## House Bill 2337

Introduced and printed pursuant to House Rule 12.00. Presession filed (at the request of Governor Kate Brown for Department of Consumer and Business Services)

## **SUMMARY**

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure as introduced.

Increases workers' compensation benefits for permanent total disability and permanent partial disability.

## A BILL FOR AN ACT

- Relating to workers' compensation benefit amounts for permanent disability; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 656.206 and 656.214.
- 4 Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
  - **SECTION 1.** ORS 656.206 is amended to read:
- 6 656.206. (1) As used in this section:

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- (a) "Essential functions" means the primary tasks associated with the job.
- (b) "Materially improved medically" means an actual change for the better in the worker's medical condition that is supported by objective findings.
  - (c) "Materially improved vocationally" means an actual change for the better in the:
- (A) Worker's vocational capability; or
- (B) Likelihood that the worker can return to work in a gainful and suitable occupation.
  - (d) "Permanent total disability" means, notwithstanding ORS 656.225, the loss, including preexisting disability, of use or function of any portion of the body which permanently incapacitates the worker from regularly performing work at a gainful and suitable occupation.
  - (e) "Regularly performing work" means the ability of the worker to discharge the essential functions of the job.
  - (f) "Suitable occupation" means one that the worker has the ability and the training or experience to perform, or an occupation that the worker is able to perform after rehabilitation.
    - (g) "Wages" means wages as determined under ORS 656.210.
  - (2) [When] If permanent total disability results from [the] a worker's injury, the worker shall receive during the period of that disability compensation benefits equal to 66-2/3 percent of wages [not to exceed 100], no more than 133 percent of the average weekly wage [nor] or no less than [the amount of 90 percent of wages a week or the amount of \$50, whichever amount is lesser] 33 percent of the average weekly wage.
  - (3) [The] A worker has the burden of proving permanent total disability status and must establish that the worker is willing to seek regular gainful employment and that the worker has made reasonable efforts to obtain such employment.
  - (4) When requested by the Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services, a worker who receives permanent total disability benefits shall file on a form provided by the director, a sworn statement of the worker's gross annual income for the preceding year along with such other

information as the director considers necessary to determine whether the worker regularly performs work at a gainful and suitable occupation.

(5) Each insurer shall reexamine periodically each permanent total disability claim for which the insurer has current payment responsibility to determine whether the worker has materially improved, either medically or vocationally, and is no longer permanently incapacitated from regularly performing work at a gainful and suitable occupation. Reexamination [shall] must be conducted every two years or at such other more frequent interval as the director may prescribe. Reexamination [shall] must include such medical examinations, vocational evaluations, reports and other records as the insurer considers necessary or the director may require.

(6)(a) If a worker receiving permanent total disability benefits is found to be materially improved and capable of regularly performing work at a gainful and suitable occupation, the insurer or selfinsured employer shall issue a notice of closure pursuant to ORS 656.268. Permanent total disability benefits shall be paid through the date of the notice of closure. Notwithstanding ORS 656.268 (5), if a worker objects to a notice of closure issued under this subsection, the worker [must] shall request a hearing. If the worker requests a hearing on the notice of closure before the Hearings Division of the Workers' Compensation Board within 30 days of the date of the notice of closure, the insurer or self-insured employer shall continue payment of permanent total disability benefits until an order of the Hearings Division or a subsequent order affirms the notice of closure or until another order that terminates the worker's benefits becomes final. If the worker requests a hearing on the notice of closure more than 30 days from the date of the notice of closure but before the 60-day period for requesting a hearing expires, the insurer or self-insured employer shall resume paying permanent total disability benefits from the date the hearing is requested and shall continue payment of benefits until an order of the Hearings Division or a subsequent order affirms the notice of closure or until another order that terminates the worker's benefits becomes final. If the notice of closure is upheld by the Hearings Division, the insurer or self-insured employer [shall] must be reimbursed from the Workers' Benefit Fund for the amount of permanent total disability benefits paid after the date of the notice of closure issued under this subsection.

- (b) An insurer or self-insured employer must establish that the condition of a worker who is receiving permanent total disability benefits has materially improved by a preponderance of the evidence presented at hearing.
- (c) Medical examinations or vocational evaluations used to support the issuance of a notice of closure under this subsection must include at least one report in which the author personally observed the worker.
- (d) Notwithstanding section 54 (3), chapter 2, Oregon Laws 1990, the Hearings Division of the Workers' Compensation Board may request the director to order a medical arbiter examination of an injured worker who has requested a hearing under this subsection.
- (7) A worker who has had permanent total disability benefits terminated under this section by an order that has become final is eligible for vocational assistance pursuant to ORS 656.340. Notwithstanding ORS 656.268 (10), if a worker has enrolled in and is actively engaged in a training program, when vocational assistance provided under this section ends or the worker ceases to be enrolled and actively engaged in the training program, the insurer or the self-insured employer shall determine the extent of disability pursuant to ORS 656.214.
- (8) A worker receiving permanent total disability benefits is required, if requested by the director, the insurer or the self-insured employer, to submit to a vocational evaluation at a time reasonably convenient to the worker as may be provided by the rules of the director. No more than

- three evaluations may be requested except after notification to and authorization by the director. If the worker refuses to submit to or obstructs a vocational evaluation, the rights of the worker to compensation [shall] **must** be suspended with the consent of the director until the evaluation has taken place, and no compensation [shall be] is payable for the period during which the worker refused to submit to or obstructed the evaluation. The insurer or self-insured employer shall pay the costs of the evaluation and related services that are reasonably necessary to allow the worker to attend the evaluation requested under this subsection. As used in this subsection, "related services" includes, but is not limited to, wages, child care, travel, meals and lodging.
- (9) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, if a worker receiving permanent total disability incurs a new compensable injury, the worker's entitlement to compensation for the new injury shall be limited to medical benefits pursuant to ORS 656.245 and permanent partial disability benefits for impairment, as determined in the manner set forth in ORS 656.214 (2).
- (10) When a worker eligible for benefits under this section returns to work, if the combined total of the worker's post-injury wages plus permanent total disability benefit exceeds the worker's wage at the time of injury, the worker's permanent total disability benefit [shall] **must** be reduced by the amount the worker's wages plus statutory permanent total disability benefit exceeds the worker's wage at injury.
  - (11) For purposes of this section:

- (a) A gainful occupation for workers with a date of injury prior to January 1, 2006, who were:
- (A) Employed continuously for 52 weeks prior to the injury, is an occupation that provides weekly wages that are the lesser of the most recent federal poverty guidelines for a family of three that are applicable to Oregon residents and that are published annually in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or 66-2/3 percent of the worker's average weekly wages from all employment for the 52 weeks prior to the date of injury.
- (B) Not employed continuously for the 52 weeks prior to the date of injury, but who were employed for at least four weeks prior to the date of injury, is an occupation that provides weekly wages that are the lesser of the most recent federal poverty guidelines for a family of three that are applicable to Oregon residents and that are published annually in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or 66-2/3 percent of the worker's average weekly wage from all employment for the 52 weeks prior to the date of injury based on weeks of actual employment, excluding any extended periods of unemployment.
- (C) Employed for less than four weeks prior to the date of injury with no other employment during the 52 weeks prior to the date of injury, is an occupation that provides weekly wages that are the lesser of the most recent federal poverty guidelines for a family of three that are applicable to Oregon residents and that are published annually in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or 66-2/3 percent of the average weekly wages intended by the parties at the time of initial hire.
  - (b) A gainful occupation for workers with a date of injury on or after January 1, 2006, who were:
- (A) Employed continuously for 52 weeks prior to the injury, is an occupation that provides weekly wages that are the lesser of the most recent federal poverty guidelines for a family of three that are applicable to Oregon residents and that are published annually in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or 66-2/3 percent of the worker's average weekly wages from all employment for the 52 weeks prior to the date of injury adjusted by the percentage of change in the applicable federal poverty guidelines for a family of three from the date of injury to the date of evaluation of the extent of the worker's disability.

- (B) Not employed continuously for the 52 weeks prior to the date of injury, but who were employed for at least four weeks prior to the date of injury, is an occupation that provides weekly wages that are the lesser of the most recent federal poverty guidelines for a family of three that are applicable to Oregon residents and that are published annually in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or 66-2/3 percent of the worker's average weekly wage from all employment for the 52 weeks prior to the date of injury based on weeks of actual employment, excluding any extended periods of unemployment and as adjusted by the percentage of change in the applicable federal poverty guidelines for a family of three from the date of injury to the date of evaluation of the extent of the worker's disability.
- (C) Employed for less than four weeks prior to the date of injury with no other employment during the 52 weeks prior to the date of injury, is an occupation that provides weekly wages that are the lesser of the most recent federal poverty guidelines for a family of three that are applicable to Oregon residents and that are published annually in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or 66-2/3 percent of the average weekly wages intended by the parties at the time of initial hire adjusted by the percentage of change in the applicable federal poverty guidelines for a family of three from the date of injury to the date of evaluation of the extent of the worker's disability.

## **SECTION 2.** ORS 656.214 is amended to read:

656.214. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Impairment" means the loss of use or function of a body part or system due to [the] a compensable industrial injury or occupational disease determined in accordance with the standards provided under ORS 656.726, expressed as a percentage of the whole person.
  - (b) "Loss" includes permanent and complete or partial loss of use.
  - (c) "Permanent partial disability" means:
- (A) Permanent impairment resulting from [the] a compensable industrial injury or occupational disease; or
- (B) Permanent impairment and work disability resulting from [the] a compensable industrial injury or occupational disease.
  - (d) "Regular work" means the job the worker held at injury.
- (e) "Work disability" means impairment modified by age, education and adaptability to perform a given job.
- (2) [When permanent partial disability results from a compensable injury or occupational disease,] Benefits [shall] for permanent partial disability must be awarded as follows:
- (a) If the worker has been released to regular work by the attending physician or nurse practitioner authorized to provide compensable medical services under ORS 656.245 or has returned to regular work [at the job held at the time of injury], the award [shall] **must** be for impairment only. Impairment [shall] **must** be determined in accordance with the standards provided by the Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services pursuant to ORS 656.726 (4). Impairment benefits are determined by multiplying the impairment value times [100] **133** times the average weekly wage [as defined by ORS 656.005].
- (b) If the worker has not been released to regular work by the attending physician or nurse practitioner authorized to provide compensable medical services under ORS 656.245 or has not returned to regular work [at the job held at the time of injury], the award [shall] must be for impairment and work disability. Work disability [shall] must be determined in accordance with the standards provided by the director pursuant to ORS 656.726 (4). Impairment [shall] must be deter-

mined as provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection. Work disability benefits [shall] **must** be determined by multiplying the impairment value, as modified by the factors of age, education and adaptability to perform a given job, times 150 times the worker's weekly wage for the job at injury as calculated under ORS 656.210 (2). The factor for the worker's weekly wage used for the determination of the work disability may be no more than 133 percent or no less than 50 percent of the average weekly wage [as defined in ORS 656.005].

- (3) Impairment benefits awarded under subsection (2)(a) of this section [shall] **must** be expressed as a percentage of the whole person. Impairment benefits for the following body parts may not exceed:
  - (a) For the loss of one arm at or above the elbow joint, 60 percent.
  - (b) For the loss of one forearm at or above the wrist joint, or the loss of one hand, 47 percent.
  - (c) For the loss of one leg, at or above the knee joint, 47 percent.
  - (d) For the loss of one foot, 42 percent.

- (e) For the loss of a great toe, six percent; for loss of any other toe, one percent.
- (f) For partial or complete loss of hearing in one ear, that proportion of 19 percent which the loss bears to normal monaural hearing.
- (g) For partial or complete loss of hearing in both ears, that proportion of 60 percent which the combined binaural hearing loss bears to normal combined binaural hearing. For the purpose of this paragraph, combined binaural hearing loss [shall] must be calculated by taking seven times the hearing loss in the less damaged ear plus the hearing loss in the more damaged ear and dividing that amount by eight. In the case of individuals with compensable hearing loss involving both ears, either the method of calculation for monaural hearing loss or that for combined binaural hearing loss [shall] must be used, depending upon which allows the greater award of impairment.
- (h) For partial or complete loss of vision of one eye, that proportion of 31 percent which the loss of monocular vision bears to normal monocular vision. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "normal monocular vision" [shall be considered as] is Snellen 20/20 for distance and Snellen 14/14 for near vision with full sensory field.
- (i) For partial loss of vision in both eyes, that proportion of 94 percent which the combined binocular visual loss bears to normal combined binocular vision. In all cases of partial loss of sight, the percentage of said loss [shall] **must** be measured with maximum correction. For the purpose of this paragraph, combined binocular visual loss [shall] **must** be calculated by taking three times the visual loss in the less damaged eye plus the visual loss in the more damaged eye and dividing that amount by four. In the case of individuals with compensable visual loss involving both eyes, either the method of calculation for monocular visual loss or that for combined binocular visual loss [shall] **must** be used, depending upon which allows the greater award of impairment.
  - (j) For the loss of a thumb, 15 percent.
- (k) For the loss of a first finger, eight percent; of a second finger, seven percent; of a third finger, three percent; of a fourth finger, two percent.
- (4) The loss of one phalange of a thumb, including the adjacent epiphyseal region of the proximal phalange, is [considered] equal to the loss of one-half of a thumb. The loss of one phalange of a finger, including the adjacent epiphyseal region of the middle phalange, is [considered] equal to the loss of one-half of a finger. The loss of two phalanges of a finger, including the adjacent epiphyseal region of the proximal phalange of a finger, is [considered] equal to the loss of 75 percent of a finger. The loss of more than one phalange of a thumb, excluding the epiphyseal region of the proximal phalange, is [considered] equal to the loss of an entire thumb. The loss of more than two phalanges

of a finger, excluding the epiphyseal region of the proximal phalange of a finger, is [considered
equal to the loss of an entire finger. A proportionate loss of use may be allowed for an uninjured
finger or thumb where there has been a loss of effective opposition.

- (5) A proportionate loss of the hand may be allowed where impairment extends to more than one digit, in lieu of ratings on the individual digits.
- (6) All permanent disability contemplates future waxing and waning of symptoms of the condition. The results of waxing and waning of symptoms may include, but are not limited to, loss of earning capacity, periods of temporary total or temporary partial disability, or inpatient hospitalization.

SECTION 3. The amendments to ORS 656.206 and 656.214 by sections 1 and 2 of this 2017 Act apply to injuries occurring on or after the effective date of this 2017 Act.