved by the worker's compensation board upon the
7	filing of a petition by the employer or the employer's insurance carrier
8	that sets forth:
9	(1) the extraordinary circumstances that have precluded a
10	determination of liability within the initial sixty (60) days;
11	(2) the status of the investigation on the date the petition is filed;
12	(3) the facts or circumstances that are necessary to make a
13	determination; and
14	(4) a timetable for the completion of the remaining investigation.
15	An employer who fails to comply with this section is subject to a civil
16	penalty of fifty dollars (\$50), to be assessed and collected by the board
17	upon notice and hearing. Civil penalties collected under this section
18	shall be deposited in the state general fund.
19	(b) Once begun, temporary total disability benefits may not be
20	terminated by the employer unless:
21	(1) the employee has returned to work;
22	(2) the employee has died;
23	(3) the employee has refused to undergo a medical examination
24	under section 20 of this chapter;
25	(4) the employee has received five hundred (500) weeks of

- temporary total disability benefits or has been paid the maximum compensation allowable under section 19 of this chapter; or
- (5) the employee is unable or unavailable to work for reasons unrelated to the compensable disease; or
- (6) the employee returns to work with limitations or restrictions, and the employer converts temporary total disability or temporary partial disability compensation into disabled from trade compensation under section 16.5 of this chapter.

In all other cases the employer must notify the employee in writing of the employer's intent to terminate the payment of temporary total disability benefits, and of the availability of employment, if any, on a form approved by the board. If the employee disagrees with the proposed termination, the employee must give written notice of disagreement to the board and the employer within seven (7) days after receipt of the notice of intent to terminate benefits. If the board and employer do not receive a notice of disagreement under this section,



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the employee's temporary total disability benefits shall be terminated. Upon receipt of the notice of disagreement, the board shall immediately contact the parties, which may be by telephone or other means and attempt to resolve the disagreement. If the board is unable to resolve the disagreement within ten (10) days of receipt of the notice of disagreement, the board shall immediately arrange for an evaluation of the employee by an independent medical examiner. The independent medical examiner shall be selected by mutual agreement of the parties or, if the parties are unable to agree, appointed by the board under IC 22-3-4-11. If the independent medical examiner determines that the employee is no longer temporarily disabled or is still temporarily disabled but can return to employment that the employer has made available to the employee, or if the employee fails or refuses to appear for examination by the independent medical examiner, temporary total disability benefits may be terminated. If either party disagrees with the opinion of the independent medical examiner, the party shall apply to the board for a hearing under section 27 of this chapter.

- (c) An employer is not required to continue the payment of temporary total disability benefits for more than fourteen (14) days after the employer's proposed termination date unless the independent medical examiner determines that the employee is temporarily disabled and unable to return to any employment that the employer has made available to the employee.
- (d) If it is determined that as a result of this section temporary total disability benefits were overpaid, the overpayment shall be deducted from any benefits due the employee under this section and, if there are no benefits due the employee or the benefits due the employee do not equal the amount of the overpayment, the employee shall be responsible for paying any overpayment which cannot be deducted from benefits due the employee.
- (e) For disablements occurring on and after April 1, 1951, and prior to July 1, 1971, from occupational disease resulting in temporary total disability for any work there shall be paid to the disabled employee during such temporary total disability a weekly compensation equal to sixty percent (60%) of the employee's average weekly wages for a period not to exceed five hundred (500) weeks. Compensation shall be allowed for the first seven (7) calendar days only if the disability continues for longer than twenty-eight (28) days.

For disablements occurring on and after July 1, 1971, and prior to July 1, 1974, from occupational disease resulting in temporary total disability for any work there shall be paid to the disabled employee during such temporary total disability a weekly compensation equal to

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sixty percent (60%) of the employee's average weekly wages, as defined in section 19 of this chapter, for a period not to exceed five hundred (500) weeks. Compensation shall be allowed for the first seven (7) calendar days only if the disability continues for longer than twenty-eight (28) days.

For disablements occurring on and after July 1, 1974, and before July 1, 1976, from occupational disease resulting in temporary total disability for any work there shall be paid to the disabled employee during such temporary total disability a weekly compensation equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66 2/3%) of the employee's average weekly wages, up to one hundred thirty-five dollars (\$135) average weekly wages, as defined in section 19 of this chapter, for a period not to exceed five hundred (500) weeks. Compensation shall be allowed for the first seven (7) calendar days only if the disability continues for longer than twenty-one (21) days.

For disablements occurring on and after July 1, 1976, from occupational disease resulting in temporary total disability for any work there shall be paid to the disabled employee during the temporary total disability weekly compensation equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66 2/3%) of the employee's average weekly wages, as defined in section 19 of this chapter, for a period not to exceed five hundred (500) weeks. Compensation shall be allowed for the first seven (7) calendar days only if the disability continues for longer than twenty-one (21) days.

(f) For disablements occurring on and after April 1, 1951, and prior to July 1, 1971, from occupational disease resulting in temporary partial disability for work there shall be paid to the disabled employee during such disability a weekly compensation equal to sixty percent (60%) of the difference between the employee's average weekly wages and the weekly wages at which the employee is actually employed after the disablement, for a period not to exceed three hundred (300) weeks. Compensation shall be allowed for the first seven (7) calendar days only if the disability continues for longer than twenty-eight (28) days. In case of partial disability after the period of temporary total disability, the later period shall be included as part of the maximum period allowed for partial disability.

For disablements occurring on and after July 1, 1971, and prior to July 1, 1974, from occupational disease resulting in temporary partial disability for work there shall be paid to the disabled employee during such disability a weekly compensation equal to sixty percent (60%) of the difference between the employee's average weekly wages, as defined in section 19 of this chapter, and the weekly wages at which the

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employee is actually employed after the disablement, for a period not to exceed three hundred (300) weeks. Compensation shall be allowed for the first seven (7) calendar days only if the disability continues for longer than twenty-eight (28) days. In case of partial disability after the period of temporary total disability, the latter period shall be included as a part of the maximum period allowed for partial disability.

For disablements occurring on and after July 1, 1974, from occupational disease resulting in temporary partial disability for work there shall be paid to the disabled employee during such disability a weekly compensation equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66 2/3%) of the difference between the employee's average weekly wages, as defined in section 19 of this chapter, and the weekly wages at which he the employee is actually employed after the disablement, for a period not to exceed three hundred (300) weeks. Compensation shall be allowed for the first seven (7) calendar days only if the disability continues for longer than twenty-one (21) days. In case of partial disability after the period of temporary total disability, the latter period shall be included as a part of the maximum period allowed for partial disability.

(g) For disabilities occurring on and after April 1, 1951, and prior to April 1, 1955, from occupational disease in the following schedule, the employee shall receive in lieu of all other compensation, on account of such disabilities, a weekly compensation of sixty percent (60%) of the employee's average weekly wage; for disabilities occurring on and after April 1, 1955, and prior to July 1, 1971, from occupational disease in the following schedule, the employee shall receive in addition to disability benefits not exceeding twenty-six (26) weeks on account of said occupational disease a weekly compensation of sixty percent (60%) of the employee's average weekly wages.

For disabilities occurring on and after July 1, 1971, and before July 1, 1977, from occupational disease in the following schedule, the employee shall receive in addition to disability benefits not exceeding twenty-six (26) weeks on account of said occupational disease a weekly compensation of sixty percent (60%) of his the employee's average weekly wages not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) average weekly wages, for the period stated for such disabilities respectively.

For disabilities occurring on and after July 1, 1977, and before July 1, 1979, from occupational disease in the following schedule, the employee shall receive in addition to disability benefits not exceeding twenty-six (26) weeks on account of the occupational disease a weekly compensation of sixty percent (60%) of the employee's average weekly wages, not to exceed one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) average

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weekly wages, for the period stated for the disabilities.

For disabilities occurring on and after July 1, 1979, and before July 1, 1988, from occupational disease in the following schedule, the employee shall receive in addition to disability benefits, not exceeding fifty-two (52) weeks on account of the occupational disease, a weekly compensation of sixty percent (60%) of the employee's average weekly wages, not to exceed one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) average weekly wages, for the period stated for the disabilities.

For disabilities occurring on and after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1989, from occupational disease in the following schedule, the employee shall receive in addition to disability benefits, not exceeding seventy-eight (78) weeks on account of the occupational disease, a weekly compensation of sixty percent (60%) of the employee's average weekly wages, not to exceed one hundred sixty-six dollars (\$166) average weekly wages, for the period stated for the disabilities.

For disabilities occurring on and after July 1, 1989, and before July 1, 1990, from occupational disease in the following schedule, the employee shall receive in addition to disability benefits, not exceeding seventy-eight (78) weeks on account of the occupational disease, a weekly compensation of sixty percent (60%) of the employee's average weekly wages, not to exceed one hundred eighty-three dollars (\$183) average weekly wages, for the period stated for the disabilities.

For disabilities occurring on and after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 1991, from occupational disease in the following schedule, the employee shall receive in addition to disability benefits, not exceeding seventy-eight (78) weeks on account of the occupational disease, a weekly compensation of sixty percent (60%) of the employee's average weekly wages, not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) average weekly wages, for the period stated for the disabilities.

(1) Amputations: For the loss by separation, of the thumb, sixty (60) weeks; of the index finger, forty (40) weeks; of the second finger, thirty-five (35) weeks; of the third or ring finger, thirty (30) weeks; of the fourth or little finger, twenty (20) weeks; of the hand by separation below the elbow, two hundred (200) weeks; of the arm above the elbow joint, two hundred fifty (250) weeks; of the big toe, sixty (60) weeks; of the second toe, thirty (30) weeks; of the third toe, twenty (20) weeks; of the fourth toe, fifteen (15) weeks; of the fifth or little toe, ten (10) weeks; of the foot below the knee joint, one hundred fifty (150) weeks; and of the leg above the knee joint, two hundred (200) weeks. The loss of more than one (1) phalange of a thumb or toe shall be considered as the loss of the entire thumb or toe. The loss of more than two (2)





1	phalanges of a finger shall be considered as the loss of the entire
2	finger. The loss of not more than one (1) phalange of a thumb or
3	toe shall be considered as the loss of one-half $(1/2)$ of the thumb
4	or toe and compensation shall be paid for one-half (1/2) of the
5	period for the loss of the entire thumb or toe. The loss of not more
6	than two (2) phalanges of a finger shall be considered as the loss
7	of one-half $(1/2)$ the finger and compensation shall be paid for
8	one-half $(1/2)$ of the period for the loss of the entire finger.
9	(2) Loss of Use: The total permanent loss of the use of an arm,
10	hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange shall be considered
11	as the equivalent of the loss by separation of the arm, hand,
12	thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange and the compensation
13	shall be paid for the same period as for the loss thereof by
14	separation.
15	(3) Partial Loss of Use: For the permanent partial loss of the use
16	of an arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange,
17	compensation shall be paid for the proportionate loss of the use of
18	such arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange.
19	(4) For disablements for occupational disease resulting in total
20	permanent disability, five hundred (500) weeks.
21	(5) For the loss of both hands, or both feet, or the total sight of
22	both eyes, or any two (2) of such losses resulting from the same
23	disablement by occupational disease, five hundred (500) weeks.
24	(6) For the permanent and complete loss of vision by enucleation
25	of an eye or its reduction to one-tenth (1/10) of normal vision with
26	glasses, one hundred fifty (150) weeks, and for any other
27	permanent reduction of the sight of an eye, compensation shall be
28	paid for a period proportionate to the degree of such permanent
29	reduction without correction or glasses. However, when such
30	permanent reduction without correction or glasses would result in
31	one hundred percent (100%) loss of vision, but correction or
32	glasses would result in restoration of vision, then compensation
33	shall be paid for fifty percent (50%) of such total loss of vision
34	without glasses plus an additional amount equal to the
35	proportionate amount of such reduction with glasses, not to
36	exceed an additional fifty percent (50%).
37	(7) For the permanent and complete loss of hearing, two hundred
38	(200) weeks.
39	(8) In all other cases of permanent partial impairment,
40	compensation proportionate to the degree of such permanent
41	partial impairment, in the discretion of the worker's compensation

board, not exceeding five hundred (500) weeks.



(9) In all cases of permanent disfigurement, which may impair the future usefulness or opportunities of the employee, compensation in the discretion of the worker's compensation board, not exceeding two hundred (200) weeks, except that no compensation shall be payable under this paragraph where compensation shall be payable under subdivisions (1) through (8). Where compensation for temporary total disability has been paid, this amount of compensation shall be deducted from any compensation due for permanent disfigurement.

With respect to disablements in the following schedule occurring on and after July 1, 1991, the employee shall receive in addition to temporary total disability benefits, not exceeding one hundred twenty-five (125) weeks on account of the disablement, compensation in an amount determined under the following schedule to be paid weekly at a rate of sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66 2/3%) of the employee's average weekly wages during the fifty-two (52) weeks immediately preceding the week in which the disablement occurred:

- (1) Amputation: For the loss by separation of the thumb, twelve (12) degrees of permanent impairment; of the index finger, eight (8) degrees of permanent impairment; of the second finger, seven (7) degrees of permanent impairment; of the third or ring finger, six (6) degrees of permanent impairment; of the fourth or little finger, four (4) degrees of permanent impairment; of the hand by separation below the elbow joint, forty (40) degrees of permanent impairment; of the arm above the elbow, fifty (50) degrees of permanent impairment; of the big toe, twelve (12) degrees of permanent impairment; of the second toe, six (6) degrees of permanent impairment; of the third toe, four (4) degrees of permanent impairment; of the fourth toe, three (3) degrees of permanent impairment; of the fifth or little toe, two (2) degrees of permanent impairment; of separation of the foot below the knee joint, thirty-five (35) degrees of permanent impairment; and of the leg above the knee joint, forty-five (45) degrees of permanent impairment.
- (2) Amputations occurring on or after July 1, 1997: For the loss by separation of any of the body parts described in subdivision (1) on or after July 1, 1997, the dollar values per degree applying on the date of the injury as described in subsection (h) shall be multiplied by two (2). However, the doubling provision of this subdivision does not apply to a loss of use that is not a loss by separation.
- (3) The loss of more than one (1) phalange of a thumb or toe shall



1	be considered as the loss of the entire thumb or toe. The loss of
2	more than two (2) phalanges of a finger shall be considered as the
3	loss of the entire finger. The loss of not more than one (1)
4	phalange of a thumb or toe shall be considered as the loss of
5	one-half $(1/2)$ of the degrees of permanent impairment for the loss
6	of the entire thumb or toe. The loss of not more than one (1)
7	phalange of a finger shall be considered as the loss of one-third
8	(1/3) of the finger and compensation shall be paid for one-third
9	(1/3) of the degrees payable for the loss of the entire finger. The
10	loss of more than one (1) phalange of the finger but not more than
11	two (2) phalanges of the finger shall be considered as the loss of
12	one-half (1/2) of the finger and compensation shall be paid for
13	one-half (1/2) of the degrees payable for the loss of the entire
14	finger.
15	(4) For the loss by separation of both hands or both feet or the
16	total sight of both eyes or any two (2) such losses in the same
17	accident, one hundred (100) degrees of permanent impairment.
18	(5) For the permanent and complete loss of vision by enucleation
19	or its reduction to one-tenth $(1/10)$ of normal vision with glasses,
20	thirty-five (35) degrees of permanent impairment.
21	(6) For the permanent and complete loss of hearing in one (1) ear,
22	fifteen (15) degrees of permanent impairment, and in both ears,
23	forty (40) degrees of permanent impairment.
24	(7) For the loss of one (1) testicle, ten (10) degrees of permanent
25	impairment; for the loss of both testicles, thirty (30) degrees of
26	permanent impairment.
27	(8) Loss of use: The total permanent loss of the use of an arm, a
28	hand, a thumb, a finger, a leg, a foot, a toe, or a phalange shall be
29	considered as the equivalent of the loss by separation of the arm,
30	hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange, and compensation
31	shall be paid in the same amount as for the loss by separation.
32	However, the doubling provision of subdivision (2) does not
33	apply to a loss of use that is not a loss by separation.
34	(9) Partial loss of use: For the permanent partial loss of the use of
35	an arm, a hand, a thumb, a finger, a leg, a foot, a toe, or a
36	phalange, compensation shall be paid for the proportionate loss of
37	the use of the arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange.
38	(10) For disablements resulting in total permanent disability, the
39	amount payable for impairment or five hundred (500) weeks of
40	compensation, whichever is greater.
41	(11) For any permanent reduction of the sight of an eye less than





a total loss as specified in subdivision (5), the compensation shall

1	be paid in an amount proportionate to the degree of a permanent
2	reduction without correction or glasses. However, when a
3	permanent reduction without correction or glasses would result in
4	one hundred percent (100%) loss of vision, then compensation
5	shall be paid for fifty percent (50%) of the total loss of vision
6	without glasses, plus an additional amount equal to the
7	proportionate amount of the reduction with glasses, not to exceed
8	an additional fifty percent (50%).
9	(12) For any permanent reduction of the hearing of one (1) or both
10	ears, less than the total loss as specified in subdivision (6),
11	compensation shall be paid in an amount proportionate to the
12	degree of a permanent reduction.
13	(13) In all other cases of permanent partial impairment,
14	compensation proportionate to the degree of a permanent partial
15	impairment, in the discretion of the worker's compensation board,
16	not exceeding one hundred (100) degrees of permanent
17	impairment.
18	(14) In all cases of permanent disfigurement which may impair
19	the future usefulness or opportunities of the employee,
20	compensation, in the discretion of the worker's compensation
21	board, not exceeding forty (40) degrees of permanent impairment
22	except that no compensation shall be payable under this
23	subdivision where compensation is payable elsewhere in this
24	section.
25	(h) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
26	1991, compensation for permanent partial impairment shall be paid
27	according to the degree of permanent impairment for the disablement
28	determined under subsection (d) and the following:
29	(1) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
30	1991, and before July 1, 1992, for each degree of permanent
31	impairment from one (1) to thirty-five (35), five hundred dollars
32	(\$500) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
33	thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), nine hundred dollars (\$900) per
34	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50),
35	one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per degree.
36	(2) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
37	1992, and before July 1, 1993, for each degree of permanent
38	impairment from one (1) to twenty (20), five hundred dollars
39	(\$500) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
40	twenty-one (21) to thirty-five (35), eight hundred dollars (\$800)

per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), one thousand three hundred dollars



1	(\$1,300) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairmen
2	above fifty (50), one thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) per
3	degree.
4	(3) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1
5	1993, and before July 1, 1997, for each degree of permanen
6	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), five hundred dollars (\$500)
7	per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from elever
8	(11) to twenty (20), seven hundred dollars (\$700) per degree; for
9	each degree of permanent impairment from twenty-one (21) to
0	thirty-five (35), one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per degree; for
1	each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty
2	(50), one thousand four hundred dollars (\$1,400) per degree; for
3	each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), one
4	thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) per degree.
5	(4) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1
6	1997, and before July 1, 1998, for each degree of permanen
7	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), seven hundred fifty dollars
8	(\$750) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
9	eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand dollars (\$1,000) pe
0	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six
1	(36) to fifty (50), one thousand four hundred dollars (\$1,400) pe
2	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50)
.3	one thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) per degree.
4	(5) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1
5	1998, and before July 1, 1999, for each degree of permanen
6	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), seven hundred fifty dollars
7	(\$750) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
8	eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand dollars (\$1,000) pe
9	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six
0	(36) to fifty (50), one thousand four hundred dollars (\$1,400) pe
1	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50)
2	one thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) per degree.
3	(6) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1
4	1999, and before July 1, 2000, for each degree of permanen
5	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), nine hundred dollars (\$900
6	per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from elever
7	(11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand one hundred dollars
8	(\$1,100) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairmen
9	from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), one thousand six hundred dollars
0	(\$1,600) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairmen
1	above fifty (50), two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per degree.
.2	(7) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1



1	2000, and before July 1, 2001, for each degree of permanent
2	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand one hundred
3	dollars (\$1,100) per degree; for each degree of permanent
4	impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand
5	three hundred dollars (\$1,300) per degree; for each degree of
6	permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two
7	thousand dollars (\$2,000) per degree; for each degree of
8	permanent impairment above fifty (50), two thousand five
9	hundred fifty dollars (\$2,500) per degree.
10	(8) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
11	2001, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to
12	ten (10), one thousand three hundred dollars (\$1,300) per degree;
13	for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to
14	thirty-five (35), one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per
15	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six
16	(36) to fifty (50), two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per
17	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50),
18	three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per degree.
19	(i) The average weekly wages used in the determination of
20	compensation for permanent partial impairment under subsections (g)
21	and (h) shall not exceed the following:
22	(1) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
23	1991, and before July 1, 1992, four hundred ninety-two dollars
24	(\$492).
25	(2) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
26	1992, and before July 1, 1993, five hundred forty dollars (\$540).
27	(3) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
28	1993, and before July 1, 1994, five hundred ninety-one dollars
29	(\$591).
30	(4) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
31	1994, and before July 1, 1997, six hundred forty-two dollars
32	(\$642).
33	(5) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
34	1997, and before July 1, 1998, six hundred seventy-two dollars
35	(\$672).
36	(6) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
37	1998, and before July 1, 1999, seven hundred two dollars (\$702).
38	(7) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
39	1999, and before July 1, 2000, seven hundred thirty-two dollars
40	(\$732).
41	(8) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
42	2000, and before July 1, 2001, seven hundred sixty-two dollars



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- (9) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2001, and before July 1, 2002, eight hundred twenty-two dollars (\$822).
- (10) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2002, eight hundred eighty-two dollars (\$882).
- (j) If any employee, only partially disabled, refuses employment suitable to his the employee's capacity procured for him, he the employee shall not be entitled to any compensation at any time during the continuance of such refusal unless, in the opinion of the worker's compensation board, such refusal was justifiable. The employee must be served with a notice setting forth the consequences of the refusal under this subsection. The notice must be in a form prescribed by the worker's compensation board.
- (k) If an employee has sustained a permanent impairment or disability from an accidental injury other than an occupational disease in another employment than that in which he the employee suffered a subsequent disability from an occupational disease, such as herein specified, the employee shall be entitled to compensation for the subsequent disability in the same amount as if the previous impairment or disability had not occurred. However, if the permanent impairment or disability resulting from an occupational disease for which compensation is claimed results only in the aggravation or increase of a previously sustained permanent impairment from an occupational disease or physical condition regardless of the source or cause of such previously sustained impairment from an occupational disease or physical condition, the board shall determine the extent of the previously sustained permanent impairment from an occupational disease or physical condition as well as the extent of the aggravation or increase resulting from the subsequent permanent impairment or disability, and shall award compensation only for that part of said occupational disease or physical condition resulting from the subsequent permanent impairment. An amputation of any part of the body or loss of any or all of the vision of one (1) or both eyes caused by an occupational disease shall be considered as a permanent impairment or physical condition.
- (l) If an employee suffers a disablement from occupational disease for which compensation is payable while the employee is still receiving or entitled to compensation for a previous injury by accident or disability by occupational disease in the same employment, he the employee shall not at the same time be entitled to compensation for both, unless it be for a permanent injury, such as specified in subsection (g)(1), (g)(4), (g)(5), (g)(8), or (g)(9); but the employee

shall be entitled to compensation for that disability and from the time of that disability which will cover the longest period and the largest amount payable under this chapter.

(m) If an employee receives a permanent disability from occupational disease such as specified in subsection (g)(1), (g)(4), (g)(5), (g)(8), or (g)(9) after having sustained another such permanent disability in the same employment the employee shall be entitled to compensation for both such disabilities, but the total compensation shall be paid by extending the period and not by increasing the amount of weekly compensation and, when such previous and subsequent permanent disabilities, in combination result in total permanent disability or permanent total impairment, compensation shall be payable for such permanent total disability or impairment, but payments made for the previous disability or impairment shall be deducted from the total payment of compensation due.

(n) When an employee has been awarded or is entitled to an award of compensation for a definite period under this chapter for disability from occupational disease, which disablement occurs on and after April 1, 1951, and prior to April 1, 1963, and such employee dies from any other cause than such occupational disease, payment of the unpaid balance of such compensation, not exceeding three hundred (300) weeks, shall be made to the employee's dependents of the second and third class as defined in sections 11 through 14 of this chapter, and compensation, not exceeding five hundred (500) weeks, shall be made to the employee's dependents of the first class as defined in sections 11 through 14 of this chapter. When an employee has been awarded or is entitled to an award of compensation for a definite period from an occupational disease wherein disablement occurs on and after April 1, 1963, and such employee dies from other causes than such occupational disease, payment of the unpaid balance of such compensation not exceeding three hundred fifty (350) weeks shall be paid to the employee's dependents of the second and third class as defined in sections 11 through 14 of this chapter and compensation, not exceeding five hundred (500) weeks shall be made to the employee's dependents of the first class as defined in sections 11 through 14 of this chapter.

(o) Any payment made by the employer to the employee during the period of the employee's disability, or to the employee's dependents, which, by the terms of this chapter, was not due and payable when made, may, subject to the approval of the worker's compensation board, be deducted from the amount to be paid as compensation, but such deduction shall be made from the distal end of the period during which

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compensation must be paid, except in cases of temporary disability.

- (p) When so provided in the compensation agreement or in the award of the worker's compensation board, compensation may be paid semimonthly, or monthly, instead of weekly.
- (q) When the aggregate payments of compensation awarded by agreement or upon hearing to an employee or dependent under eighteen (18) years of age do not exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), the payment thereof may be made directly to such employee or dependent, except when the worker's compensation board shall order otherwise.

Whenever the aggregate payments of compensation, due to any person under eighteen (18) years of age, exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), the payment thereof shall be made to a trustee, appointed by the circuit or superior court, or to a duly qualified guardian, or, upon the order of the worker's compensation board, to a parent or to such minor person. The payment of compensation, due to any person eighteen (18) years of age or over, may be made directly to such person.

- (r) If an employee, or a dependent, is mentally incompetent, or a minor at the time when any right or privilege accrues to the employee under this chapter, the employee's guardian or trustee may, in the employee's behalf, claim and exercise such right and privilege.
- (s) All compensation payments named and provided for in this section, shall mean and be defined to be for only such occupational diseases and disabilities therefrom as are proved by competent evidence, of which there are or have been objective conditions or symptoms proven, not within the physical or mental control of the employee himself.

SECTION 6. IC 22-3-7-16.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002]: **Sec. 16.1. (a) As used in this section, "board" refers to the worker's compensation board created by IC 22-3-1-1.**

- (b) If an employee who from an occupational disease becomes permanently and totally impaired by reason of the loss, or loss of use of, another such member or eye, the employer is liable only for the compensation payable for the second injury. However, in addition to that compensation and after the completion of the payment for that compensation, the employee shall be paid the remainder of the compensation that would be due for the total permanent impairment out of a special fund known as the occupational disease second injury fund.
- (c) Whenever the board determines under the procedures set forth in subsection (d) that an assessment is necessary to ensure that fund beneficiaries continue to receive compensation in a timely



manner for a reasonable prospective period, the board shall send notice not later than October 1 in any year to:

- (1) all insurance carriers and other entities insuring or providing coverage to employers who are or may be liable under this article to pay compensation for personal injuries to or for the death of one (1) of their employees from an occupational disease; and
- (2) each employer carrying the employer's own risk for personal injuries to or the death of one (1) of their employees from an occupational disease;

stating that an assessment is necessary. The board may conduct an assessment under this subsection not more than one (1) time annually. Every insurance carrier insuring employers who are or may be liable under this article to pay compensation for disablement or death from occupational diseases of their employees under this article and every employer carrying the employer's own risk shall, not later than thirty (30) days after receiving notice from the board, pay to the worker's compensation board for the benefit of a fund to be known as the occupational disease second injury fund. The payment shall be in a sum equal to one and one-half percent (1.5%) of the total amount of all payments under this chapter for occupational diseases paid to employees with occupational diseases or their beneficiaries under this chapter for the calendar year next preceding the due date of the payment. If the amount to the credit of the occupational diseases second injury fund as of October 1 of any year exceeds one million dollars (\$1,000,000), the payments of one and one-half percent (1.5%) shall not be assessed or collected during the ensuing year. However, if on October 1 of any year the amount to the credit of the fund is less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000), the payments of one and one-half percent (1.5%) of the total amount of all payments under this chapter for occupational diseases paid to employees with occupational diseases or their beneficiaries under this chapter for the calendar year next preceding that date shall be resumed and paid into the fund.

(d) The board shall enter into a contract with an actuary or another qualified firm that has experience in calculating worker's compensation liabilities. Not later than September 1 of each year, the actuary or other qualified firm shall calculate the recommended funding level of the fund based on the previous year's claims and inform the board of the results of the calculation. If the amount to the credit of the fund is less than the amount



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required under subsection (c), the board may conduct an assessment under subsection (c). The board shall pay the costs of the contract under this subsection with money in the fund.

- (e) An assessment collected under subsection (c) on an employer who is not self-insured must be assessed through a surcharge based on the employer's premium. An assessment collected under subsection (c) does not constitute an element of loss, but for the purpose of collection shall be treated as a separate cost imposed upon insured employers. A premium surcharge under this subsection must be collected at the same time and in the same manner in which the premium for coverage is collected, and must be shown as a separate amount on a premium statement. A premium surcharge under this subsection must be excluded from the definition of premium for all purposes, including the computation of agent commissions or premium taxes. However, an insurer may cancel a worker's compensation policy for nonpayment of the premium surcharge. A cancellation under this subsection must be carried out under the statutes applicable to the nonpayment of premiums.
- (f) The sums under this section shall be paid by the worker's compensation board to the treasurer of state, to be deposited in a special account known as the occupational diseases second injury fund. The fund is not part of the state general fund. Any balance remaining in the account at the end of any fiscal year does not revert to the state general fund. The fund shall be used only for the payment of awards of compensation and expense of medical examinations or treatment made and ordered by the board and chargeable against the occupational diseases second injury fund under this section and shall be paid for that purpose by the treasurer of state upon award or order of the board.
- (g) If an employee who is entitled to compensation under this chapter either:
 - (1) exhausts the maximum benefits under section 19 of this chapter without having received the full amount of award granted to the employee under section 16 of this chapter; or
 - (2) exhausts the employee's benefits under section 16 of this chapter;

the employee may apply to the worker's compensation board, which may award the employee compensation from the occupational diseases second injury fund established by this section, as provided under subsection (b).

(h) An employee who has exhausted the employee's maximum



1	benefits under section 10 of this chapter may be awarded
2	additional compensation equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent
3	(66 2/3%) of the employee's average weekly wage at the time of the
4	employee's disablement from occupational disease, not to exceed
5	the maximum then applicable under section 19 of this chapter for
6	a period not to exceed one hundred fifty (150) weeks upon
7	competent evidence sufficient to establish:
8	(1) that the employee is totally and permanently disabled from
9	an occupational disease of which there are or have been
10	objective conditions and symptoms proven that are not within
11	the physical or mental control of the employee; and
12	(2) that the employee is unable to support the employee in any
13	gainful employment, not associated with rehabilitative or
14	vocational therapy.
15	(i) The additional award may be renewed during the employee's
16	total and permanent disability after appropriate hearings by the
17	worker's compensation board for successive periods not to exceed
18	one hundred fifty (150) weeks each.
19	SECTION 7. IC 22-3-7-16.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
20	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
21	1, 2002]: Sec. 16.5. (a) If an employee:
22	(1) suffers an occupational disease that results in a temporary
23	total disability or a temporary partial disability; and
24	(2) is capable of performing work with permanent limitations
25	or restrictions that prevent the employee from returning to
26	the position the employee held before the employee's
27	occupational disease;
28	the employee may receive disabled from trade compensation.
29	(b) An employee may receive disabled from trade compensation
30	for a period not to exceed:
31	(1) fifty-two (52) consecutive weeks; or
32	(2) seventy-eight (78) aggregate weeks.
33	(c) An employee is entitled to receive disabled from trade
34	compensation in a weekly amount equal to the amount determined
35	under STEP FOUR of the following formula:
36	STEP ONE: Determine the employee's average weekly
37	earnings from employment with limitations or restrictions
38	that is entered after the employee's occupational disease, if
39	any.
40	STEP TWO: Determine the employee's average weekly
41	earnings from employment before the employee's



occupational disease.

1	STEP THREE: Determine the greater of:
2	(A) the STEP TWO result minus the STEP ONE result; or
3	(B) zero (0).
4	STEP FOUR: Determine the lesser of:
5	(A) the STEP THREE result; or
6	(B) seven hundred sixty-two dollars (\$762).
7	(d) Not later than sixty (60) days after the employee's release to
8	return to work with restrictions or limitations, the employee must
9	receive notice from the employer on a form provided by the board
10	that informs the employee that the employee has been released to
11	work with limitations or restrictions. The notice must include:
12	(1) an explanation of the limitations or restrictions placed on
13	the employee;
14	(2) the amount of disabled from trade compensation the
15	employee has been awarded; and
16	(3) information for the employee regarding the terms of this
17	section.
18	(e) Disabled from trade compensation is in addition to any other
19	compensation awarded to an employee as a result of a temporary
20	total disability or a permanent partial impairment.
21	(f) An employer may unilaterally convert an award of
22	compensation for a temporary total disability or a temporary
23	partial disability into disabled from trade compensation by filing
24	a copy of the notice required under subsection (d) with the board.
25	SECTION 8. IC 22-3-7-21 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
26	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002]: Sec. 21. (a) No
27	compensation is allowed for any condition of physical or mental
28	ill-being, disability, disablement, or death for which compensation is
29	recoverable on account of accidental injury under chapters 2 through
30	6 of this article.
31	(b) No The monetary compensation is allowed under IC 22-3-7-16
32	and IC 22-3-7-19 shall be reduced by twenty percent (20%) for any
33	disease or death knowingly willfully self-inflicted by the employee, or
34	due to:
35	(1) his intoxication;
36	(2) his commission of an offense;
37	(3) his knowing willful failure to use a safety appliance;
38	(4) his knowing willful failure to obey a reasonable written or
39	printed rule of the employer which has been posted in a
40	conspicuous position in the place of work; or
41	(5) his knowing willful failure to perform any statutory duty.
42	The burden of proof is on the defendant.



SECTION 9. IC 22-3-7-27, AS AMENDED BY P.L.235-1999,
SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
JULY 1, 2002]: Sec. 27. (a) If the employer and the employee or the
employee's dependents disagree in regard to the compensation payable
under this chapter, or, if they have reached such an agreement, which
has been signed by them, filed with and approved by the worker's
compensation board, and afterward disagree as to the continuance of
payments under such agreement, or as to the period for which payments
shall be made, or as to the amount to be paid, because of a change in
conditions since the making of such agreement, either party may then
make an application to the board for the determination of the matters
in dispute. When compensation which is payable in accordance with an
award or by agreement approved by the board is ordered paid in a lump
sum by the board, no review shall be had as in this subsection
mentioned.
(b) The application making claim for compensation filed with the
worker's compensation board shall state the following:
(1) The approximate date of the last day of the last exposure and
the approximate date of the disablement

- (2) The general nature and character of the illness or disease claimed.
- (3) The name and address of the employer by whom employed on the last day of the last exposure, and if employed by any other employer after such last exposure and before disablement, the name and address of such other employer or employers.
- (4) In case of death, the date and place of death.
- (5) Amendments to applications making claim for compensation which relate to the same disablement or disablement resulting in death originally claimed upon may be allowed by the board in its discretion, and, in the exercise of such discretion, it may, in proper cases, order a trial de novo. Such amendment shall relate back to the date of the filing of the original application so amended.
- (c) Upon the filing of such application, the board shall set the date of hearing, which shall be as early as practicable, and shall notify the parties, in the manner prescribed by the board, of the time and place of hearing. The hearing of all claims for compensation on account of occupational disease shall be held in the county in which the last exposure occurred or in any adjoining county, except when the parties consent to a hearing elsewhere. Claims assigned to an individual board member that are considered to be of an emergency nature by that board member, may be heard in any county within the board member's



jurisdiction.

- (d) The board by any or all of its members shall hear the parties at issue, their representatives, and witnesses, and shall determine the dispute in a summary manner. The award shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a copy thereof shall immediately be sent by registered mail to each of the parties in dispute.
- (e) If an application for review is made to the board within thirty (30) days from the date of the award made by less than all the members, the full board, if the first hearing was not held before the full board, shall review the evidence, or, if deemed advisable, hear the parties at issue, their representatives, and witnesses as soon as practicable, and shall make an award and file the same with the finding of the facts on which it is based and send a copy thereof to each of the parties in dispute, in like manner as specified in subsection (d).
- (f) An award of the board by less than all of the members as provided in this section, if not reviewed as provided in this section, shall be final and conclusive. An award by the full board shall be conclusive and binding unless either party to the dispute, within thirty (30) days after receiving a copy of such award, appeals to the court of appeals under the same terms and conditions as govern appeals in ordinary civil actions. The court of appeals shall have jurisdiction to review all questions of law and of fact. The board, of its own motion, may certify questions of law to the court of appeals for its decision and determination. An assignment of errors that the award of the full board is contrary to law shall be sufficient to present both the sufficiency of the facts found to sustain the award and the sufficiency of the evidence to sustain the finding of facts. All such appeals and certified questions of law shall be submitted upon the date filed in the court of appeals. shall be advanced upon the docket of the court, and shall be determined at the earliest practicable date, without any extensions of time for filing briefs. An award of the full board affirmed on appeal, by the employer, shall be increased thereby five percent (5%), and by order of the court may be increased ten percent (10%).
- (g) Upon order of the worker's compensation board made after five (5) days notice is given to the opposite party, any party in interest may file in the circuit or superior court of the county in which the disablement occurred a certified copy of the memorandum of agreement, approved by the board, or of an order or decision of the board, or of an award of the full board unappealed from, or of an award of the full board affirmed upon an appeal, whereupon the court shall render judgment in accordance therewith and notify the parties. Such judgment shall have the same effect and all proceedings in relation



thereto shall thereafter be the same as though such judgment has been rendered in a suit duly heard and determined by the court. Any such judgment of such circuit or superior court, unappealed from or affirmed on appeal or modified in obedience to the mandate of the court of appeals, shall be modified to conform to any decision of the industrial board ending, diminishing, or increasing any weekly payment under the provisions of subsection (i) upon the presentation to it of a certified copy of such decision.

- (h) In all proceedings before the worker's compensation board or in a court under the compensation provisions of this chapter, the costs shall be awarded and taxed as provided by law in ordinary civil actions in the circuit court. Prejudgment interest shall be awarded at a rate of ten percent (10%) per year accruing from the date of filing of the application for adjustment of claim as determined under subsection (a).
- (i) The power and jurisdiction of the worker's compensation board over each case shall be continuing, and, from time to time, it may, upon its own motion or upon the application of either party on account of a change in conditions, make such modification or change in the award ending, lessening, continuing, or extending the payments previously awarded, either by agreement or upon hearing, as it may deem just, subject to the maximum and minimum provided for in this chapter. When compensation which is payable in accordance with an award or settlement contract approved by the board is ordered paid in a lump sum by the board, no review shall be had as in this subsection mentioned. Upon making any such change, the board shall immediately send to each of the parties a copy of the modified award. No such modification shall affect the previous award as to any money paid thereunder. The board shall not make any such modification upon its own motion, nor shall any application therefor be filed by either party after the expiration of two (2) years from the last day for which compensation was paid under the original award made either by agreement or upon hearing, except that applications for increased permanent partial impairment are barred unless filed within one (1) year from the last day for which compensation was paid. The board may at any time correct any clerical error in any finding or award.
- (j) The board or any member thereof may, upon the application of either party or upon its own motion, appoint a disinterested and duly qualified physician or surgeon to make any necessary medical examination of the employee and to testify in respect thereto. Such physician or surgeon shall be allowed traveling expenses and a reasonable fee, to be fixed by the board. The fees and expenses of such



physician or surgeon shall be paid by the state only on special order of the board or a member thereof.

(k) The board or any member thereof may, upon the application of either party or upon its own motion, appoint a disinterested and duly qualified industrial hygienist, industrial engineer, industrial physician, or chemist to make any necessary investigation of the occupation in which the employee alleges that he the employee was last exposed to the hazards of the occupational disease claimed upon, and testify with respect to the occupational disease health hazards found by such person or persons to exist in such occupation. Such person or persons shall be allowed traveling expenses and a reasonable fee, to be fixed by the board. The fees and expenses of such persons shall be paid by the state, only on special order of the board or a member thereof.

(1) Whenever any claimant misconceives the claimant's remedy and files an application for adjustment of a claim under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 and it is subsequently discovered, at any time before the final disposition of such cause, that the claim for injury or death which was the basis for such application should properly have been made under the provisions of this chapter, then the application so filed under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 may be amended in form or substance or both to assert a claim for such disability or death under the provisions of this chapter, and it shall be deemed to have been so filed as amended on the date of the original filing thereof, and such compensation may be awarded as is warranted by the whole evidence pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. When such amendment is submitted, further or additional evidence may be heard by the worker's compensation board when deemed necessary. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to be or permit a waiver of any of the provisions of this chapter with reference to notice or time for filing a claim, but notice of filing of a claim, if given or done, shall be deemed to be a notice or filing of a claim under the provisions of this chapter if given or done within the time required in this chapter.

SECTION 10. IC 22-4-14-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002]: Sec. 11. (a) **Except for benefits due under IC 22-4-15-3.5,** for weeks of unemployment occurring after October 1, 1983, benefits may be paid to an individual on the basis of service performed in seasonal employment (as defined in IC 22-4-8-4) only if the claim is filed within the operating period of the seasonal employment. If the claim is filed outside the operating period of the seasonal employment, benefits may be paid on the basis of nonseasonal wages only.

(b) An employer shall file an application for a seasonal



28
determination (as defined by IC 22-4-7-3) with the department of workforce development. A seasonal determination shall be made by the department within ninety (90) days after the filing of such an application. Until a seasonal determination by the department has been made in accordance with this section, no employer or worker may be
considered seasonal.
(c) Any interested party may file an appeal regarding a seasonal
determination within fifteen (15) calendar days after the determination
by the department and obtain review of the determination in
accordance with IC 22-4-32.
(d) Whenever an employer is determined to be a seasonal employer.

- (d) Whenever an employer is determined to be a seasonal employer, the following provisions apply:
 - (1) The seasonal determination becomes effective the first day of the calendar quarter commencing after the date of the seasonal determination.
 - (2) The seasonal determination does not affect any benefit rights of seasonal workers with respect to employment before the effective date of the seasonal determination.
- (e) If a seasonal employer, after the date of its seasonal determination, operates its business or its seasonal operation during a period or periods of twenty-six (26) weeks or more in a calendar year, the employer shall be determined by the department to have lost its seasonal status with respect to that business or operation effective at the end of the then current calendar quarter. The redetermination shall be reported in writing to the employer. Any interested party may file an appeal within fifteen (15) calendar days after the redetermination by the department and obtain review of the redetermination in accordance with IC 22-4-32.
- (f) Seasonal employers shall keep account of wages paid to seasonal workers within the seasonal period as determined by the department and shall report these wages on a special seasonal quarterly report form provided by the department.
- (g) The board shall adopt rules applicable to seasonal employers for determining their normal seasonal period or periods.

SECTION 11. IC 22-4-15-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002]: Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in section 3.5 of this chapter, an individual shall be ineligible for waiting period or benefit rights for any week with respect to which his the individual's total or partial or part-total unemployment is due to a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he the individual was last employed.

(b) This section shall not apply to an individual if:



1	(1) he the individual has terminated his the individual's
2	employment, or his the individual's employment has been
3	terminated, with the employer involved in the labor dispute; or if
4	(2) the labor dispute which caused his the individual's
5	unemployment has terminated and any period necessary to resume
6	normal activities at his the individual's place of employment has
7	elapsed; or if
8	(3) all of the following conditions exist: He
9	(A) The individual is not participating in or financing or
10	directly interested in the labor dispute which caused his the
11	individual's unemployment. and he
12	(B) The individual does not belong to a grade or class of
13	workers of which, immediately before the commencement of
14	his the individual's unemployment, there were members
15	employed at the same premises as he, the individual, any of
16	whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in
17	the dispute. and he
18	(C) The individual has not voluntarily stopped working, other
19	than at the direction of his the worker's employer, in
20	sympathy with employees in some other establishment or
21	factory in which a labor dispute is in progress.
22	(c) If in any case separate branches of work which are commonly
23	conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted
24	in separate departments of the same premises, each such department
25	shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be a separate
26	factory, establishment, or other premises.
27	(d) Upon request of any claimant or employer involved in an issue
28	arising under this section, the deputy shall, and in any other case the
29	deputy may, refer claims of individuals with respect to whom there is
30	an issue of the application of this section to an administrative law judge
31	who shall make the initial determination with respect thereto, in
32	accordance with the procedure in IC 22-4-17-3.
33	(e) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this article, an
34	individual shall not be ineligible for waiting period or benefit rights
35	under this section solely by reason of his the individual's failure or
36	refusal to apply for or to accept recall to work or reemployment with an
37	employer during the continuance of a labor dispute at the factory,
38	establishment, or other premises of the employer, if the individual's last
39	separation from the employer occurred prior to the start of the labor
40	dispute and was permanent or for an indefinite period.
41	SECTION 12. IC 22-4-15-3.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
42	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS





1	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002]: Sec. 3.5. (a) As used in this section,	
2	"shuts down operations" means the termination of business by the	
3	employer, whether due to:	
4	(1) a filing of a petition under 11 U.S.C. 501, 11U.S.C. 1201, or	
5	11U.S.C. 1301; or	
6	(2) cessation of business by the employer, whether or not	
7	dissolution procedures under IC 23-1 have been filed.	
8	(b) If the total or partial or part-total unemployment of an	
9	individual due to a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or	
10	other premises at which the individual was last employed ends	
11	because the employer shuts down business and the individual	
12	continues to be totally, partially, or part-totaled unemployed, the	
13	individual is eligible for waiting period or benefit rights retroactive	
14	to the date of the individual's unemployment due to the labor	
15	dispute.	
16	(c) Any benefits provided by a labor union or other associated	
17	fund to the individual during the period of the labor dispute, other	
18	than those provided under IC 22-4-5-1(a)(10), may not be	
19	considered remuneration for purposes of computing deductible	
20	income.	
21	(d) Any retroactive benefits due to an individual under this	
22	section shall be limited to the maximum benefit periods provided	
23	in IC 22-4-12-4.	
24	(e) Notwithstanding IC 22-4-14-11, benefits may be paid on the	
25	basis of service performed in seasonal employment to an individual	
26	who may be due retroactive benefits under this section who:	
27	(1) has engaged in seasonal employment; and	
28	(2) has filed a claim for benefits outside the operating period	W
29	of seasonal employment.	
30	(f) The provisions of IC 22-4-14-3 apply only after the date that	
31	the employer shuts down business.	
32	(g) The department may use the procedures as prescribed by	
33	IC 22-4-17-1 for the taking of claims in the instance of mass layoffs	



for claims made under this section.