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SENATE BILL 5835

State of Washington 67th Legislature 2022 Regular Session

By Senators Saldaña, Keiser, Nguyen, Nobles, Stanford, and C. Wilson Read first time 01/12/22. Referred to Committee on Labor, Commerce & Tribal Affairs.

- AN ACT Relating to workers' compensation; amending RCW 51.32.060
- 2 and 51.32.090; and providing an effective date.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 51.32.060 and 2007 c 284 s 2 are each amended to 5 read as follows:
 - (1) When the supervisor of industrial insurance shall determine that permanent total disability results from the injury, the worker shall receive monthly during the period of such disability:
- 9 (a) ((If married at the time of injury, sixty-five percent of his or her Sixty-five percent of the worker's wages.
- (b) If ((married with)) the worker has one child at the time of injury, ((sixty-seven)) 67 percent of ((his or her)) the worker's wages.
- 14 (c) If $((\frac{\text{married with}}))$ the worker has two children at the time 15 of injury, $((\frac{\text{sixty-nine}}))$ 69 percent of $((\frac{\text{his or her}}))$ the worker's 16 wages.
- (d) If ((married with)) the worker has three children at the time of injury, ((seventy-one)) 71 percent of ((his or her)) the worker's wages.

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1 (e) If ((married with)) the worker has four children at the time 2 of injury, ((seventy-three)) 73 percent of ((his or her)) the 3 worker's wages.

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- (f) If $((\frac{married\ with}))$ the worker has five or more children at the time of injury, $((\frac{seventy-five}))$ 75 percent of $((\frac{his\ or\ her}))$ the worker's wages.
- ((g) If unmarried at the time of the injury, sixty percent of his or her wages.
- 9 (h) If unmarried with one child at the time of injury, sixty-two percent of his or her wages.
- 11 (i) If unmarried with two children at the time of injury, sixty12 four percent of his or her wages.
- 13 (j) If unmarried with three children at the time of injury,
 14 sixty-six percent of his or her wages.
- 15 (k) If unmarried with four children at the time of injury, sixty-16 eight percent of his or her wages.
- 17 (1) If unmarried with five or more children at the time of injury, seventy percent of his or her wages.))
 - (2) For any period of time where both ((husband and wife)) spouses are entitled to compensation as temporarily or totally disabled workers, only that spouse having the higher wages of the two shall be entitled to claim their child or children for compensation purposes.
 - (3) In case of permanent total disability, if the character of the injury is such as to render the worker so physically helpless as to require the hiring of the services of an attendant, the department shall make monthly payments to such attendant for such services as long as such requirement continues, but such payments shall not obtain or be operative while the worker is receiving care under or pursuant to the provisions of chapter 51.36 RCW and RCW 51.04.105.
 - (4) Should any further accident result in the permanent total disability of an injured worker, ((he or she)) the worker shall receive the pension to which ((he or she)) the worker would be entitled, notwithstanding the payment of a lump sum for ((his or her)) the worker's prior injury.
- 36 (5) In no event shall the monthly payments provided in this 37 section:
- 38 (a) Exceed the applicable percentage of the average monthly wage 39 in the state as computed under the provisions of RCW 51.08.018 as 40 follows:

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1	AFTER	PERCENTAGE
2	June 30, 1993	105%
3	June 30, 1994	110%
4	June 30, 1995	115%
5	June 30, 1996	120%

- (b) For dates of injury or disease manifestation after July 1, 2008, be less than fifteen percent of the average monthly wage in the state as computed under RCW 51.08.018 plus an additional ten dollars per month ((if a worker is married)) and an additional ten dollars per month for each child of the worker up to a maximum of five children. However, if the monthly payment computed under this subsection (5)(b) is greater than one hundred percent of the wages of the worker as determined under RCW 51.08.178, the monthly payment due to the worker shall be equal to the greater of the monthly wages of the worker or the minimum benefit set forth in this section on June 30, 2008.
- The limitations under this subsection shall not apply to the payments provided for in subsection (3) of this section.
- 19 (6) In the case of new or reopened claims, if the supervisor of industrial insurance determines that, at the time of filing or reopening, the worker is voluntarily retired and is no longer attached to the workforce, benefits shall not be paid under this section.
- 24 (7) The benefits provided by this section are subject to 25 modification under RCW 51.32.067.
 - Sec. 2. RCW 51.32.090 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 37 s 101 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) When the total disability is only temporary, the schedule of payments contained in RCW 51.32.060 (1) and (2) shall apply, so long as the total disability continues.
 - (2) Any compensation payable under this section for children not in the custody of the injured worker as of the date of injury shall be payable only to such person as actually is providing the support for such child or children pursuant to the order of a court of record providing for support of such child or children.
 - (3) (a) As soon as recovery is so complete that the present earning power of the worker, at any kind of work, is restored to that

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existing at the time of the occurrence of the injury, the payments shall cease. If and so long as the present earning power is only partially restored, the payments shall:

- (i) For claims for injuries that occurred before May 7, 1993, continue in the proportion which the new earning power shall bear to the old; or
- (ii) For claims for injuries occurring on or after May 7, 1993, equal eighty percent of the actual difference between the worker's present wages and earning power at the time of injury, but: (A) The total of these payments and the worker's present wages may not exceed one hundred fifty percent of the average monthly wage in the state as computed under RCW 51.08.018; (B) the payments may not exceed one hundred percent of the entitlement as computed under subsection (1) of this section; and (C) the payments may not be less than the worker would have received if (a)(i) of this subsection had been applicable to the worker's claim.
- (b) No compensation shall be payable under this subsection (3) unless the loss of earning power shall exceed five percent.
- (c) The prior closure of the claim or the receipt of permanent partial disability benefits shall not affect the rate at which loss of earning power benefits are calculated upon reopening the claim.
- (4)(a) The legislature finds that long-term disability and the cost of injuries is significantly reduced when injured workers remain at work following their injury. To encourage employers at the time of injury to provide light duty or transitional work for their workers, wage subsidies and other incentives are made available to employers insured with the department.
- (b) Whenever the employer of injury requests that a worker who is entitled to temporary total disability under this chapter be certified by a physician or licensed advanced registered nurse practitioner as able to perform available work other than his or her usual work, the employer shall furnish to the physician or licensed advanced registered nurse practitioner, with a copy to the worker, a statement describing the work available with the employer of injury in terms that will enable the physician or licensed advanced registered nurse practitioner to relate the physical activities of the job to the worker's disability. The physician or licensed advanced registered nurse practitioner shall then determine whether the worker is physically able to perform the work described. The worker's temporary total disability payments shall continue until the

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worker is released by his or her physician or licensed advanced registered nurse practitioner for the work, and begins the work with the employer of injury. If the work thereafter comes to an end before the worker's recovery is sufficient in the judgment of his or her physician or licensed advanced registered nurse practitioner to permit him or her to return to his or her usual job, or to perform other available work offered by the employer of injury, the worker's temporary total disability payments shall be resumed. Should the available work described, once undertaken by the worker, impede his or her recovery to the extent that in the judgment of his or her physician or licensed advanced registered nurse practitioner he or she should not continue to work, the worker's temporary total disability payments shall be resumed when the worker ceases such work.

(c) To further encourage employers to maintain the employment of their injured workers, an employer insured with the department and that offers work to a worker pursuant to this subsection (4) shall be eligible for reimbursement of the injured worker's wages for light duty or transitional work equal to fifty percent of the basic, gross wages paid for that work, for a maximum of sixty-six workdays within a consecutive twenty-four month period. In no event may the wage subsidies paid to an employer on a claim exceed ten thousand dollars. Wage subsidies shall be calculated using the worker's basic hourly wages or basic salary, and no subsidy shall be paid for any other form of compensation or payment to the worker such as tips, commissions, bonuses, board, housing, fuel, health care, dental care, vision care, per diem, reimbursements for work-related expenses, or any other payments. An employer may not, under any circumstances, receive a wage subsidy for a day in which the worker did not actually perform any work, regardless of whether or not the employer paid the worker wages for that day.

(d) If an employer insured with the department offers a worker work pursuant to this subsection (4) and the worker must be provided with training or instruction to be qualified to perform the offered work, the employer shall be eligible for a reimbursement from the department for any tuition, books, fees, and materials required for that training or instruction, up to a maximum of one thousand dollars. Reimbursing an employer for the costs of such training or instruction does not constitute a determination by the department

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that the worker is eligible for vocational services authorized by RCW 51.32.095 and 51.32.099.

- (e) If an employer insured with the department offers a worker work pursuant to this subsection (4), and the employer provides the worker with clothing that is necessary to allow the worker to perform the offered work, the employer shall be eligible for reimbursement for such clothing from the department, up to a maximum of four hundred dollars. However, an employer shall not receive reimbursement for any clothing it provided to the worker that it normally provides to its workers. The clothing purchased for the worker shall become the worker's property once the work comes to an end.
- (f) If an employer insured with the department offers a worker work pursuant to this subsection (4) and the worker must be provided with tools or equipment to perform the offered work, the employer shall be eligible for a reimbursement from the department for such tools and equipment and related costs as determined by department rule, up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. An employer shall not be reimbursed for any tools or equipment purchased prior to offering the work to the worker pursuant to this subsection (4). An employer shall not be reimbursed for any tools or equipment that it normally provides to its workers. The tools and equipment shall be the property of the employer.
- (g) An employer may offer work to a worker pursuant to this subsection (4) more than once, but in no event may the employer receive wage subsidies for more than sixty-six days of work in a consecutive twenty-four month period under one claim. An employer may continue to offer work pursuant to this subsection (4) after the worker has performed sixty-six days of work, but the employer shall not be eligible to receive wage subsidies for such work.
- (h) An employer shall not receive any wage subsidies or reimbursement of any expenses pursuant to this subsection (4) unless the employer has completed and submitted the reimbursement request on forms developed by the department, along with all related information required by department rules. No wage subsidy or reimbursement shall be paid to an employer who fails to submit a form for such payment within one year of the date the work was performed. In no event shall an employer receive wage subsidy payments or reimbursements of any expenses pursuant to this subsection (4) unless the worker's physician or licensed advanced registered nurse practitioner has restricted him or her from performing his or her usual work and the

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worker's physician or licensed advanced registered nurse practitioner has released him or her to perform the work offered.

- (i) Payments made under (b) through (g) of this subsection are subject to penalties under RCW 51.32.240(5) in cases where the funds were obtained through willful misrepresentation.
- (j) Once the worker returns to work under the terms of this subsection (4), he or she shall not be assigned by the employer to work other than the available work described without the worker's written consent, or without prior review and approval by the worker's physician or licensed advanced registered nurse practitioner. An employer who directs a claimant to perform work other than that approved by the attending physician and without the approval of the worker's physician or licensed advanced registered nurse practitioner shall not receive any wage subsidy or other reimbursements for such work.
- (k) If the worker returns to work under this subsection (4), any employee health and welfare benefits that the worker was receiving at the time of injury shall continue or be resumed at the level provided at the time of injury. Such benefits shall not be continued or resumed if to do so is inconsistent with the terms of the benefit program, or with the terms of the collective bargaining agreement currently in force.
- (1) In the event of any dispute as to the validity of the work offered or as to the worker's ability to perform the available work offered by the employer, the department shall make the final determination pursuant to an order that contains the notice required by RCW 51.52.060 and that is subject to appeal subject to RCW 51.52.050.
- (5) An employer's experience rating shall not be affected by the employer's request for or receipt of wage subsidies.
 - (6) The department shall create a Washington stay-at-work account which shall be funded by assessments of employers insured through the state fund for the costs of the payments authorized by subsection (4) of this section and for the cost of creating a reserve for anticipated liabilities. Employers may collect up to one-half the fund assessment from workers.
- (7) No worker shall receive compensation for or during the day on which injury was received or the three days following the same, unless his or her disability shall continue for a period of fourteen consecutive calendar days from date of injury: PROVIDED, That

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attempts to return to work in the first fourteen days following the injury shall not serve to break the continuity of the period of disability if the disability continues fourteen days after the injury occurs.

- (8) Should a worker suffer a temporary total disability and should his or her employer at the time of the injury continue to pay him or her the wages which he or she was earning at the time of such injury, such injured worker shall not receive any payment provided in subsection (1) of this section during the period his or her employer shall so pay such wages: PROVIDED, That holiday pay, vacation pay, sick leave, or other similar benefits shall not be deemed to be payments by the employer for the purposes of this subsection.
- 13 (9) In no event shall the monthly payments provided in this 14 section:
- 15 (a) Exceed the applicable percentage of the average monthly wage 16 in the state as computed under the provisions of RCW 51.08.018 as 17 follows:

18	AFTER	PERCENTAGE
19	June 30, 1993	105%
20	June 30, 1994	110%
21	June 30, 1995	115%
22	June 30, 1996	120%

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- (b) For dates of injury or disease manifestation after July 1, 2008, be less than fifteen percent of the average monthly wage in the state as computed under RCW 51.08.018 plus an additional ten dollars per month ((if the worker is married)) and an additional ten dollars per month for each child of the worker up to a maximum of five children. However, if the monthly payment computed under this subsection (9)(b) is greater than one hundred percent of the wages of the worker as determined under RCW 51.08.178, the monthly payment due to the worker shall be equal to the greater of the monthly wages of the worker or the minimum benefit set forth in this section on June 30, 2008.
- 34 (10) If the supervisor of industrial insurance determines that 35 the worker is voluntarily retired and is no longer attached to the 36 workforce, benefits shall not be paid under this section.
- 37 (11) The department shall adopt rules as necessary to implement 38 this section.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. This act takes effect January 1, 2023.

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