

## **ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL No. 1153**

DIGEST OF HB 1153 (Updated February 16, 2022 12:08 pm - DI 144)

Citations Affected: IC 22-3.

Worker's compensation. Provides that if, after the occurrence of an accident, compensation is paid for temporary total disability or temporary partial disability, then the two year limitation period to file an application for adjustment of claim begins to run on the last date for which the compensation was paid. Increases benefits for injuries and disablements by 3% each year for four years, beginning on July 1, 2022. Adds an ambulatory outpatient surgical center to the definition of "medical service facility" under the worker's compensation law. Makes certain changes to the definition of "pecuniary liability". Establishes clean claim payment requirements related to worker's compensation along a payment requirement. compensation claims. Removes outdated language. Makes conforming amendments.

**Effective:** July 1, 2022; January 1, 2023.

## Lehman, VanNatter

(SENATE SPONSOR — BOOTS)

January 6, 2022, read first time and referred to Committee on Employment, Labor and

January 20, 2022, amended, reported — Do Pass.

January 25, 2022, read second time, amended, ordered engrossed.

January 26, 2022, engrossed. Read third time, passed. Yeas 67, nays 29.

SENATE ACTION
February 1, 2022, read first time and referred to Committee on Pensions and Labor.
February 17, 2022, amended, reported favorably — Do Pass; reassigned to Committee on Appropriations.



Second Regular Session of the 122nd General Assembly (2022)

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 2021 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

## ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL No. 1153

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

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

for:
(b) If, after the occurrence of an accident, compensation is paid
relationship to his employment.
should have known of the existence of such injury and its causal
had knowledge of his injury or by exercise of reasonable diligence
the board within two (2) years from the date on which the employee
the exposure to radiation, a claim for compensation shall be filed with
board. However, in all cases wherein an accident or death results from
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compensation thereunder shall be filed with the worker's compensation
results therefrom, within two (2) years after such death, a claim for
within two (2) years after the occurrence of the accident, or if death
under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 shall be forever barred unless
[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2022]: Sec. 3. (a) The right to compensation
SECTION 1. IC 22-3-3-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
CECTION 1 1022 2 2 210 AMENDED TO DE AD ACEOU I ONIC

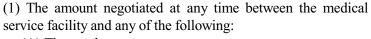
- (1) temporary total disability under section 7 of this chapter;
- (2) temporary partial disability under section 9 of this



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EH 1153-LS 6981/DI 141

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1	chapter;
2	then the two (2) year limitation period to file an application for
3	adjustment of claim begins to run on the last date for which the
4	compensation under subdivision (1) or (2) was paid.
5	SECTION 2. IC 22-3-3-5.2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.99-2014,
6	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
7	JANUARY 1, 2023]: Sec. 5.2. (a) A billing review service shall adhere
8	to the following requirements to determine the pecuniary liability of an
9	employer or an employer's insurance carrier for a specific service or
10	product covered under worker's compensation provided before July 1,
11	2014, by all medical service providers, and after June 30, 2014, by a
12	medical service provider that is not a medical service facility:
13	(1) The formation of a billing review standard, and any
14	subsequent analysis or revision of the standard, must use data that
15	is based on the medical service provider billing charges as
16	submitted to the employer and the employer's insurance carrier
17	from the same community. This subdivision does not apply when
18	a unique or specialized service or product does not have sufficient
19	comparative data to allow for a reasonable comparison.
20	(2) Data used to determine pecuniary liability must be compiled
21	on or before June 30 and December 31 of each year.
22	(3) Billing review standards must be revised for prospective
23	future payments of medical service provider bills to provide for
24	payment of the charges at a rate not more than the charges made
25	by eighty percent (80%) of the medical service providers during
26	the prior six (6) months within the same community. The data
27	used to perform the analysis and revision of the billing review
28	standards may not be more than two (2) years old and must be
29	periodically updated by a representative inflationary or
30	deflationary factor. Reimbursement for these charges may not
31	exceed the actual charge invoiced by the medical service
32	provider.
33	(b) This subsection applies after June 30, 2014, to a medical service
34	facility. The pecuniary liability of an employer or an employer's
35	insurance carrier for a specific service or product covered under
36	worker's compensation and provided by a medical service facility is
37	equal to a reasonable amount, which is established by payment of one
38	(1) of the following:
39	(1) The amount negotiated at any time between the medical



- (A) The employer.
- (B) The employer's insurance carrier.



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1	(C) A billing review service on behalf of a person described in
2	clause (A) or (B).
2 3	(D) A direct provider network that has contracted with a
4	person described in clause (A) or (B).
5	(2) An amount not to exceed two hundred percent (200%) of the
6	amount that would be paid to the medical service facility on the
7	same date for the same service or product under the medical
8	service facility's Medicare reimbursement rate, if, an amount has
9	not been negotiated as after conducting the negotiations
10	described in subdivision (1), an agreement has not been
11	reached.
12	(c) A medical service provider may request an explanation from a
13	billing review service if the medical service provider's bill has been
14	reduced as a result of application of the eightieth percentile or of a
15	Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) or Medicare coding change.
16	The request must be made not later than sixty (60) days after receipt of
17	the notice of the reduction. If a request is made, the billing review
18	service must provide:
19	(1) the name of the billing review service used to make the
20	reduction;
21	(2) the dollar amount of the reduction;
22	(3) the dollar amount of the service or product at the eightieth
23	percentile; and
24	(4) in the case of a CPT or Medicare coding change, the basis
25	upon which the change was made;

- upon which the change was made;
- not later than thirty (30) days after the date of the request.
- (d) If, after a hearing, the worker's compensation board finds that a billing review service used a billing review standard that did not comply with subsection (a)(1) through (a)(3), as applicable, in determining the pecuniary liability of an employer or an employer's insurance carrier for a medical service provider's charge for services or products covered under worker's compensation, the worker's compensation board may assess a civil penalty against the billing review service in an amount not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

SECTION 3. IC 22-3-3-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.32-2021, SECTION 63, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2022]: Sec. 10. (a) With respect to injuries in the schedule set forth in subsection (d) occurring on and after July 1, 1979, and before July 1, 1988, the employee shall receive, in addition to temporary total disability benefits not to exceed fifty-two (52) weeks on account of the injury, a weekly compensation of sixty percent (60%) of the employee's



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average weekly wages, not to exceed one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) average weekly wages, for the period stated for the injury.

- (b) With respect to injuries in the schedule set forth in subsection (d) occurring on and after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1989, the employee shall receive, in addition to temporary total disability benefits not exceeding seventy-eight (78) weeks on account of the injury, a weekly empensation 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 injury.
- (c) With respect to injuries in the schedule set forth in subsection (d) occurring on and after July 1, 1989, and before July 1, 1990, the employee shall receive, in addition to temporary total disability benefits not exceeding seventy-eight (78) weeks on account of the injury, 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 injury.
- (d) (a) With respect to injuries in the following schedule occurring on and after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 1991, the employee shall receive, in addition to temporary total disability benefits not exceeding seventy-eight (78) weeks on account of the injury, 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 injury.
  - (1) Amputation: 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 joint two hundred (200) weeks, or the arm above the elbow 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, for loss occurring on and after April 1, 1959, by separation of the foot below the knee joint, one hundred seventy-five (175) weeks and of the leg above the knee joint two hundred twenty-five (225) weeks. The loss of more than one (1) phalange of a thumb or toes shall be considered as the loss of the entire thumb or toe. The loss of more than two (2) phalanges of a finger shall be considered as the loss of the entire finger. The loss of not more than one (1) phalange of a thumb or toe shall be considered as the loss of one-half (1/2) of the thumb or toe and compensation shall be paid for one-half (1/2) of the period for the loss of the entire thumb or toe. The loss of not more



- than one (1) phalange of a finger shall be considered as the loss of one-third (1/3) of the finger and compensation shall be paid for one-third (1/3) the period for the loss of the entire finger. The loss of more than one (1) phalange of the finger but not more than two (2) phalanges of the finger, shall be considered as the loss of one-half (1/2) of the finger and compensation shall be paid for one-half (1/2) of the period for the loss of the entire finger.

  (2) For the loss by separation of both hands or both feet or the total sight of both eyes, or any two (2) such losses in the same
  - (2) For the loss by separation of both hands or both feet or the total sight of both eyes, or any two (2) such losses in the same accident, five hundred (500) weeks.
  - (3) For the permanent and complete loss of vision by enucleation or its reduction to one-tenth (1/10) of normal vision with glasses, one hundred seventy-five (175) weeks.
  - (4) For the permanent and complete loss of hearing in one (1) ear, seventy-five (75) weeks, and in both ears, two hundred (200) weeks.
  - (5) For the loss of one (1) testicle, fifty (50) weeks; for the loss of both testicles, one hundred fifty (150) weeks.
  - (e) (b) With respect to injuries in the schedule set forth in subsection (h) (e) occurring on and after July 1, 1979, and before July 1, 1988, the employee shall receive, in addition to temporary total disability benefits not exceeding fifty-two (52) weeks on account of the injury, 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 injury.
  - (f) (c) With respect to injuries in the schedule set forth in subsection (h) (e) occurring on and after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1989, the employee shall receive, in addition to temporary total disability benefits not exceeding seventy-eight (78) weeks on account of the injury, 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 injury.
  - (g) (d) With respect to injuries in the schedule set forth in subsection (h) (e) occurring on and after July 1, 1989, and before July 1, 1990, the employee shall receive, in addition to temporary total disability benefits not exceeding seventy-eight (78) weeks on account of the injury, 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 injury.
  - (h) (e) With respect to injuries in the following schedule occurring on and after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 1991, the employee shall



receive, in addition to temporary total disability benefits not exceeding seventy-eight (78) weeks on account of the injury, 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 injury.

- (1) Loss of use: The total permanent loss of the use of an arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss by separation of the arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange, and compensation shall be paid for the same period as for the loss thereof by separation.
- (2) Partial loss of use: For the permanent partial loss of the use of an arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange, compensation shall be paid for the proportionate loss of the use of such arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange.
- (3) For injuries resulting in total permanent disability, five hundred (500) weeks.
- (4) For any permanent reduction of the sight of an eye less than a total loss as specified in subsection (d)(3), (a)(3), compensation shall be paid for a period proportionate to the degree of such permanent reduction without correction or glasses. However, when such permanent reduction without correction or glasses would result in one hundred percent (100%) loss of vision, but correction or glasses would result in restoration of vision, then in such event compensation shall be paid for fifty percent (50%) of such total loss of vision without glasses, plus an additional amount equal to the proportionate amount of such reduction with glasses, not to exceed an additional fifty percent (50%).
- (5) For any permanent reduction of the hearing of one (1) or both ears, less than the total loss as specified in subsection  $\frac{d}{4}$ , (a)(4), compensation shall be paid for a period proportional to the degree of such permanent reduction.
- (6) In all other cases of permanent partial impairment, compensation proportionate to the degree of such permanent partial impairment, in the discretion of the worker's compensation board, not exceeding five hundred (500) weeks.
- (7) 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 subdivision where compensation is payable elsewhere in this section.
- 42 (i) (f) With respect to injuries 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 injury, 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 injury 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; by 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: For the loss by separation of any of the body parts described in subdivision (1) on or after July 1, 1997, and for the loss by separation of any of the body parts described in subdivision (3), (5), or (7), on or after July 1, 1999, the dollar values per degree applying on the date of the injury as described in subsection (j) (g) 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 be considered as the loss of the entire thumb or toe. The loss of more than two (2) phalanges of a finger shall be considered as the loss of the entire finger. The loss of not more than one (1) phalange of a thumb or toe shall be considered as the loss of one-half (1/2) of the degrees of permanent impairment for the loss of the entire thumb or toe. The loss of not more than one (1) phalange of a finger shall be considered as the loss of one-third (1/3) of the finger and compensation shall be paid for one-third (1/3) of the degrees payable for the loss of the entire finger. The



1	loss of more than one (1) phalange of the finger but not more than
2	two (2) phalanges of the finger shall be considered as the loss of
3	one-half $(1/2)$ of the finger and compensation shall be paid for
4	one-half $(1/2)$ of the degrees payable for the loss of the entire
5	finger.
6	(4) For the loss by separation of both hands or both feet or the
7	total sight of both eyes or any two (2) such losses in the same
8	accident, one hundred (100) degrees of permanent impairment.
9	(5) For the permanent and complete loss of vision by enucleation,
10	thirty-five (35) degrees of permanent impairment.
11	(6) For the permanent and complete loss of hearing in one (1) ear,
12	fifteen (15) degrees of permanent impairment, and in both ears,
13	forty (40) degrees of permanent impairment.
14	(7) For the loss of one (1) testicle, ten (10) degrees of permanent
15	impairment; for the loss of both testicles, thirty (30) degrees of
16	permanent impairment.
17	(8) Loss of use: The total permanent loss of the use of an arm, a
18	hand, a thumb, a finger, a leg, a foot, a toe, or a phalange shall be
19	considered as the equivalent of the loss by separation of the arm,
20	hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange, and compensation
21	shall be paid in the same amount as for the loss by separation.
22	However, the doubling provision of subdivision (2) does not
23	apply to a loss of use that is not a loss by separation.
24	(9) Partial loss of use: For the permanent partial loss of the use of
25	an arm, a hand, a thumb, a finger, a leg, a foot, a toe, or a
26	phalange, compensation shall be paid for the proportionate loss of
27	the use of the arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange.
28	(10) For injuries resulting in total permanent disability, the
29	amount payable for impairment or five hundred (500) weeks of
30	compensation, whichever is greater.
31	(11) Visual impairments shall be based on the Functional Vision
32	Score (FVS) assessing the visual acuity and visual field to
33	evaluate any reduction in ability to perform vision-related
34	Activities of Daily Living (ADL). Unless such loss is otherwise
35	specified in subdivision (5), visual impairments shall be paid as
36	a whole person rating.
37	(12) For any permanent reduction of the hearing of one (1) or both
38	ears, less than the total loss as specified in subsection (h)(5),
39	(e)(5), compensation shall be paid in an amount proportionate to
10	the degree of a permanent reduction.
11	(13) In all other cases of permanent partial impairment,
12	compensation proportionate to the degree of a permanent partial



1	impairment, in the discretion of the worker's compensation board,
2	not exceeding one hundred (100) degrees of permanent
3	impairment.
4	(14) In all cases of permanent disfigurement which may impair
5	the future usefulness or opportunities of the employee,
6	compensation, in the discretion of the worker's compensation
7	board, not exceeding forty (40) degrees of permanent impairment
8	except that no compensation shall be payable under this
9	subdivision where compensation is payable elsewhere in this
10	section.
11	(j) (g) Compensation for permanent partial impairment shall be paid
12	according to the degree of permanent impairment for the injury
13	determined under subsection (i) (f) and the following:
14	(1) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1991,
15	and before July 1, 1992, for each degree of permanent impairment
16	from one (1) to thirty-five (35), five hundred dollars (\$500) per
17	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six
18	(36) to fifty (50), nine hundred dollars (\$900) per degree; for each
19	degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), one thousand
20	five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per degree.
21	(2) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1992,
22	and before July 1, 1993, for each degree of permanent impairment
23	from one (1) to twenty (20), five hundred dollars (\$500) per
24	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
25	twenty-one (21) to thirty-five (35), eight hundred dollars (\$800)
26	per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
27	thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), one thousand three hundred dollars
28	(\$1,300) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment
29	above fifty (50), one thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) per
30	degree.
31	(3) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1993,
32	and before July 1, 1997, for each degree of permanent impairment
33	from one (1) to ten (10), five hundred dollars (\$500) per degree;
34	for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to
35	twenty (20), seven hundred dollars (\$700) per degree; for each
36	degree of permanent impairment from twenty-one (21) to
37	thirty-five (35), one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per degree; for
38	each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty
39	(50), one thousand four hundred dollars (\$1,400) per degree; for

each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), one

(4) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1997,

thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) per degree.



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1	and before July 1, 1998, for each degree of permanent impairment
2	from one (1) to ten (10), seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) per
3	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven
4	(11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per degree;
5	for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to
6	fifty (50), one thousand four hundred dollars (\$1,400) per degree;
7	for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), one
8	thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) per degree.
9	(5) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1998,
10	and before July 1, 1999, for each degree of permanent impairment
11	from one (1) to ten (10), seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) per
12	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven
13	(11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per degree;
14	for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to
15	fifty (50), one thousand four hundred dollars (\$1,400) per degree;
16	for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), one
17	thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) per degree.
18	(6) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1999,
19	and before July 1, 2000, for each degree of permanent impairment
20	from one (1) to ten (10), nine hundred dollars (\$900) per degree;
21	for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to
22	thirty-five (35), one thousand one hundred dollars (\$1,100) per
23	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six
24	(36) to fifty (50), one thousand six hundred dollars (\$1,600) per
25	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50),
26	two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per degree.
27	(7) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2000,
28	and before July 1, 2001, for each degree of permanent impairment
29	from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand one hundred dollars
30	(\$1,100) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment
31	from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand three hundred
32	dollars (\$1,300) per degree; for each degree of permanent
33	impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two thousand dollars
34	(\$2,000) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment
35	above fifty (50), two thousand five hundred fifty dollars (\$2,500)
36	per degree.
37	(8) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2001,
38	and before July 1, 2007, for each degree of permanent impairment
39	from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand three hundred dollars
40	(\$1,300) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment
41	from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand five hundred
42	dollars (\$1,500) per degree; for each degree of permanent



1 impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two thousand four 2 hundred dollars (\$2,400) per degree; for each degree of 3 permanent impairment above fifty (50), three thousand dollars 4 (\$3,000) per degree. 5 (9) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2007, 6 and before July 1, 2008, for each degree of permanent impairment 7 from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand three hundred forty dollars 8 (\$1,340) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment 9 from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand five hundred 10 forty-five dollars (\$1,545) per degree; for each degree of 11 permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two 12 thousand four hundred seventy-five dollars (\$2,475) per degree; 13 for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), three 14 thousand one hundred fifty dollars (\$3,150) per degree. 15 (10) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2008, 16 and before July 1, 2009, for each degree of permanent impairment 17 from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand three hundred sixty-five 18 dollars (\$1,365) per degree; for each degree of permanent 19 impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand five 20 hundred seventy dollars (\$1,570) per degree; for each degree of 21 permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two 22 thousand five hundred twenty-five dollars (\$2,525) per degree; for 23 each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), three 24 thousand two hundred dollars (\$3,200) per degree. 25 (11) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2009, 26 and before July 1, 2010, for each degree of permanent impairment 27 from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand three hundred eighty 28 dollars (\$1,380) per degree; for each degree of permanent 29 impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand five 30 hundred eighty-five dollars (\$1,585) per degree; for each degree 31 of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two 32 thousand six hundred dollars (\$2,600) per degree; for each degree 33 of permanent impairment above fifty (50), three thousand three 34 hundred dollars (\$3,300) per degree. 35 (12) (1) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 36 2010, and before July 1, 2014, for each degree of permanent 37 impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand four hundred 38 dollars (\$1,400) per degree; for each degree of permanent 39 impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand six 40 hundred dollars (\$1,600) per degree; for each degree of 41 permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two

thousand seven hundred dollars (\$2,700) per degree; for each



degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per degree.

(13) (2) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2015, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand five hundred seventeen dollars (\$1,517) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand seven hundred seventeen dollars (\$1,717) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two thousand eight hundred sixty-two dollars (\$2,862) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), three thousand six hundred eighty-seven dollars (\$3,687) per degree.

(14) (3) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2015, and before July 1, 2016, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand six hundred thirty-three dollars (\$1,633) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand eight hundred thirty-five dollars (\$1,835) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand twenty-four dollars (\$3,024) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), three thousand eight hundred seventy-three dollars (\$3,873) per degree. (15) (4) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2016, and before July 1, 2022, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand seven hundred fifty dollars (\$1,750) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand nine hundred fifty-two dollars (\$1,952) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand one hundred eighty-six dollars (\$3,186) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand sixty dollars (\$4,060) per degree.

(5) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2022, and before July 1, 2023, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand eight hundred three dollars (\$1,803) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand eleven dollars (\$2,011) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand two hundred eighty-two dollars (\$3,282) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above



1	fifty (50), four thousand one hundred eighty-two dollars
2	(\$4,182) per degree.
3	(6) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1,
4	2023, and before July 1, 2024, for each degree of permanent
5	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand eight
6	hundred fifty-seven dollars (\$1,857) per degree; for each
7	degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to
8	thirty-five (35), two thousand seventy-one dollars ( $\$2,071$ ) per
9	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
10	thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand three hundred
11	eighty dollars (\$3,380) per degree; for each degree of
12	permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand three
13	hundred seven dollars (\$4,307) per degree.
14	(7) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1,
15	2024, and before July 1, 2025, for each degree of permanent
16	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand nine
17	hundred thirteen dollars (\$1,913) per degree; for each degree
18	of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35),
19	two thousand one hundred thirty-three dollars (\$2,133) per
20	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
21	thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand four hundred
22	eighty-one dollars (\$3,481) per degree; for each degree of
23 24	permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand four
24	hundred thirty-six dollars (\$4,436) per degree.
25 26	(8) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1,
	2025, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1)
27	to ten (10), one thousand nine hundred seventy dollars
28	(\$1,970) per degree; for each degree of permanent
29	impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand
30	one hundred ninety-seven dollars (\$2,197) per degree; for
31	each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to
32	fifty (50), three thousand five hundred eighty-five dollars
33	(\$3,585) per degree; for each degree of permanent
34	impairment above fifty (50), four thousand five hundred
35	sixty-nine dollars (\$4,569) per degree.
36	(k) (h) The average weekly wages used in the determination of
37	compensation for permanent partial impairment under subsections (i)
38	(f) and (j) (g) shall not exceed the following:
39	(1) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 1991, and
10	before July 1, 1992, four hundred ninety-two dollars (\$492).
11	(2) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 1992, and
12	before July 1, 1993, five hundred forty dollars (\$540).



1	(5) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 1995, and
2	before July 1, 1994, five hundred ninety-one dollars (\$591).
3	(4) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 1994, and
4	before July 1, 1997, six hundred forty-two dollars (\$642).
5	(5) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 1997, and
6	before July 1, 1998, six hundred seventy-two dollars (\$672).
7	(6) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 1998, and
8	before July 1, 1999, seven hundred two dollars (\$702).
9	(7) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 1999, and
10	before July 1, 2000, seven hundred thirty-two dollars (\$732).
11	(8) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2000, and
12	before July 1, 2001, seven hundred sixty-two dollars (\$762).
13	(9) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2001, and
14	before July 1, 2002, eight hundred twenty-two dollars (\$822).
15	(10) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2002,
16	and before July 1, 2006, eight hundred eighty-two dollars (\$882).
17	(11) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2006,
18	and before July 1, 2007, nine hundred dollars (\$900).
19	(12) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2007,
20	and before July 1, 2008, nine hundred thirty dollars (\$930).
21	(13) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2008,
22	and before July 1, 2009, nine hundred fifty-four dollars (\$954).
23	(14) (1) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1,
24	2009, and before July 1, 2014, nine hundred seventy-five dollars
25	(\$975).
26	(15) (2) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1,
27	2014, and before July 1, 2015, one thousand forty dollars
28	(\$1,040).
29	(16) (3) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1,
30	2015, and before July 1, 2016, one thousand one hundred five
31	dollars (\$1,105).
32	(17) (4) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1,
33	2016, and before July 1, 2022, one thousand one hundred
34	seventy dollars (\$1,170).
35	(5) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2022,
36	and before July 1, 2023, one thousand two hundred five
37	dollars (\$1,205).
38	(6) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2023,
39	and before July 1, 2024, one thousand two hundred forty-one
40	dollars (\$1,241).
41	(7) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2024,
42	and before July 1, 2025, one thousand two hundred



1	seventy-eight dollars (\$1,278).
2	(8) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2025,
3	one thousand three hundred sixteen dollars (\$1,316).
4	SECTION 4. IC 22-3-3-22, AS AMENDED BY P.L.275-2013,
5	SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
6	JULY 1, 2022]: Sec. 22. (a) In computing compensation for temporary
7	total disability, temporary partial disability, and total permanent
8	disability, with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1985,
9	and before July 1, 1986, the average weekly wages are considered to
10	<del>be:</del>
11	(1) not more than two hundred sixty-seven dollars (\$267); and
12	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
13	However, the weekly compensation payable shall not exceed the
14	average weekly wages of the employee at the time of the injury.
15	(b) In computing compensation for temporary total disability,
16	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respect
17	to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1986, and before July 1, 1988,
18	the average weekly wages are considered to be:
19	(1) not more than two hundred eighty-five dollars (\$285); and
20	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
21	However, the weekly compensation payable shall not exceed the
22	average weekly wages of the employee at the time of the injury.
23	(e) In computing compensation for temporary total disability,
24	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respect
25	to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1989,
26	the average weekly wages are considered to be:
27	(1) not more than three hundred eighty-four dollars (\$384); and
28	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
29	However, the weekly compensation payable shall not exceed the
30	average weekly wages of the employee at the time of the injury.
31	(d) In computing compensation for temporary total disability,
32	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respect
33	to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1989, and before July 1, 1990,
34	the average weekly wages are considered to be:
35	(1) not more than four hundred eleven dollars (\$411); and
36	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
37	However, the weekly compensation payable shall not exceed the
38	average weekly wages of the employee at the time of the injury.
39	(e) In computing compensation for temporary total disability,
40	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respect
41	to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 1991,
42	the average weekly wages are considered to be:



1	(1) not more than four hundred forty-one dollars (\$441); and
2	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
3	However, the weekly compensation payable shall not exceed the
4	average weekly wages of the employee at the time of the injury.
5	(f) In computing compensation for temporary total disability,
6	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respect
7	to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1991, and before July 1, 1992,
8	the average weekly wages are considered to be:
9	(1) not more than four hundred ninety-two dollars (\$492); and
10	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
11	However, the weekly compensation payable shall not exceed the
12	average weekly wages of the employee at the time of the injury.
13	(g) In computing compensation for temporary total disability,
14	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respect
15	to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1992, and before July 1, 1993,
16	the average weekly wages are considered to be:
17	(1) not more than five hundred forty dollars (\$540); and
18	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
19	However, the weekly compensation payable shall not exceed the
20	average weekly wages of the employee at the time of the injury.
21	(h) In computing compensation for temporary total disability,
22	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respect
23	to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1993, and before July 1, 1994,
24	the average weekly wages are considered to be:
25	(1) not more than five hundred ninety-one dollars (\$591); and
26	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
27	However, the weekly compensation payable shall not exceed the
28	average weekly wages of the employee at the time of the injury.
29	(i) In computing compensation for temporary total disability,
30	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respect
31	to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1994, and before July 1, 1997,
32	the average weekly wages are considered to be:
33	(1) not more than six hundred forty-two dollars (\$642); and
34	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
35	However, the weekly compensation payable shall not exceed the
36	average weekly wages of the employee at the time of the injury.
37	(j) (a) In computing compensation for temporary total disability,
38	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, the average
39	weekly wages are considered to be:
40	(1) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1997,
41	and before July 1, 1998:
42	(A) not more than six hundred seventy-two dollars (\$672); and



1	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
2	(2) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1998,
3	and before July 1, 1999:
4	(A) not more than seven hundred two dollars (\$702); and
5	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
6	(3) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 1999,
7	and before July 1, 2000:
8	(A) not more than seven hundred thirty-two dollars (\$732);
9	<del>and</del>
10	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
11	(4) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2000,
12	and before July 1, 2001:
13	(A) not more than seven hundred sixty-two dollars (\$762); and
14	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
15	(5) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2001,
16	and before July 1, 2002:
17	(A) not more than eight hundred twenty-two dollars (\$822);
18	<del>and</del>
19	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
20	(6) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2002,
21	and before July 1, 2006:
22	(A) not more than eight hundred eighty-two dollars (\$882);
23	<del>and</del>
24	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
25	(7) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2006,
26	and before July 1, 2007:
27	(A) not more than nine hundred dollars (\$900); and
28	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
29	(8) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2007,
30	and before July 1, 2008:
31	(A) not more than nine hundred thirty dollars (\$930); and
32	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
33	(9) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2008,
34	and before July 1, 2009:
35	(A) not more than nine hundred fifty-four dollars (\$954); and
36	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
37	(10) (1) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1,
38	2009, and before July 1, 2014:
39	(A) not more than nine hundred seventy-five dollars (\$975);
40	and
41	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
42	(11) (2) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1



1	2014, and before July 1, 2015:
2	(A) not more than one thousand forty dollars (\$1,040); and
2 3	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
4	(12) (3) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1,
5	2015, and before July 1, 2016:
6	(A) not more than one thousand one hundred five dollars
7	(\$1,105); and
8	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75); and
9	(13) (4) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1,
10	2016, and before July 1, 2022:
11	(A) not more than one thousand one hundred seventy dollars
12	(\$1,170); and
13	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
14	(5) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1,
15	2022, and before July 1, 2023:
16	(A) not more than one thousand two hundred five dollars
17	(\$1,205); and
18	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
19	(6) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1,
20	2023, and before July 1, 2024:
21	(A) not more than one thousand two hundred forty-one
22	dollars (\$1,241); and
23	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
24	(7) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1,
25	2024, and before July 1, 2025:
26	(A) not more than one thousand two hundred seventy-eight
27	dollars (\$1,278); and
28	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75); and
29	(8) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1,
30	2025:
31	(A) not more than one thousand three hundred sixteen
32	dollars (\$1,316); and
33	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
34	However, the weekly compensation payable shall not exceed the
35	average weekly wages of the employee at the time of the injury.
36	(k) With respect to any injury occurring on and after July 1, 1985,
37	and before July 1, 1986, the maximum compensation, exclusive of
38	medical benefits, which may be paid for an injury under any provisions
39	of this law or any combination of provisions may not exceed
40	eighty-nine thousand dollars (\$89,000) in any case.
41	(l) With respect to any injury occurring on and after July 1, 1986,
42	and before July 1, 1988, the maximum compensation, exclusive of



medical benefits, which may be paid for an injury under any provisions of this law or any combination of provisions may not exceed ninety-five thousand dollars (\$95,000) in any case.

- (m) With respect to any injury occurring on and after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1989, the maximum compensation, exclusive of medical benefits, which may be paid for an injury under any provisions of this law or any combination of provisions may not exceed one hundred twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$128,000) in any case.
- (n) With respect to any injury occurring on and after July 1, 1989, and before July 1, 1990, the maximum compensation, exclusive of medical benefits, which may be paid for an injury under any provisions of this law or any combination of provisions may not exceed one hundred thirty-seven thousand dollars (\$137,000) in any ease.
- (o) With respect to any injury occurring on and after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 1991, the maximum compensation, exclusive of medical benefits, which may be paid for an injury under any provisions of this law or any combination of provisions may not exceed one hundred forty-seven thousand dollars (\$147,000) in any case.
- (p) With respect to any injury occurring on and after July 1, 1991, and before July 1, 1992, the maximum compensation, exclusive of medical benefits, that may be paid for an injury under any provisions of this law or any combination of provisions may not exceed one hundred sixty-four thousand dollars (\$164,000) in any case.
- (q) With respect to any injury occurring on and after July 1, 1992, and before July 1, 1993, the maximum compensation, exclusive of medical benefits, that may be paid for an injury under any provisions of this law or any combination of provisions may not exceed one hundred eighty thousand dollars (\$180,000) in any case.
- (r) With respect to any injury occurring on and after July 1, 1993, and before July 1, 1994, the maximum compensation, exclusive of medical benefits, that may be paid for an injury under any provisions of this law or any combination of provisions may not exceed one hundred ninety-seven thousand dollars (\$197,000) in any case.
- (s) With respect to any injury occurring on and after July 1, 1994, and before July 1, 1997, the maximum compensation, exclusive of medical benefits, which may be paid for an injury under any provisions of this law or any combination of provisions may not exceed two hundred fourteen thousand dollars (\$214,000) in any case.
- (t) (b) The maximum compensation, exclusive of medical benefits, that may be paid for an injury under any provision of this law or any combination of provisions may not exceed the following amounts in any case:



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1	(1) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 1997,
2	and before July 1, 1998, two hundred twenty-four thousand
3	<del>dollars (\$224,000).</del>
4	(2) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 1998,
5	and before July 1, 1999, two hundred thirty-four thousand dollars
6	<del>(\$234,000).</del>
7	(3) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 1999,
8	and before July 1, 2000, two hundred forty-four thousand dollars
9	<del>(\$244,000).</del>
10	(4) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2000,
11	and before July 1, 2001, two hundred fifty-four thousand dollars
12	<del>(\$254,000).</del>
13	(5) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2001,
14	and before July 1, 2002, two hundred seventy-four thousand
15	<del>dollars (\$274,000).</del>
16	(6) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2002,
17	and before July 1, 2006, two hundred ninety-four thousand dollars
18	<del>(\$294,000).</del>
19	(7) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2006,
20	and before July 1, 2007, three hundred thousand dollars
21	<del>(\$300,000).</del>
22	(8) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2007,
23	and before July 1, 2008, three hundred ten thousand dollars
24	<del>(\$310,000).</del>
25	(9) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2008,
26	and before July 1, 2009, three hundred eighteen thousand dollars
27	<del>(\$318,000).</del>
28	(10) (1) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1,
29	2009, and before July 1, 2014, three hundred twenty-five
30	thousand dollars (\$325,000).
31	(11) (2) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1,
32	2014, and before July 1, 2015, three hundred forty-seven
33	thousand dollars (\$347,000).
34	(12) (3) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1,
35	2015, and before July 1, 2016, three hundred sixty-eight thousand
36	dollars (\$368,000).
37	(13) (4) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1,
38	2016, and before July 1, 2022, three hundred ninety thousand
39	dollars (\$390,000).
40	(5) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1,
41	2022, and before July 1, 2023, four hundred two thousand
42	dollars (\$402,000).



- (6) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2023, and before July 1, 2024, four hundred fourteen thousand dollars (\$414,000).
- (7) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2024, and before July 1, 2025, four hundred twenty-six thousand dollars (\$426,000).
- (8) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2025, four hundred thirty-nine thousand dollars (\$439,000).

SECTION 5. IC 22-3-6-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.147-2020, SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023]: Sec. 1. In IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Employer" includes the state and any political subdivision, any municipal corporation within the state, any individual or the legal representative of a deceased individual, firm, association, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or corporation or the receiver or trustee of the same, using the services of another for pay. A corporation, limited liability company, or limited liability partnership that controls the activities of another corporation, limited liability company, or limited liability partnership, or a corporation and a limited liability company or a corporation and a limited liability partnership that are commonly owned entities, or the controlled corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or commonly owned entities, and a parent corporation and its subsidiaries shall each be considered joint employers of the corporation's, the controlled corporation's, the limited liability company's, the limited liability partnership's, the commonly owned entities', the parent's, or the subsidiaries' employees for purposes of IC 22-3-2-6 and IC 22-3-3-31. Both a lessor and a lessee of employees shall each be considered joint employers of the employees provided by the lessor to the lessee for purposes of IC 22-3-2-6 and IC 22-3-3-31. If the employer is insured, the term includes the employer's insurer so far as applicable. However, the inclusion of an employer's insurer within this definition does not allow an employer's insurer to avoid payment for services rendered to an employee with the approval of the employer. The term also includes an employer that provides on-the-job training under the federal School to Work Opportunities Act (20 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.) to the extent set forth in IC 22-3-2-2.5. The term does not include a nonprofit corporation that is recognized as tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (as defined in IC 6-3-1-11(a)) to the extent the corporation enters into an independent contractor agreement with a person for the performance of youth coaching services on a



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part-time basis.

- (b) "Employee" means every person, including a minor, in the service of another, under any contract of hire or apprenticeship, written or implied, except one whose employment is both casual and not in the usual course of the trade, business, occupation, or profession of the employer.
  - (1) An executive officer elected or appointed and empowered in accordance with the charter and bylaws of a corporation, other than a municipal corporation or governmental subdivision or a charitable, religious, educational, or other nonprofit corporation, is an employee of the corporation under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6. An officer of a corporation who is an employee of the corporation under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 may elect not to be an employee of the corporation under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6. An officer of a corporation who is also an owner of any interest in the corporation may elect not to be an employee of the corporation under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6. If an officer makes this election, the officer must serve written notice of the election on the corporation's insurance carrier and the board. An officer of a corporation may not be considered to be excluded as an employee under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 until the notice is received by the insurance carrier and the board.
  - (2) An executive officer of a municipal corporation or other governmental subdivision or of a charitable, religious, educational, or other nonprofit corporation may, notwithstanding any other provision of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6, be brought within the coverage of its insurance contract by the corporation by specifically including the executive officer in the contract of insurance. The election to bring the executive officer within the coverage shall continue for the period the contract of insurance is in effect, and during this period, the executive officers thus brought within the coverage of the insurance contract are employees of the corporation under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6.

    (3) Any reference to an employee who has been injured, when the employee is dead, also includes the employee's legal representatives, dependents, and other persons to whom compensation may be payable.
  - (4) An owner of a sole proprietorship may elect to include the owner as an employee under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 if the owner is actually engaged in the proprietorship business. If the owner makes this election, the owner must serve upon the owner's insurance carrier and upon the board written notice of the



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1	election. No owner of a sole proprietorship may be considered an
2 3	employee under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 until the notice has
	been received. If the owner of a sole proprietorship:
4	(A) is an independent contractor in the construction trades and
5	does not make the election provided under this subdivision,
6	the owner must obtain a certificate of exemption under
7	IC 22-3-2-14.5; or
8	(B) is an independent contractor and does not make the
9	election provided under this subdivision, the owner may obtain
10	a certificate of exemption under IC 22-3-2-14.5.
11	(5) A partner in a partnership may elect to include the partner as
12	an employee under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 if the partner is
13	actually engaged in the partnership business. If a partner makes
14	this election, the partner must serve upon the partner's insurance
15	carrier and upon the board written notice of the election. No
16	partner may be considered an employee under IC 22-3-2 through
17	IC 22-3-6 until the notice has been received. If a partner in a
18	partnership:
19	(A) is an independent contractor in the construction trades and
20	does not make the election provided under this subdivision,
21	the partner must obtain a certificate of exemption under
22	IC 22-3-2-14.5; or
23	(B) is an independent contractor and does not make the
24	election provided under this subdivision, the partner may
25	obtain a certificate of exemption under IC 22-3-2-14.5.
26	(6) Real estate professionals are not employees under IC 22-3-2
27	through IC 22-3-6 if:
28	(A) they are licensed real estate agents;
29	(B) substantially all their remuneration is directly related to
30	sales volume and not the number of hours worked; and
31	(C) they have written agreements with real estate brokers
32	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
33	stating that they are not to be treated as employees for tax
34	purposes.
	(7) A person is an independent contractor and not an employee
35	under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 if the person is an independent
36	contractor under the guidelines of the United States Internal
37	Revenue Service.
38	(8) An owner-operator that provides a motor vehicle and the
39	services of a driver under a written contract that is subject to
40	IC 8-2.1-24-23, 45 IAC 16-1-13, or 49 CFR 376 to a motor carrier
41	is not an employee of the motor carrier for purposes of IC 22-3-2
42	through IC 22-3-6. The owner-operator may elect to be covered



1	and have the owner-operator's drivers covered under a worker's
2	compensation insurance policy or authorized self-insurance that
3	insures the motor carrier if the owner-operator pays the premiums
4	as requested by the motor carrier. An election by an
5	owner-operator under this subdivision does not terminate the
6	independent contractor status of the owner-operator for any
7	purpose other than the purpose of this subdivision.
8	(9) A member or manager in a limited liability company may elect
9	to include the member or manager as an employee under
10	IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 if the member or manager is actually
11	engaged in the limited liability company business. If a member or
12	manager makes this election, the member or manager must serve
13	upon the member's or manager's insurance carrier and upon the
14	board written notice of the election. A member or manager may
15	not be considered an employee under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6
16	until the notice has been received.
17	(10) An unpaid participant under the federal School to Work
18	Opportunities Act (20 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.) is an employee to the
19	extent set forth in IC 22-3-2-2.5.
20	(11) A person who enters into an independent contractor
21	agreement with a nonprofit corporation that is recognized as tax
22	exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (as
23	defined in IC 6-3-1-11(a)) to perform youth coaching services on
24	a part-time basis is not an employee for purposes of IC 22-3-2
25	through IC 22-3-6.
26	(12) An individual who is not an employee of the state or a
27	political subdivision is considered to be a temporary employee of
28	the state for purposes of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 while
29	serving as a member of a mobile support unit on duty for training,
30	an exercise, or a response, as set forth in IC 10-14-3-19(c)(2)(B).
31	(13) A driver providing drive away operations is an independent
32	contractor and not an employee when:
33	(A) the vehicle being driven is the commodity being delivered;
34	and
35	(B) the driver has entered into an agreement with the party
36	arranging for the transportation that specifies the driver is an
37	independent contractor and not an employee.
38	(c) "Minor" means an individual who has not reached seventeen
39	(17) years of age.
40	(1) Unless otherwise provided in this subsection, a minor

employee shall be considered as being of full age for all purposes



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of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6.

- (2) If the employee is a minor who, at the time of the accident, is employed, required, suffered, or permitted to work in violation of IC 22-2-18-40 (before its expiration on June 30, 2021) and IC 22-2-18.1-23, the amount of compensation and death benefits, as provided in IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6, shall be double the amount which would otherwise be recoverable. The insurance carrier shall be liable on its policy for one-half (1/2) of the compensation or benefits that may be payable on account of the injury or death of the minor, and the employer shall be liable for the other one-half (1/2) of the compensation or benefits. If the employee is a minor who is not less than sixteen (16) years of age and who has not reached seventeen (17) years of age and who at the time of the accident is employed, suffered, or permitted to work at any occupation which is not prohibited by law, this subdivision does not apply.
- (3) A minor employee who, at the time of the accident, is a student performing services for an employer as part of an approved program under IC 20-37-2-7 shall be considered a full-time employee for the purpose of computing compensation for permanent impairment under IC 22-3-3-10. The average weekly wages for such a student shall be calculated as provided in subsection (d)(4).
- (4) The rights and remedies granted in this subsection to a minor under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 on account of personal injury or death by accident shall exclude all rights and remedies of the minor, the minor's parents, or the minor's personal representatives, dependents, or next of kin at common law, statutory or otherwise, on account of the injury or death. This subsection does not apply to minors who have reached seventeen (17) years of age.
- (d) "Average weekly wages" means the earnings of the injured employee in the employment in which the employee was working at the time of the injury during the period of fifty-two (52) weeks immediately preceding the date of injury, divided by fifty-two (52), except as follows:
  - (1) If the injured employee lost seven (7) or more calendar days during this period, although not in the same week, then the earnings for the remainder of the fifty-two (52) weeks shall be divided by the number of weeks and parts thereof remaining after the time lost has been deducted.
  - (2) Where the employment prior to the injury extended over a period of less than fifty-two (52) weeks, the method of dividing



the earnings during that period by the number of weeks and parts
thereof during which the employee earned wages shall be
followed, if results just and fair to both parties will be obtained.
Where by reason of the shortness of the time during which the
employee has been in the employment of the employee's employer
or of the casual nature or terms of the employment it is
impracticable to compute the average weekly wages, as defined
in this subsection, regard shall be had to the average weekly
amount which during the fifty-two (52) weeks previous to the
injury was being earned by a person in the same grade employed
at the same work by the same employer or, if there is no person so
employed, by a person in the same grade employed in the same
class of employment in the same district.

- (3) Wherever allowances of any character made to an employee in lieu of wages are a specified part of the wage contract, they shall be deemed a part of the employee's earnings.
- (4) In computing the average weekly wages to be used in calculating an award for permanent impairment under IC 22-3-3-10 for a student employee in an approved training program under IC 20-37-2-7, the following formula shall be used. Calculate the product of:
  - (A) the student employee's hourly wage rate; multiplied by
  - (B) forty (40) hours.

The result obtained is the amount of the average weekly wages for the student employee.

- (e) "Injury" and "personal injury" mean only injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment and do not include a disease in any form except as it results from the injury.
- (f) "Billing review service" refers to a person or an entity that reviews a medical service provider's bills or statements for the purpose of determining pecuniary liability. The term includes an employer's worker's compensation insurance carrier if the insurance carrier performs such a review.
- (g) "Billing review standard" means the data used by a billing review service to determine pecuniary liability.
- (h) "Community" means a geographic service area based on ZIP code districts defined by the United States Postal Service according to the following groupings:
  - (1) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first three (3) digits 463 and 464.
  - (2) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first three (3) digits 465 and 466.



1	(3) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
2	three (3) digits 467 and 468.
3	(4) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
4	three (3) digits 469 and 479.
5	(5) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
6	three (3) digits 460, 461 (except 46107), and 473.
7	(6) The geographic service area served by the 46107 ZIP code and
8	ZIP codes with the first three (3) digits 462.
9	(7) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
10	three (3) digits 470, 471, 472, 474, and 478.
11	(8) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
12	three (3) digits 475, 476, and 477.
13	(i) "Medical service provider" refers to a person or an entity that
14	provides services or products to an employee under IC 22-3-2 through
15	IC 22-3-6. Except as otherwise provided in IC 22-3-2 through
16	IC 22-3-6, the term includes a medical service facility.
17	(j) "Medical service facility" means any of the following that
18	provides a service or product under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 and
19	uses the CMS 1450 (UB-04) form <b>or the CMS 1500 (HCFA-1500)</b>
20	<b>form</b> for Medicare reimbursement:
21	(1) An ambulatory outpatient surgical center (as defined in
22	IC 16-18-2-14).
23	(1) (2) A hospital (as defined in IC 16-18-2-179).
24	(2) (3) A hospital based health facility (as defined in
25	IC 16-18-2-180).
26	(3) (4) A medical center (as defined in IC 16-18-2-223.4).
27	The term does not include a professional corporation (as defined in
28	IC 23-1.5-1-10) comprised of health care professionals (as defined in
29	IC 23-1.5-1-8) formed to render professional services as set forth in
30	IC 23-1.5-2-3(a)(4) or a health care professional (as defined in
31	IC 23-1.5-1-8) who bills for a service or product provided under
32	IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 as an individual or a member of a group
33	practice or another medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500
34	form for Medicare reimbursement.
35	(k) "Pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or
36	the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each
37	specific service or product for human medical treatment provided
38	under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6, as follows:
39	(1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical
40	service providers, and after June 30, 2014, to a medical service
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41	provider that is not a medical service facility. Payment of the
/1 /	charges in a defined community, equal to or less than the charges



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1	made by medical service providers at the eightieth percentile in
2	the same community for like services or products.
3	(2) Payment of the charges in a reasonable amount, which is
4	established by payment of one (1) of the following:
5	(A) The amount negotiated at any time between the medical
6	service facility and any of the following, if an amount has been
7	negotiated:
8	(i) The employer.
9	(ii) The employer's insurance carrier.
10	(iii) A billing review service on behalf of a person described
11	in item (i) or (ii).
12	(iv) A direct provider network that has contracted with a
13	person described in item (i) or (ii).
14	(B) An amount not to exceed two hundred percent (200%) of

on the same date for the same service or product under the medical service facility's Medicare reimbursement rate, if, an amount has not been negotiated as after conducting the negotiations described in clause (A), an agreement has not been reached.

the amount that would be paid to the medical service facility

(1) "Service or product" or "services and products" refers to medical, hospital, surgical, or nursing service, treatment, and supplies provided under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6.

SECTION 6. IC 22-3-7-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.147-2020, SECTION 18, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023]: Sec. 9. (a) As used in this chapter, "employer" includes the state and any political subdivision, any municipal corporation within the state, any individual or the legal representative of a deceased individual, firm, association, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or corporation or the receiver or trustee of the same, using the services of another for pay. A corporation, limited liability company, or limited liability partnership that controls the activities of another corporation, limited liability company, or limited liability partnership, or a corporation and a limited liability company or a corporation and a limited liability partnership that are commonly owned entities, or the controlled corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or commonly owned entities, and a parent corporation and its subsidiaries shall each be considered joint employers of the corporation's, the controlled corporation's, the limited liability company's, the limited liability partnership's, the commonly owned entities', the parent's, or the subsidiaries' employees for purposes of sections 6 and 33 of this chapter. Both a lessor and a lessee of



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employees shall each be considered joint employers of the employees provided by the lessor to the lessee for purposes of sections 6 and 33 of this chapter. The term also includes an employer that provides on-the-job training under the federal School to Work Opportunities Act (20 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.) to the extent set forth under section 2.5 of this chapter. If the employer is insured, the term includes the employer's insurer so far as applicable. However, the inclusion of an employer's insurer within this definition does not allow an employer's insurer to avoid payment for services rendered to an employee with the approval of the employer. The term does not include a nonprofit corporation that is recognized as tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (as defined in IC 6-3-1-11(a)) to the extent the corporation enters into an independent contractor agreement with a person for the performance of youth coaching services on a part-time basis.

- (b) As used in this chapter, "employee" means every person, including a minor, in the service of another, under any contract of hire or apprenticeship written or implied, except one whose employment is both casual and not in the usual course of the trade, business, occupation, or profession of the employer. For purposes of this chapter the following apply:
  - (1) Any reference to an employee who has suffered disablement, when the employee is dead, also includes the employee's legal representative, dependents, and other persons to whom compensation may be payable.
  - (2) An owner of a sole proprietorship may elect to include the owner as an employee under this chapter if the owner is actually engaged in the proprietorship business. If the owner makes this election, the owner must serve upon the owner's insurance carrier and upon the board written notice of the election. No owner of a sole proprietorship may be considered an employee under this chapter unless the notice has been received. If the owner of a sole proprietorship:
    - (A) is an independent contractor in the construction trades and does not make the election provided under this subdivision, the owner must obtain a certificate of exemption under section 34.5 of this chapter; or
    - (B) is an independent contractor and does not make the election provided under this subdivision, the owner may obtain a certificate of exemption under section 34.5 of this chapter.
  - (3) A partner in a partnership may elect to include the partner as an employee under this chapter if the partner is actually engaged



1	in the partnership business. If a partner makes this election, the
2	partner must serve upon the partner's insurance carrier and upon
3	the board written notice of the election. No partner may be
4	considered an employee under this chapter until the notice has
5	been received. If a partner in a partnership:
6	(A) is an independent contractor in the construction trades and
7	does not make the election provided under this subdivision,
8	the partner must obtain a certificate of exemption under
9	section 34.5 of this chapter; or
10	(B) is an independent contractor and does not make the
11	election provided under this subdivision, the partner may
12	obtain a certificate of exemption under section 34.5 of this
13	chapter.
14	(4) Real estate professionals are not employees under this chapter
15	if:
16	(A) they are licensed real estate agents;
17	(B) substantially all their remuneration is directly related to
18	sales volume and not the number of hours worked; and
19	(C) they have written agreements with real estate brokers
20	stating that they are not to be treated as employees for tax
21	purposes.
22	(5) A person is an independent contractor in the construction
23	trades and not an employee under this chapter if the person is an
24	independent contractor under the guidelines of the United States
25	Internal Revenue Service.
26	(6) An owner-operator that provides a motor vehicle and the
27	services of a driver under a written contract that is subject to
28	IC 8-2.1-24-23, 45 IAC 16-1-13, or 49 CFR 376, to a motor
29	carrier is not an employee of the motor carrier for purposes of this
30	chapter. The owner-operator may elect to be covered and have the
31	owner-operator's drivers covered under a worker's compensation
32	insurance policy or authorized self-insurance that insures the
33	motor carrier if the owner-operator pays the premiums as
34	requested by the motor carrier. An election by an owner-operator
35	under this subdivision does not terminate the independent
36	contractor status of the owner-operator for any purpose other than
37	the purpose of this subdivision.
38	(7) An unpaid participant under the federal School to Work
39	Opportunities Act (20 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.) is an employee to the
40	extent set forth under section 2.5 of this chapter.

extent set forth under section 2.5 of this chapter.

(8) A person who enters into an independent contractor agreement

with a nonprofit corporation that is recognized as tax exempt



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under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (as defined in IC 6-3-1-11(a)) to perform youth coaching services on a part-time basis is not an employee for purposes of this chapter.

- (9) An officer of a corporation who is an employee of the corporation under this chapter may elect not to be an employee of the corporation under this chapter. An officer of a corporation who is also an owner of any interest in the corporation may elect not to be an employee of the corporation under this chapter. If an officer makes this election, the officer must serve written notice of the election on the corporation's insurance carrier and the board. An officer of a corporation may not be considered to be excluded as an employee under this chapter until the notice is received by the insurance carrier and the board.
- (10) An individual who is not an employee of the state or a political subdivision is considered to be a temporary employee of the state for purposes of this chapter while serving as a member of a mobile support unit on duty for training, an exercise, or a response, as set forth in IC 10-14-3-19(c)(2)(B).
- (c) As used in this chapter, "minor" means an individual who has not reached seventeen (17) years of age. A minor employee shall be considered as being of full age for all purposes of this chapter. However, if the employee is a minor who, at the time of the last exposure, is employed, required, suffered, or permitted to work in violation of the employment of minors laws of this state, the amount of compensation and death benefits, as provided in this chapter, shall be double the amount which would otherwise be recoverable. The insurance carrier shall be liable on its policy for one-half (1/2) of the compensation or benefits that may be payable on account of the disability or death of the minor, and the employer shall be wholly liable for the other one-half (1/2) of the compensation or benefits. If the employee is a minor who is not less than sixteen (16) years of age and who has not reached seventeen (17) years of age, and who at the time of the last exposure is employed, suffered, or permitted to work at any occupation which is not prohibited by law, the provisions of this subsection prescribing double the amount otherwise recoverable do not apply. The rights and remedies granted to a minor under this chapter on account of disease shall exclude all rights and remedies of the minor, the minor's parents, the minor's personal representatives, dependents, or next of kin at common law, statutory or otherwise, on account of any disease.
- (d) This chapter does not apply to casual laborers as defined in subsection (b), nor to farm or agricultural employees, nor to household



employees, nor to railroad employees engaged in train service as engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, flagmen, baggagemen, or foremen in charge of yard engines and helpers assigned thereto, nor to their employers with respect to these employees. Also, this chapter does not apply to employees or their employers with respect to employments in which the laws of the United States provide for compensation or liability for injury to the health, disability, or death by reason of diseases suffered by these employees.

- (e) As used in this chapter, "disablement" means the event of becoming disabled from earning full wages at the work in which the employee was engaged when last exposed to the hazards of the occupational disease by the employer from whom the employee claims compensation or equal wages in other suitable employment, and "disability" means the state of being so incapacitated.
- (f) For the purposes of this chapter, no compensation shall be payable for or on account of any occupational diseases unless disablement, as defined in subsection (e), occurs within two (2) years after the last day of the last exposure to the hazards of the disease except for the following:
  - (1) In all cases of occupational diseases caused by the inhalation of silica dust or coal dust, no compensation shall be payable unless disablement, as defined in subsection (e), occurs within three (3) years after the last day of the last exposure to the hazards of the disease.
  - (2) In all cases of occupational disease caused by the exposure to radiation, no compensation shall be payable unless disablement, as defined in subsection (e), occurs within two (2) years from the date on which the employee had knowledge of the nature of the employee's occupational disease or, by exercise of reasonable diligence, should have known of the existence of such disease and its causal relationship to the employee's employment.
  - (3) In all cases of occupational diseases caused by the inhalation of asbestos dust, no compensation shall be payable unless disablement, as defined in subsection (e), occurs within three (3) years after the last day of the last exposure to the hazards of the disease if the last day of the last exposure was before July 1, 1985. (4) In all cases of occupational disease caused by the inhalation of asbestos dust in which the last date of the last exposure occurs on or after July 1, 1985, and before July 1, 1988, no compensation shall be payable unless disablement, as defined in subsection (e), occurs within twenty (20) years after the last day of the last exposure.



1	(5) In all cases of occupational disease caused by the inhalation
2	of asbestos dust in which the last date of the last exposure occurs
3	on or after July 1, 1988, no compensation shall be payable unless
4	disablement (as defined in subsection (e)) occurs within
5	thirty-five (35) years after the last day of the last exposure.
6	(g) For the purposes of this chapter, no compensation shall be
7	payable for or on account of death resulting from any occupational
8	disease unless death occurs within two (2) years after the date of
9	disablement. However, this subsection does not bar compensation for
10	death:
11	(1) where death occurs during the pendency of a claim filed by an
12	employee within two (2) years after the date of disablement and
13	which claim has not resulted in a decision or has resulted in a
14	decision which is in process of review or appeal; or
15	(2) where, by agreement filed or decision rendered, a
16	compensable period of disability has been fixed and death occurs
17	within two (2) years after the end of such fixed period, but in no
18	event later than three hundred (300) weeks after the date of
19	disablement.
20	(h) As used in this chapter, "billing review service" refers to a
21	person or an entity that reviews a medical service provider's bills or
22	statements for the purpose of determining pecuniary liability. The term
23	includes an employer's worker's compensation insurance carrier if the
24	insurance carrier performs such a review.
25	(i) As used in this chapter, "billing review standard" means the data
26	used by a billing review service to determine pecuniary liability.
27	(j) As used in this chapter, "community" means a geographic service
28	area based on ZIP code districts defined by the United States Postal
29	Service according to the following groupings:
30	(1) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
31	three (3) digits 463 and 464.
32	(2) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
33	three (3) digits 465 and 466.
34	(3) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
35	three (3) digits 467 and 468.
36	(4) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
37	three (3) digits 469 and 479.
38	(5) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
39	three (3) digits 460, 461 (except 46107), and 473.
40	(6) The geographic service area served by the 46107 ZIP code and
41	ZIP codes with the first three (3) digits 462.
42	(7) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first



1	three (3) digits 470, 471, 472, 474, and 478.
2	(8) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
3	three (3) digits 475, 476, and 477.
4	(k) As used in this chapter, "medical service provider" refers to a
5	person or an entity that provides services or products to an employee
6	under this chapter. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the
7	term includes a medical service facility.
8	(l) As used in this chapter, "medical service facility" means any of
9	the following that provides a service or product under this chapter and
10	uses the CMS 1450 (UB-04) form or the CMS 1500 (HCFA-1500)
11	form for Medicare reimbursement:
12	(1) An ambulatory outpatient surgical center (as defined in
13	IC 16-18-2-14).
14	(1) (2) A hospital (as defined in IC 16-18-2-179).
15	(2) (3) A hospital based health facility (as defined in
16	IC 16-18-2-180).
17	(3) (4) A medical center (as defined in IC 16-18-2-223.4).
18	The term does not include a professional corporation (as defined in
19	IC 23-1.5-1-10) comprised of health care professionals (as defined in
20	IC 23-1.5-1-8) formed to render professional services as set forth in
21	IC 23-1.5-2-3(a)(4) or a health care professional (as defined in
22	IC 23-1.5-1-8) who bills for a service or product provided under this
23	chapter as an individual or a member of a group practice or another
23 24	chapter as an individual or a member of a group practice or another medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare
24	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare
24 25	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.
<ul><li>24</li><li>25</li><li>26</li></ul>	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the
<ul><li>24</li><li>25</li><li>26</li><li>27</li></ul>	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the
24 25 26 27 28	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human
24 25 26 27 28 29	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human medical treatment provided under this chapter as follows:
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human medical treatment provided under this chapter as follows:  (1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human medical treatment provided under this chapter as follows:  (1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical service providers, and after June 30, 2014, to a medical service
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human medical treatment provided under this chapter as follows:  (1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical service providers, and after June 30, 2014, to a medical service provider that is not a medical service facility. Payment of the charges in a defined community, equal to or less than the charges made by medical service providers at the eightieth percentile in
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human medical treatment provided under this chapter as follows:  (1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical service providers, and after June 30, 2014, to a medical service provider that is not a medical service facility. Payment of the charges in a defined community, equal to or less than the charges
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human medical treatment provided under this chapter as follows:  (1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical service providers, and after June 30, 2014, to a medical service provider that is not a medical service facility. Payment of the charges in a defined community, equal to or less than the charges made by medical service providers at the eightieth percentile in
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human medical treatment provided under this chapter as follows:  (1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical service providers, and after June 30, 2014, to a medical service provider that is not a medical service facility. Payment of the charges in a defined community, equal to or less than the charges made by medical service providers at the eightieth percentile in the same community for like services or products.
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human medical treatment provided under this chapter as follows:  (1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical service providers, and after June 30, 2014, to a medical service provider that is not a medical service facility. Payment of the charges in a defined community, equal to or less than the charges made by medical service providers at the eightieth percentile in the same community for like services or products.  (2) Payment of the charges in a reasonable amount, which is established by payment of one (1) of the following:  (A) The amount negotiated at any time between the medical
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human medical treatment provided under this chapter as follows:  (1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical service providers, and after June 30, 2014, to a medical service provider that is not a medical service facility. Payment of the charges in a defined community, equal to or less than the charges made by medical service providers at the eightieth percentile in the same community for like services or products.  (2) Payment of the charges in a reasonable amount, which is established by payment of one (1) of the following:  (A) The amount negotiated at any time between the medical service facility and any of the following, if an amount has been
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human medical treatment provided under this chapter as follows:  (1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical service providers, and after June 30, 2014, to a medical service provider that is not a medical service facility. Payment of the charges in a defined community, equal to or less than the charges made by medical service providers at the eightieth percentile in the same community for like services or products.  (2) Payment of the charges in a reasonable amount, which is established by payment of one (1) of the following:  (A) The amount negotiated at any time between the medical service facility and any of the following, if an amount has been negotiated:
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare reimbursement.  (m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human medical treatment provided under this chapter as follows:  (1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical service providers, and after June 30, 2014, to a medical service provider that is not a medical service facility. Payment of the charges in a defined community, equal to or less than the charges made by medical service providers at the eightieth percentile in the same community for like services or products.  (2) Payment of the charges in a reasonable amount, which is established by payment of one (1) of the following:  (A) The amount negotiated at any time between the medical service facility and any of the following, if an amount has been



(iii) A billing review service on behalf of a person described
in item (i) or (ii).

- (iv) A direct provider network that has contracted with a person described in item (i) or (ii).
- (B) An amount not to exceed two hundred percent (200%) of the amount that would be paid to the medical service facility on the same date for the same service or product under the medical service facility's Medicare reimbursement rate, if, an amount has not been negotiated as after conducting the negotiations described in clause (A), an agreement has not been reached.
- (n) "Service or product" or "services and products" refers to medical, hospital, surgical, or nursing service, treatment, and supplies provided under this chapter.

SECTION 7. IC 22-3-7-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.32-2021, SECTION 64, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2022]: 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 fourteen (14) days from the date that the first installment of compensation is due, the employer or the employer's insurance carrier shall file a report of payment of compensation with the worker's compensation board electronically and 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. The presentation to the employee or to the employee's dependents of the check, draft, or electronic payment from the employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the proper amount, drawn upon a bank in which money is on deposit to pay the same on demand, shall be sufficient tender of the compensation.

(b) 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 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 under IC 22-3-4-15.
- (c) Once begun, temporary total disability benefits may not be terminated by the employer unless:
  - (1) the employee has returned to work;
  - (2) the employee has died;
  - (3) the employee has refused to undergo a medical examination under section 20 of this chapter;
  - (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.

In each instance, the employer must provide written notice to the injured worker on a form approved by the board. 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. In all instances, the employer must file an electronic notice of the termination with the board.

(d) If the employee disagrees with the termination or 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 section 27 of this chapter.

- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.
- (g) 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.
- (h) 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



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.

(i) For disabilities occurring on and after July 1, 1979, and before July 1, 1988, from occupational disease in the schedule set forth in subsection (l), 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.

(j) For disabilities occurring on and after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1989, from occupational disease in the schedule set forth in subsection (l), 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.

(k) For disabilities occurring on and after July 1, 1989, and before July 1, 1990, from occupational disease in the schedule set forth in subsection (l), 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.

(l) 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



1 2

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) phalanges of a finger shall be considered as the loss of the entire finger. The loss of not more than one (1) phalange of a thumb or toe shall be considered as the loss of one-half (1/2) of the thumb or toe and compensation shall be paid for one-half (1/2) of the period for the loss of the entire thumb or toe. The loss of not more than two (2) phalanges of a finger shall be considered as the loss of one-half (1/2) the finger and compensation shall be paid for one-half (1/2) of the period for the loss of the entire finger.

- (2) Loss of Use: The total permanent loss of the use of an arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss by separation of the arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange and the compensation shall be paid for the same period as for the loss thereof by separation.
- (3) Partial Loss of Use: For the permanent partial loss of the use of an arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange, compensation shall be paid for the proportionate loss of the use of such arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange.
- (4) For disablements for occupational disease resulting in total permanent disability, five hundred (500) weeks.
- (5) For the loss of both hands, or both feet, or the total sight of both eyes, or any two (2) of such losses resulting from the same disablement by occupational disease, five hundred (500) weeks. (6) For the permanent and complete loss of vision by enucleation of an eye, or its reduction to one-tenth (1/10) of normal vision with glasses, one hundred fifty (150) weeks, and for any other permanent reduction of the sight of an eye, compensation shall be paid for a period proportionate to the degree of such permanent reduction without correction or glasses. However, when such permanent reduction without correction or glasses would result in one hundred percent (100%) loss of vision, but correction or glasses would result in restoration of vision, then compensation shall be paid for fifty percent (50%) of such total loss of vision



without glasses plus an additional amount equal to the proportionate amount of such reduction with glasses, not to exceed an additional fifty percent (50%).

- (7) For the permanent and complete loss of hearing, two hundred (200) weeks.
- (8) In all other cases of permanent partial impairment, compensation proportionate to the degree of such permanent 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.
- (m) (i) 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 fourth toe, four (4) 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



1	leg above the knee joint, forty-five (45) degrees of permanent
2	impairment.
3	(2) Amputations occurring on or after July 1, 1997: For the loss
4	by separation of any of the body parts described in subdivision (1)

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 (n) (j) 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 be considered as the loss of the entire thumb or toe. The loss of more than two (2) phalanges of a finger shall be considered as the loss of the entire finger. The loss of not more than one (1) phalange of a thumb or toe shall be considered as the loss of one-half (1/2) of the degrees of permanent impairment for the loss of the entire thumb or toe. The loss of not more than one (1) phalange of a finger shall be considered as the loss of one-third (1/3) of the finger and compensation shall be paid for one-third (1/3) of the degrees payable for the loss of the entire finger. The loss of more than one (1) phalange of the finger but not more than two (2) phalanges of the finger shall be considered as the loss of one-half (1/2) of the finger and compensation shall be paid for one-half (1/2) of the degrees payable for the loss of the entire finger.

- (4) For the loss by separation of both hands or both feet or the total sight of both eyes or any two (2) such losses in the same accident, one hundred (100) degrees of permanent impairment.
- (5) For the permanent and complete loss of vision by enucleation or its reduction to one-tenth (1/10) of normal vision with glasses, thirty-five (35) degrees of permanent impairment.
- (6) For the permanent and complete loss of hearing in one (1) ear, fifteen (15) degrees of permanent impairment, and in both ears, forty (40) degrees of permanent impairment.
- (7) For the loss of one (1) testicle, ten (10) degrees of permanent impairment; for the loss of both testicles, thirty (30) degrees of permanent impairment.
- (8) Loss of use: The total permanent loss of the use of an arm, a hand, a thumb, a finger, a leg, a foot, a toe, or a phalange shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss by separation of the arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange, and compensation shall be paid in the same amount as for the loss by separation. However, the doubling provision of subdivision (2) does not





1	apply to a loss of use that is not a loss by separation.
2	(9) Partial loss of use: For the permanent partial loss of the use of
3	an arm, a hand, a thumb, a finger, a leg, a foot, a toe, or a
4	phalange, compensation shall be paid for the proportionate loss of
5	the use of the arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe, or phalange.
6	(10) For disablements resulting in total permanent disability, the
7	amount payable for impairment or five hundred (500) weeks of
8	compensation, whichever is greater.
9	(11) Visual impairments shall be based on the Functional Vision
10	Score (FVS) assessing the visual acuity and visual field to
11	evaluate any reduction in ability to perform vision-related
12	Activities of Daily Living (ADL). Unless such loss is otherwise
13	specified in subdivision (5), visual impairments shall be paid as
14	a whole person rating.
15	(12) For any permanent reduction of the hearing of one (1) or both
16	ears, less than the total loss as specified in subdivision (6),
17	compensation shall be paid in an amount proportionate to the
18	degree of a permanent reduction.
19	(13) In all other cases of permanent partial impairment,
20	compensation proportionate to the degree of a permanent partial
21	impairment, in the discretion of the worker's compensation board,
22	not exceeding one hundred (100) degrees of permanent
23	impairment.
24	(14) In all cases of permanent disfigurement which may impair
25	the future usefulness or opportunities of the employee,
26	compensation, in the discretion of the worker's compensation
27	board, not exceeding forty (40) degrees of permanent impairment
28	except that no compensation shall be payable under this
29	subdivision where compensation is payable elsewhere in this
30	section.
31	(n) (j) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
32	1991, compensation for permanent partial impairment shall be paid
33	according to the degree of permanent impairment for the disablement
34	determined under subsection (m) (i) and the following:
35	(1) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
36	1991, and before July 1, 1992, for each degree of permanent
37	impairment from one (1) to thirty-five (35), five hundred dollars
38	(\$500) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
39	thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), nine hundred dollars (\$900) per
40	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50),
41	one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per degree.
42	(2) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,



1	1992, and before July 1, 1993, for each degree of permanent
2	impairment from one (1) to twenty (20), five hundred dollars
3	(\$500) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
4	twenty-one (21) to thirty-five (35), eight hundred dollars (\$800)
5	per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
6	thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), one thousand three hundred dollars
7	(\$1,300) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment
8	above fifty (50), one thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) per
9	<del>degree.</del>
10	(3) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
11	1993, and before July 1, 1997, for each degree of permanent
12	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), five hundred dollars (\$500)
13	per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven
14	(11) to twenty (20), seven hundred dollars (\$700) per degree; for
15	each degree of permanent impairment from twenty-one (21) to
16	thirty-five (35), one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per degree; for
17	each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty
18	(50), one thousand four hundred dollars (\$1,400) per degree; for
19	each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), one
20	thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) per degree.
21	(4) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
22	1997, and before July 1, 1998, for each degree of permanent
23	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), seven hundred fifty dollars
24	(\$750) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
25	eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per
26	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six
27	(36) to fifty (50), one thousand four hundred dollars (\$1,400) per
28	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50),
29	one thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) per degree.
30	(5) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
31	1998, and before July 1, 1999, for each degree of permanent
32	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), seven hundred fifty dollars
33	(\$750) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from
34	eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per
35	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six
36	(36) to fifty (50), one thousand four hundred dollars (\$1,400) per
37	degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50),
38	one thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) per degree.
39	(6) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
40	1999, and before July 1, 2000, for each degree of permanent
41	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), nine hundred dollars (\$900)
42	per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven



1	(11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand one hundred dollars
2	(\$1,100) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment
3	from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), one thousand six hundred dollars
4	(\$1,600) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment
5	above fifty (50), two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per degree.
6	(7) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
7	2000, and before July 1, 2001, for each degree of permanent
8	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand one hundred
9	dollars (\$1,100) per degree; for each degree of permanent
10	impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand
11	three hundred dollars (\$1,300) per degree; for each degree of
12	permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two
13	thousand dollars (\$2,000) per degree; for each degree of
14	permanent impairment above fifty (50), two thousand five
15	hundred fifty dollars (\$2,500) per degree.
16	(8) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
17	2001, and before July 1, 2007, for each degree of permanent
18	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand three hundred
19	dollars (\$1,300) per degree; for each degree of permanent
20	impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand five
21	hundred dollars (\$1,500) per degree; for each degree of
22	permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two
23	thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per degree; for each
24	degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), three thousand
25	dollars (\$3,000) per degree.
26	(9) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
27	2007, and before July 1, 2008, for each degree of permanent
28	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand three hundred
29	forty dollars (\$1,340) per degree; for each degree of permanent
30	impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand five
31	hundred forty-five dollars (\$1,545) per degree; for each degree of
32	permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two
33	thousand four hundred seventy-five dollars (\$2,475) per degree;
34	for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), three
35	thousand one hundred fifty dollars (\$3,150) per degree.
36	(10) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
37	2008, and before July 1, 2009, for each degree of permanent
38	impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand three hundred
39	sixty-five dollars (\$1,365) per degree; for each degree of
40	permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one
41	thousand five hundred seventy dollars (\$1,570) per degree; for
42	each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty



1 (50), two thousand five hundred twenty-five dollars (\$2,525) per 2 degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), 3 three thousand two hundred dollars (\$3,200) per degree. 4 (11) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 5 2009, and before July 1, 2010, for each degree of permanent 6 impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand three hundred 7 eighty dollars (\$1,380) per degree; for each degree of permanent 8 impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand five 9 hundred eighty-five dollars (\$1,585) per degree; for each degree 10 of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two 11 thousand six hundred dollars (\$2,600) per degree; for each degree 12 of permanent impairment above fifty (50), three thousand three 13 hundred dollars (\$3,300) per degree. 14 (12) (1) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 15 1, 2010, and before July 1, 2014, for each degree of permanent 16 impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand four hundred 17 dollars (\$1,400) per degree; for each degree of permanent 18 impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand six 19 hundred dollars (\$1,600) per degree; for each degree of 20 permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), two 21 thousand seven hundred dollars (\$2,700) per degree; for each 22 degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), three thousand 23 five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per degree. 24 (13) (2) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 25 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2015, for each degree of permanent 26 impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand five hundred 27 seventeen dollars (\$1,517) per degree; for each degree of 28 permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one 29 thousand seven hundred seventeen dollars (\$1,717) per degree; 30 for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to 31 fifty (50), two thousand eight hundred sixty-two dollars (\$2,862) 32 per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty 33 (50), three thousand six hundred eighty-seven dollars (\$3,687) per 34 35 (14) (3) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 36 1, 2015, and before July 1, 2016, for each degree of permanent 37 impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand six hundred 38 thirty-three dollars (\$1,633) per degree; for each degree of 39 permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one 40 thousand eight hundred thirty-five dollars (\$1,835) per degree; for

each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty

(50), three thousand twenty-four dollars (\$3,024) per degree; for



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each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), three thousand eight hundred seventy-three dollars (\$3,873) per degree. (15) (4) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 2016, and before July 1, 2022, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand seven hundred fifty dollars (\$1,750) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), one thousand nine hundred fifty-two dollars (\$1,952) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand one hundred eighty-six dollars (\$3,186) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand sixty dollars (\$4,060) per degree.

- (5) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 2022, and before July 1, 2023, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand eight hundred three dollars (\$1,803) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand eleven dollars (\$2,011) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand two hundred eighty-two dollars (\$3,282) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand one hundred eighty-two dollars (\$4,182) per degree.
- (6) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 2023, and before July 1, 2024, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven dollars (\$1,857) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand seventy-one dollars (\$2,071) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand three hundred eighty dollars (\$3,380) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand three hundred seven dollars (\$4,307) per degree.
- (7) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 2024, and before July 1, 2025, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand nine hundred thirteen dollars (\$1,913) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand one hundred thirty-three dollars (\$2,133) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand four hundred



1	eighty-one dollars (\$3,481) per degree; for each degree of
2	permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand four
3	hundred thirty-six dollars (\$4,436) per degree.
4	(8) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July
5	1, 2025, for each degree of permanent impairment from one
6	(1) to ten (10), one thousand nine hundred seventy dollars
7	(\$1,970) per degree; for each degree of permanent
8	impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand
9	one hundred ninety-seven dollars (\$2,197) per degree; for
10	each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to
11	fifty (50), three thousand five hundred eighty-five dollars
12	(\$3,585) per degree; for each degree of permanent
13	impairment above fifty (50), four thousand five hundred
14	sixty-nine dollars (\$4,569) per degree.
15	(o) (k) The average weekly wages used in the determination of
16	compensation for permanent partial impairment under subsections (m)
17	(i) and (n) (j) shall not exceed the following:
18	(1) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
19	1991, and before July 1, 1992, four hundred ninety-two dollars
20	<del>(\$492).</del>
21	(2) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
22	1992, and before July 1, 1993, five hundred forty dollars (\$540).
23	(3) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
24	1993, and before July 1, 1994, five hundred ninety-one dollars
25	<del>(\$591).</del>
26	(4) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
27	1994, and before July 1, 1997, six hundred forty-two dollars
28	<del>(\$642).</del>
29	(5) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
30	1997, and before July 1, 1998, six hundred seventy-two dollars
31	<del>(\$672).</del>
32	(6) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
33	1998, and before July 1, 1999, seven hundred two dollars (\$702).
34	(7) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
35	1999, and before July 1, 2000, seven hundred thirty-two dollars
36	<del>(\$732).</del>
37	(8) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
38	2000, and before July 1, 2001, seven hundred sixty-two dollars
39	<del>(\$762).</del>
40	(9) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
41	2001, and before July 1, 2002, eight hundred twenty-two dollars



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<del>(\$822).</del>

1	(10) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
2	2002, and before July 1, 2006, eight hundred eighty-two dollars
3	<del>(\$882).</del>
4	(11) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
5	2006, and before July 1, 2007, nine hundred dollars (\$900).
6	(12) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
7	2007, and before July 1, 2008, nine hundred thirty dollars (\$930).
8	(13) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
9	2008, and before July 1, 2009, nine hundred fifty-four dollars
10	<del>(\$954).</del>
11	(14) (1) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
12	2009, and before July 1, 2014, nine hundred seventy-five dollars
13	(\$975).
14	(15) (2) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
15	2014, and before July 1, 2015, one thousand forty dollars
16	(\$1,040).
17	(16) (3) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
18	2015, and before July 1, 2016, one thousand one hundred five
19	dollars (\$1,105).
20	(17) (4) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
21	2016, and before July 1, 2022, one thousand one hundred
22	seventy dollars (\$1,170).
23	(5) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
24	2022, and before July 1, 2023, one thousand two hundred five
25	dollars (\$1,205).
26	(6) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
27	2023, and before July 1, 2024, one thousand two hundred
28	forty-one dollars (\$1,241).
29	(7) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
30	2024, and before July 1, 2025, one thousand two hundred
31	seventy-eight dollars (\$1,278).
32	(8) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1,
33	2025, one thousand three hundred sixteen dollars (\$1,316).
34	(p) (l) If any employee, only partially disabled, refuses employment
35	suitable to the employee's capacity procured for the employee, the
36	employee shall not be entitled to any compensation at any time during
37	the continuance of such refusal unless, in the opinion of the worker's
38	compensation board, such refusal was justifiable. The employee must
39	be served with a notice setting forth the consequences of the refusal
40	under this subsection. The notice must be in a form prescribed by the

(q) (m) If an employee has sustained a permanent impairment or



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worker's compensation board.

disability from an accidental injury other than an occupational disease in another employment than that in which 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.

(r) (n) If an employee suffers a disablement from an 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, 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  $\frac{m}{1}$ ,  $\frac{m}{4}$ ,  $\frac{m}{5}$ ,  $\frac{m}{8}$ , or  $\frac{m}{9}$ ,  $\frac{m}{9}$ ,  $\frac{m}{9}$ ,  $\frac{m}{9}$ ,  $\frac{m}{9}$ , 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.

(s) (o) If an employee receives a permanent disability from an occupational disease such as specified in subsection (m)(1), (m)(4), (i)(1), (i)(4), (m)(5), (m)(8), or (m)(9) (i)(5), (i)(8), or (i)(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.

- (t) (p) 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.
- (u) (q) 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 compensation must be paid, except in cases of temporary disability.
- (v) (r) 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.
- (w) (s) 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.
- (x) (t) 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.
- (y) (u) 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.
- (z) (v) 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.

SECTION 8. IC 22-3-7-17.2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.99-2014, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023]: Sec. 17.2. (a) A billing review service shall adhere to the following requirements to determine the pecuniary liability of an employer or an employer's insurance carrier for a specific service or product covered under this chapter provided before July 1, 2014, by all medical service providers, and after June 30, 2014, by a medical service provider that is not a medical service facility:

- (1) The formation of a billing review standard, and any subsequent analysis or revision of the standard, must use data that is based on the medical service provider billing charges as submitted to the employer and the employer's insurance carrier from the same community. This subdivision does not apply when a unique or specialized service or product does not have sufficient comparative data to allow for a reasonable comparison.
- (2) Data used to determine pecuniary liability must be compiled on or before June 30 and December 31 of each year.
- (3) Billing review standards must be revised for prospective future payments of medical service provider bills to provide for payment of the charges at a rate not more than the charges made by eighty percent (80%) of the medical service providers during the prior six (6) months within the same community. The data used to perform the analysis and revision of the billing review standards may not be more than two (2) years old and must be periodically updated by a representative inflationary or deflationary factor. Reimbursement for these charges may not exceed the actual charge invoiced by the medical service provider.
- (b) This subsection applies after June 30, 2014, to a medical service facility. The pecuniary liability of an employer or an employer's insurance carrier for a specific service or product covered under this chapter and provided by a medical service facility is equal to a reasonable amount, which is established by payment of one (1) of the following:
  - (1) The amount negotiated at any time between the medical service facility and any of the following:
    - (A) The employer.
    - (B) The employer's insurance carrier.
    - (C) A billing review service on behalf of a person described in



1	clause (A) or (B).
2	(D) A direct provider network that has contracted with a
3	person described in clause (A) or (B).
4	(2) An amount not to exceed two hundred percent (200%) of the
5	amount that would be paid to the medical service facility on the
6	same date for the same service or product under the medical
7	service facility's Medicare reimbursement rate, if, an amount has
8	not been negotiated as after conducting the negotiations
9	described in subdivision (1), an agreement has not been
10	reached.
11	(c) A medical service provider may request an explanation from a
12	billing review service if the medical service provider's bill has been
13	reduced as a result of application of the eightieth percentile or of a
14	Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) or Medicare coding change.
15	The request must be made not later than sixty (60) days after receipt of
16	the notice of the reduction. If a request is made, the billing review
17	service must provide:
18	(1) the name of the billing review service used to make the
19	reduction;
20	(2) the dollar amount of the reduction;
21	(3) the dollar amount of the medical service at the eightieth
22	percentile; and
23	(4) in the case of a CPT or Medicare coding change, the basis
24	upon which the change was made;
25	not later than thirty (30) days after the date of the request.
26	(d) If, after a hearing, the worker's compensation board finds that a
27	billing review service used a billing review standard that did not
28	comply with subsection (a)(1) through (a)(3), as applicable, in
29	determining the pecuniary liability of an employer or an employer's
30	insurance carrier for a medical service provider's charge for services or
31	products covered under occupational disease compensation, the
32	worker's compensation board may assess a civil penalty against the
33	billing review service in an amount not less than one hundred dollars
34	(\$100) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
35	SECTION 9. IC 22-3-7-19, AS AMENDED BY P.L.275-2013,
36	SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
37	JULY 1, 2022]: Sec. 19. (a) In computing compensation for temporary
38	total disability, temporary partial disability, and total permanent
39	disability, with respect to occupational diseases occurring on and after
40	July 1, 1985, and before July 1, 1986, the average weekly wages are
41	considered to be:

(1) not more than two hundred sixty-seven dollars (\$267); and



1	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
2	(b) In computing compensation for temporary total disability
3	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respec
4	to occupational diseases occurring on and after July 1, 1986, and before
5	July 1, 1988, the average weekly wages are considered to be:
6	(1) not more than two hundred eighty-five dollars (\$285); and
7	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
8	(c) In computing compensation for temporary total disability
9	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respec
10	to occupational diseases occurring on and after July 1, 1988, and before
11	July 1, 1989, the average weekly wages are considered to be:
12	(1) not more than three hundred eighty-four dollars (\$384); and
13	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
14	(d) In computing compensation for temporary total disability
15	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respec
16	to occupational diseases occurring on and after July 1, 1989, and before
17	July 1, 1990, the average weekly wages are considered to be:
18	(1) not more than four hundred eleven dollars (\$411); and
19	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
20	(e) In computing compensation for temporary total disability
21	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respec
22	to occupational diseases occurring on and after July 1, 1990, and before
23	July 1, 1991, the average weekly wages are considered to be:
24	(1) not more than four hundred forty-one dollars (\$441); and
25	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
26	(f) In computing compensation for temporary total disability
27	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respec
28	to occupational diseases occurring on and after July 1, 1991, and before
29	July 1, 1992, the average weekly wages are considered to be:
30	(1) not more than four hundred ninety-two dollars (\$492); and
31	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
32	(g) In computing compensation for temporary total disability
33	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respec
34	to occupational diseases occurring on and after July 1, 1992, and before
35	July 1, 1993, the average weekly wages are considered to be:
36	(1) not more than five hundred forty dollars (\$540); and
37	(1) not more than five number forty domais (\$540), and (2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
38	
39	(h) In computing compensation for temporary total disability
39 40	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, with respect
40	to occupational diseases occurring on and after July 1, 1993, and before
	July 1, 1994, the average weekly wages are considered to be:
42	(1) not more than five hundred ninety-one dollars (\$591); and



1	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
2	(i) In computing compensation for temporary total disability,
3	temporary partial disability and total permanent disability, with respect
4	to occupational diseases occurring on and after July 1, 1994, and before
5	July 1, 1997, the average weekly wages are considered to be:
6	(1) not more than six hundred forty-two dollars (\$642); and
7	(2) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
8	(i) (a) In computing compensation for temporary total disability,
9	temporary partial disability, and total permanent disability, the average
10	weekly wages are considered to be:
11	(1) with respect to occupational diseases occurring on and after
12	<del>July 1, 1997, and before July 1, 1998:</del>
13	(A) not more than six hundred seventy-two dollars (\$672); and
14	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
15	(2) with respect to occupational diseases occurring on and after
16	<del>July 1, 1998, and before July 1, 1999:</del>
17	(A) not more than seven hundred two dollars (\$702); and
18	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
19	(3) with respect to occupational diseases occurring on and after
20	<del>July 1, 1999, and before July 1, 2000:</del>
21	(A) not more than seven hundred thirty-two dollars (\$732);
22	<del>and</del>
22 23 24	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
24	(4) with respect to occupational diseases occurring on and after
25	<del>July 1, 2000, and before July 1, 2001:</del>
26 27	(A) not more than seven hundred sixty-two dollars (\$762); and
27	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
28	(5) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
29	<del>2001, and before July 1, 2002:</del>
30	(A) not more than eight hundred twenty-two dollars (\$822);
31	<del>and</del>
32	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
33	(6) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
34	<del>2002, and before</del> <del>July 1, 2006:</del>
35	(A) not more than eight hundred eighty-two dollars (\$882);
36	<del>and</del>
37	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
38	(7) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
39	<del>2006, and before</del> <del>July 1, 2007:</del>
40	(A) not more than nine hundred dollars (\$900); and
41	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
42	(8) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1.



1	<del>2007, and before July 1, 2008:</del>
2	(A) not more than nine hundred thirty dollars (\$930); and
3	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
4	(9) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1,
5	<del>2008, and before July 1, 2009:</del>
6	(A) not more than nine hundred fifty-four dollars (\$954); and
7	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
8	(10) (1) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July
9	1, 2009, and before July 1, 2014:
10	(A) not more than nine hundred seventy-five dollars (\$975);
11	and
12	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
13	(11) (2) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July
14	1, 2014, and before July 1, 2015:
15	(A) not more than one thousand forty dollars (\$1,040); and
16	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
17	(12) (3) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July
18	1, 2015, and before July 1, 2016:
19	(A) not more than one thousand one hundred five dollars
20	(\$1,105); and
21	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75); and
	(13) (4) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July
23	1, 2016, and before July 1, 2022:
22 23 24 25	(A) not more than one thousand one hundred seventy dollars
25	(\$1,170); and
26	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
27	(5) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July
27 28	1, 2022, and before July 1, 2023:
29	(A) not more than one thousand two hundred five dollars
30	(\$1,205); and
31	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
32	(6) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July
33	1, 2023, and before July 1, 2024:
34	(A) not more than one thousand two hundred forty-one
35	dollars (\$1,241); and
36	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
37	(7) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July
38	1, 2024, and before July 1, 2025:
39	(A) not more than one thousand two hundred seventy-eight
40	dollars (\$1,278); and
41	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75); and
42	(8) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July



1	1, 2025:
2	(A) not more than one thousand three hundred sixteen
3	dollars (\$1,316); and
4	(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
5	(k) The maximum compensation with respect to disability or death
6	occurring on and after July 1, 1985, and before July 1, 1986, which
7	shall be paid for occupational disease and the results thereof under the
8	provisions of this chapter or under any combination of its provisions
9	may not exceed eighty-nine thousand dollars (\$89,000) in any case.
10	(1) The maximum compensation with respect to disability or death
11	occurring on and after July 1, 1986, and before July 1, 1988, which
12	shall be paid for occupational disease and the results thereof under the
13	provisions of this chapter or under any combination of its provisions
14	may not exceed ninety-five thousand dollars (\$95,000) in any case.
15	(m) The maximum compensation with respect to disability or death
16	occurring on and after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1989, that shall
17	be paid for occupational disease and the results thereof under this
18	chapter or under any combination of its provisions may not exceed one
19	hundred twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$128,000) in any case.
20	(n) The maximum compensation with respect to disability or death
21	occurring on and after July 1, 1989, and before July 1, 1990, that shall
22	be paid for occupational disease and the results thereof under this
23	chapter or under any combination of its provisions may not exceed one
24	hundred thirty-seven thousand dollars (\$137,000) in any case.
25	(o) The maximum compensation with respect to disability or death
26	occurring on and after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 1991, that shall
27	be paid for occupational disease and the results thereof under this
28	chapter or under any combination of its provisions may not exceed one
29	hundred forty-seven thousand dollars (\$147,000) in any case.
30	(p) The maximum compensation with respect to disability or death
31	occurring on and after July 1, 1991, and before July 1, 1992, that shall
32	be paid for occupational disease and the results thereof under this
33	chapter or under any combination of the provisions of this chapter may
34	not exceed one hundred sixty-four thousand dollars (\$164,000) in any
35	<del>case.</del>
36	(q) The maximum compensation with respect to disability or death
37	occurring on and after July 1, 1992, and before July 1, 1993, that shall
38	be paid for occupational disease and the results thereof under this
39	chapter or under any combination of the provisions of this chapter may
40	not exceed one hundred eighty thousand dollars (\$180,000) in any case.
41	(r) The maximum compensation with respect to disability or death
42	occurring on and after July 1, 1993, and before July 1, 1994, that shall



1	be paid for occupational disease and the results thereof under this
2	chapter or under any combination of the provisions of this chapter may
3	not exceed one hundred ninety-seven thousand dollars (\$197,000) in
4	any case.
5	(s) The maximum compensation with respect to disability or death
6	occurring on and after July 1, 1994, and before July 1, 1997, that shall
7	be paid for occupational disease and the results thereof under this
8	chapter or under any combination of the provisions of this chapter may
9	not exceed two hundred fourteen thousand dollars (\$214,000) in any
10	<del>case.</del>
11	(t) (b) The maximum compensation that shall be paid for
12	occupational disease and the results of an occupational disease under
13	this chapter or under any combination of the provisions of this chapter
14	may not exceed the following amounts in any case:
15	(1) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July
16	1, 1997, and before July 1, 1998, two hundred twenty-four
17	thousand dollars (\$224,000).
18	(2) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July
19	1, 1998, and before July 1, 1999, two hundred thirty-four
20	thousand dollars (\$234,000).
21	(3) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July
22	1, 1999, and before July 1, 2000, two hundred forty-four thousand
23	<del>dollars (\$244,000).</del>
24	(4) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July
25	1, 2000, and before July 1, 2001, two hundred fifty-four thousand
26	<del>dollars (\$254,000).</del>
27	(5) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July
28	1, 2001, and before July 1, 2002, two hundred seventy-four
29	thousand dollars (\$274,000).
30	(6) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July
31	1, 2002, and before July 1, 2006, two hundred ninety-four
32	thousand dollars (\$294,000).
33	(7) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July
34	1, 2006, and before July 1, 2007, three hundred thousand dollars
35	<del>(\$300,000).</del>
36	(8) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July
37	1, 2007, and before July 1, 2008, three hundred ten thousand
38	<del>dollars (\$310,000).</del>
39	(9) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July
40	1, 2008, and before July 1, 2009, three hundred eighteen thousand
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(10) (1) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after



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dollars (\$318,000).

- July 1, 2009, and before July 1, 2014, three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$325,000).
  - (11) (2) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2015, three hundred forty-seven thousand dollars (\$347,000).
    - (12) (3) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July 1, 2015, and before July 1, 2016, three hundred sixty-eight thousand dollars (\$368,000).
      - (13) (4) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July 1, 2016, and before July 1, 2022, three hundred ninety thousand dollars (\$390,000).
      - (5) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July 1, 2022, and before July 1, 2023, four hundred two thousand dollars (\$402,000).
      - (6) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July 1, 2023, and before July 1, 2024, four hundred fourteen thousand dollars (\$414,000).
      - (7) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July 1, 2024, and before July 1, 2025, four hundred twenty-six thousand dollars (\$426,000).
      - (8) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July 1, 2025, four hundred thirty-nine thousand dollars (\$439,000).
    - (u) (c) For all disabilities occurring on and after July 1, 1985, "average weekly wages" means the earnings of the injured employee during the period of fifty-two (52) weeks immediately preceding the disability divided by fifty-two (52). If the employee lost seven (7) or more calendar days during the period, although not in the same week, then the earnings for the remainder of the fifty-two (52) weeks shall be divided by the number of weeks and parts of weeks remaining after the time lost has been deducted. If employment before the date of disability extended over a period of less than fifty-two (52) weeks, the method of dividing the earnings during that period by the number of weeks and parts of weeks during which the employee earned wages shall be followed if results just and fair to both parties will be obtained. If by reason of the shortness of the time during which the employee has been in the employment of the employer or of the casual nature or terms of the employment it is impracticable to compute the average weekly wages for the employee, the employee's average weekly wages shall be considered to be the average weekly amount that, during the fifty-two (52) weeks before the date of disability, was being earned by a person in the same grade employed at the same work by the same employer or,



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if there is no person so employed, by a person in the same grade employed in that same class of employment in the same district. Whenever allowances of any character are made to an employee instead of wages or a specified part of the wage contract, they shall be considered a part of the employee's earnings.

(v) (d) The provisions of this article may not be construed to result in an award of benefits in which the number of weeks paid or to be paid for temporary total disability, temporary partial disability, or permanent total disability benefits combined exceeds five hundred (500) weeks. This section shall not be construed to prevent a person from applying for an award under IC 22-3-3-13. However, in case of permanent total disability resulting from a disablement occurring on or after January 1, 1998, the minimum total benefit shall not be less than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000).

SECTION 10. IC 22-3-7.2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023]:

### Chapter 7.2. Payments of Claims

- Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "clean claim" means a claim submitted by a medical service provider for payment under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-7 that has no defect, impropriety, or particular circumstance requiring special treatment preventing payment.
- Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "payor" means an employer or an employer's insurance carrier that is liable for a claim for a service or product under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-7.
- Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "medical service facility" means any of the following that provides a service or product under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-7 and uses the CMS 1450 (UB-04) form or the CMS 1500 (HCFA-1500) form for Medicare reimbursement:
  - (1) An ambulatory outpatient surgical center (as defined in IC 16-18-2-14).
  - (2) A hospital (as defined in IC 16-18-2-179).
  - (3) A hospital based health facility (as defined in IC 16-18-2-180).
  - (4) A medical center (as defined in IC 16-18-2-223.4).
- Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "medical service provider" means a person or an entity that provides services or products to an employee under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-7. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the term includes a medical service facility.
  - Sec. 5. (a) A payor shall pay or deny each clean claim in



1	accordance with section 6 of this chapter.
2	(b) A payor shall notify a medical service provider of any
3	deficiencies in a submitted claim not more than:
4	(1) thirty (30) days after the date the claim is received by the
5	payor, for a claim that is filed electronically; or
6	(2) forty-five (45) days after the date the claim is received by
7	the payor, for a claim that is filed on paper;
8	and describe any remedy necessary to establish a clean claim.
9	(c) Failure of a payor to notify a medical service provider as
10	required under subsection (b) establishes the submitted claim as a
11	clean claim.
12	Sec. 6. (a) A payor shall pay or deny each clean claim as follows:
13	(1) If the claim is filed electronically, not more than thirty (30)
14	days after the date the claim is received by the payor.
15	(2) If the claim is filed on paper, not more than forty-five (45)
16	days after the date the claim is received by the payor.
17	(b) If:
18	(1) a payor fails to pay or deny a clean claim in the time
19	required under subsection (a); and
20	(2) the payor subsequently pays the claim;
21	the payor shall pay the medical service provider that submitted the
22	claim interest on the amount of the payor's pecuniary liability
23 24	under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-7 for the claim paid under this
24	section.
25	(c) Interest paid under subsection (b):
26	(1) accrues beginning:
27	(A) thirty-one (31) days after the date the claim is received
28	under subsection (a)(1); or
29	(B) forty-six (46) days after the date the claim is received
30	under subsection (a)(2); and
31	(2) stops accruing on the date the claim is paid.
32	(d) In paying interest under subsection (b), a payor shall use the
33	same interest rate as provided in IC 12-15-21-3(7)(A).
34	Sec. 7. A medical service provider shall submit only the
35	following forms for payment by a payor:
36	(1) CMS 1450 (UB-04).
37	(2) CMS 1500 (HCFA-1500).
38	(3) American Dental Association (ADA) claim form.



### COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Employment, Labor and Pensions, to which was referred House Bill 1153, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Page 27, delete lines 23 through 28.

Page 34, delete lines 20 through 25.

Page 60, delete lines 2 through 7.

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to HB 1153 as introduced.)

**VANNATTER** 

Committee Vote: yeas 9, nays 4.

#### **HOUSE MOTION**

Mr. Speaker: I move that House Bill 1153 be amended to read as follows:

Page 3, line 38, strike "(a) With respect to injuries in the schedule set".

Page 3, strike lines 39 through 42.

Page 4, strike lines 1 through 16.

Page 4, line 17, strike "(d)" and insert "(a)".

Page 5, line 19, strike "(e)" and insert "(b)".

Page 5, line 20, strike "(h)" and insert "(e)".

Page 5, line 26, strike "(f)" and insert "(c)".

Page 5, line 26, strike "(h)" and insert "(e)".

Page 5, line 33, strike "(g)" and insert "(d)".

Page 5, line 34, strike "(h)" and insert "(e)".

Page 5, line 40, strike "(h)" and insert "(e)".

Page 6, line 17, strike "(d)(3)," and insert "(a)(3),".

Page 6, line 28, strike "(d)(4)," and insert "(a)(4),".

Page 6, line 41, strike "(i)" and insert "(f)".

Page 7, line 29, strike "(j)" and insert "(g)".

Page 8, line 37, strike "(h)(5)," and insert "(e)(5),".

Page 9, line 10, strike "(j)" and insert "(g)".

Page 9, line 12, strike "(i)" and insert "(f)".

Page 9, strike lines 13 through 42.

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Page 10, strike lines 1 through 42.
   Page 11, strike lines 1 through 33.
   Page 11, line 34, strike "(12)" and insert "(1)".
   Page 12, line 2, strike "(13)" and insert "(2)".
   Page 12, line 12, strike "(14)" and insert "(3)".
   Page 12, line 22, strike "(15)" and insert "(4)".
   Page 12, line 32, delete "(16)" and insert "(5)".
   Page 13, line 1, delete "(17)" and insert "(6)".
   Page 13, line 12, delete "(18)" and insert "(7)".
   Page 13, line 23, delete "(19)" and insert "(8)".
   Page 13, line 34, strike "(k)" and insert "(h)".
   Page 13, line 35, strike "(i)" and insert "(f)".
   Page 13, line 36, strike "(j)" and insert "(g)".
   Page 13, strike lines 37 through 42.
   Page 14, strike lines 1 through 20.
   Page 14, line 21, strike "(14)" and insert "(1)".
   Page 14, line 23, strike "(15)" and insert "(2)".
   Page 14, line 25, strike "(16)" and insert "(3)".
   Page 14, line 28, strike "(17)" and insert "(4)".
   Page 14, line 31, delete "(18)" and insert "(5)".
   Page 14, line 34, delete "(19)" and insert "(6)".
   Page 14, line 37, delete "(20)" and insert "(7)".
   Page 14, line 40, delete "(21)" and insert "(8)".
   Page 15, line 2, strike "(a) In computing compensation for
temporary".
   Page 15, strike lines 3 through 42.
   Page 16, strike lines 1 through 32.
   Page 16, line 33, strike "(j)" and insert "(a)".
   Page 16, strike lines 36 through 42.
   Page 17, strike lines 1 through 32.
   Page 17, line 33, strike "(10)" and insert "(1)".
   Page 17, line 38, strike "(11)" and insert "(2)".
   Page 17, line 42, strike "(12)" and insert "(3)".
   Page 18, line 5, strike "(13)" and insert "(4)".
   Page 18, line 10, delete "(14)" and insert "(5)".
   Page 18, line 15, delete "(15)" and insert "(6)".
   Page 18, line 20, delete "(16)" and insert "(7)".
   Page 18, line 25, delete "(17)" and insert "(8)".
   Page 18, strike lines 32 through 42.
   Page 19, strike lines 1 through 34.
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Page 19, line 35, strike "(t)" and insert "(b)".

Page 19, strike lines 39 through 42.



- Page 20, strike lines 1 through 23.
- Page 20, line 24, strike "(10)" and insert "(1)".
- Page 20, line 27, strike "(11)" and insert "(2)".
- Page 20, line 30, strike "(12)" and insert "(3)".
- Page 20, line 33, strike "(13)" and insert "(4)".
- Page 20, line 36, delete "(14)" and insert "(5)".
- Page 20, line 39, delete "(15)" and insert "(6)".
- Page 20, line 42, delete "(16)" and insert "(7)".
- Page 21, line 3, delete "(17)" and insert "(8)".
- Page 38, strike lines 4 through 42.
- Page 39, strike lines 1 through 42.
- Page 40, strike lines 1 through 14.
- Page 40, line 15, strike "(m)" and insert "(i)".
- Page 41, line 2, strike "(n)" and insert "(j)".
- Page 42, line 27, strike "(n)" and insert "(j)".
- Page 42, line 30, strike "(m)" and insert "(i)".
- Page 42, strike lines 31 through 42.
- Page 43, strike lines 1 through 42.
- Page 44, strike lines 1 through 42.
- Page 45, strike lines 1 through 9.
- Page 45, line 10, strike "(12)" and insert "(1)".
- Page 45, line 20, strike "(13)" and insert "(2)".
- Page 45, line 31, strike "(14)" and insert "(3)".
- Page 45, line 41, strike "(15)" and insert "(4)".
- Page 46, line 9, delete "(16)" and insert "(5)".
- Page 46, line 20, delete "(17)" and insert "(6)".
- Page 46, line 31, delete "(18)" and insert "(7)".
- Page 46, line 42, delete "(19)" and insert "(8)".
- Page 47, line 11, strike "(o)" and insert "(k)".
- Page 47, line 12, strike "(m)" and insert "(i)".
- Page 47, line 13, strike "(n)" and insert "(j)".
- Page 47, strike lines 14 through 42.
- Page 48, strike lines 1 through 6.
- Page 48, line 7, strike "(14)" and insert "(1)".
- Page 48, line 10, strike "(15)" and insert "(2)".
- Page 48, line 13, strike "(16)" and insert "(3)".
- Page 48, line 16, strike "(17)" and insert "(4)".
- Page 48, line 19, delete "(18)" and insert "(5)".
- Page 48, line 22, delete "(19)" and insert "(6)".
- Page 48, line 25, delete "(20)" and insert "(7)".
- Page 48, line 28, delete "(21)" and insert "(8)".
- Page 48, line 30, strike "(p)" and insert "(l)".





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Page 48, line 38, strike "(q)" and insert "(m)".
   Page 49, line 18, strike "(r)" and insert "(n)".
   Page 49, line 24, strike "(m)(1), (m)(4), (m)(5), (m)(8), or (m)(9),"
and insert "(i)(1), (i)(4), (i)(5), (i)(8), or (i)(9),".
   Page 49, line 28, strike "(s)" and insert "(o)".
   Page 49, line 29, strike "(m)(1), (m)(4)," and insert "(i)(1), (i)(4),".
   Page 49, line 30, strike "(m)(5), (m)(8), or (m)(9)" and insert "(i)(5),
(i)(8), or (i)(9)".
   Page 49, line 41, strike "(t)" and insert "(p)".
   Page 50, line 9, strike "(u)" and insert "(q)".
   Page 50, line 16, strike "(v)" and insert "(r)".
   Page 50, line 19, strike "(w)" and insert "(s)".
   Page 50, line 24, strike "(x)" and insert "(t)".
   Page 50, line 31, strike "(y)" and insert "(u)".
   Page 50, line 35, strike "(z)" and insert "(v)".
   Page 52, line 32, strike "(a) In computing compensation for
temporary".
   Page 52, strike lines 33 through 42.
   Page 53, strike lines 1 through 42.
   Page 54, strike lines 1 through 2.
   Page 54, line 3, strike "(j)" and insert "(a)".
   Page 54, strike lines 6 through 42.
   Page 55, strike lines 1 through 2.
   Page 55, line 3, strike "(10)" and insert "(1)".
   Page 55, line 8, strike "(11)" and insert "(2)".
   Page 55, line 12, strike "(12)" and insert "(3)".
   Page 55, line 17, strike "(13)" and insert "(4)".
   Page 55, line 22, delete "(14)" and insert "(5)".
   Page 55, line 27, delete "(15)" and insert "(6)".
   Page 55, line 32, delete "(16)" and insert "(7)".
   Page 55, line 37, delete "(17)" and insert "(8)".
   Page 55, strike line 42.
   Page 56, strike lines 1 through 42.
   Page 57, strike lines 1 through 5.
   Page 57, line 6, strike "(t)" and insert "(b)".
   Page 57, strike lines 10 through 36.
   Page 57, line 37, strike "(10)" and insert "(1)".
   Page 57, line 40, strike "(11)" and insert "(2)".
   Page 58, line 1, strike "(12)" and insert "(3)".
   Page 58, line 4, strike "(13)" and insert "(4)".
   Page 58, line 7, delete "(14)" and insert "(5)".
   Page 58, line 10, delete "(15)" and insert "(6)".
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Page 58, line 13, delete "(16)" and insert "(7)".
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Page 58, line 16, delete "(17)" and insert "(8)".

Page 58, line 19, strike "(u)" and insert "(c)".

Page 59, line 1, strike "(v)" and insert "(d)".

Page 59, line 19, delete ""insurer"" and insert ""payor"".

Page 59, line 37, delete "An insurer" and insert "A payor".

Page 59, line 39, delete "An insurer" and insert "A payor".

Page 59, line 42, delete "insurer," and insert "payor,".

Page 60, line 2, delete "insurer," and insert "payor,".

Page 60, line 4, delete "an insurer" and insert "a payor".

Page 60, line 7, delete "An insurer" and insert "A payor".

Page 60, line 10, delete "insurer." and insert "payor.".

Page 60, line 12, delete "insurer." and insert "payor.".

Page 60, line 14, delete "an insurer" and insert "a payor".

Page 60, line 16, delete "insurer" and insert "payor".

Page 60, line 17, delete "insurer" and insert "payor".

Page 60, line 18, delete "insurer's" and insert "payor's".

Page 60, line 28, delete "an insurer" and insert "a payor".

Page 60, line 31, delete "an insurer:" and insert "a payor:".

(Reference is to HB 1153 as printed January 20, 2022.)

**LEHMAN** 

#### COMMITTEE REPORT

Madam President: The Senate Committee on Pensions and Labor, to which was referred House Bill No. 1153, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be AMENDED as follows:

Page 12, delete lines 34 through 42.

Page 13, delete lines 1 through 35, begin a new line block indented and insert:

"(5) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2022, and before July 1, 2023, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand eight hundred three dollars (\$1,803) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand eleven dollars (\$2,011) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty



- (50), three thousand two hundred eighty-two dollars (\$3,282) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand one hundred eighty-two dollars (\$4,182) per degree.
- (6) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2023, and before July 1, 2024, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven dollars (\$1,857) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand seventy-one dollars (\$2,071) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand three hundred eighty dollars (\$3,380) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand three hundred seven dollars (\$4,307) per degree.
- (7) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2024, and before July 1, 2025, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand nine hundred thirteen dollars (\$1,913) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand one hundred thirty-three dollars (\$2,133) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand four hundred eighty-one dollars (\$3,481) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand four hundred thirty-six dollars (\$4,436) per degree.
- (8) With respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2025, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand nine hundred seventy dollars (\$1,970) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand one hundred ninety-seven dollars (\$2,197) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand five hundred eighty-five dollars (\$3,585) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand five hundred sixty-nine dollars (\$4,569) per degree."

Page 14, delete lines 35 through 42, begin a new line block indented and insert:

"(5) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2022, and before July 1, 2023, one thousand two hundred five dollars (\$1,205).



- (6) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2023, and before July 1, 2024, one thousand two hundred forty-one dollars (\$1,241).
- (7) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2024, and before July 1, 2025, one thousand two hundred seventy-eight dollars (\$1,278).
- (8) With respect to injuries occurring on or after July 1, 2025, one thousand three hundred sixteen dollars (\$1,316).".
- Page 15, delete lines 1 through 3.
- Page 18, delete lines 14 through 33, begin a new line block indented and insert:
  - "(5) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2022, and before July 1, 2023:
    - (A) not more than one thousand two hundred five dollars (\$1,205); and
    - (B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
  - (6) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2023, and before July 1, 2024:
    - (A) not more than one thousand two hundred forty-one dollars (\$1,241); and
    - (B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
  - (7) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2024, and before July 1, 2025:
    - (A) not more than one thousand two hundred seventy-eight dollars (\$1,278); and
    - (B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75); and
  - (8) with respect to injuries occurring on and after July 1, 2025:
    - (A) not more than one thousand three hundred sixteen dollars (\$1,316); and
    - (B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).".
  - Page 20, delete lines 40 through 42.
- Page 21, delete lines 1 through 8, begin a new line block indented and insert:
  - "(5) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2022, and before July 1, 2023, four hundred two thousand dollars (\$402,000).
  - (6) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2023, and before July 1, 2024, four hundred fourteen thousand dollars (\$414,000).
  - (7) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2024, and before July 1, 2025, four hundred twenty-six



thousand dollars (\$426,000).

(8) With respect to an injury occurring on and after July 1, 2025, four hundred thirty-nine thousand dollars (\$439,000).".

Page 46, delete lines 13 through 42.

Page 47, delete lines 1 through 14, begin a new line block indented and insert:

- "(5) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 2022, and before July 1, 2023, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand eight hundred three dollars (\$1,803) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand eleven dollars (\$2,011) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand two hundred eighty-two dollars (\$3,282) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand one hundred eighty-two dollars (\$4,182) per degree.
- (6) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 2023, and before July 1, 2024, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven dollars (\$1,857) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand seventy-one dollars (\$2,071) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand three hundred eighty dollars (\$3,380) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand three hundred seven dollars (\$4,307) per degree.
- (7) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 2024, and before July 1, 2025, for each degree of permanent impairment from one (1) to ten (10), one thousand nine hundred thirteen dollars (\$1,913) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand one hundred thirty-three dollars (\$2,133) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand four hundred eighty-one dollars (\$3,481) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand four hundred thirty-six dollars (\$4,436) per degree.
- (8) With respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 2025, for each degree of permanent impairment from one
- (1) to ten (10), one thousand nine hundred seventy dollars



(\$1,970) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from eleven (11) to thirty-five (35), two thousand one hundred ninety-seven dollars (\$2,197) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment from thirty-six (36) to fifty (50), three thousand five hundred eighty-five dollars (\$3,585) per degree; for each degree of permanent impairment above fifty (50), four thousand five hundred sixty-nine dollars (\$4,569) per degree."

Page 48, delete lines 23 through 33, begin a new line block indented and insert:

- "(5) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1, 2022, and before July 1, 2023, one thousand two hundred five dollars (\$1,205).
- (6) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1, 2023, and before July 1, 2024, one thousand two hundred forty-one dollars (\$1,241).
- (7) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1, 2024, and before July 1, 2025, one thousand two hundred seventy-eight dollars (\$1,278).
- (8) With respect to disablements occurring on or after July 1, 2025, one thousand three hundred sixteen dollars (\$1,316).".

Page 55, delete lines 27 through 42, begin a new line block indented and insert:

- "(5) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 2022, and before July 1, 2023:
  - (A) not more than one thousand two hundred five dollars (\$1,205); and
  - (B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
- (6) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 2023, and before July 1, 2024:
  - (A) not more than one thousand two hundred forty-one dollars (\$1,241); and
  - (B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75);
- (7) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 2024, and before July 1, 2025:
  - (A) not more than one thousand two hundred seventy-eight dollars (\$1,278); and
  - (B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75); and
- (8) with respect to disablements occurring on and after July 1, 2025:
  - (A) not more than one thousand three hundred sixteen dollars (\$1,316); and



(B) not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).".

Page 56, delete lines 1 through 4.

Page 58, delete lines 12 through 23, begin a new line block indented and insert:

- "(5) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July 1, 2022, and before July 1, 2023, four hundred two thousand dollars (\$402,000).
- (6) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July 1, 2023, and before July 1, 2024, four hundred fourteen thousand dollars (\$414,000).
- (7) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July 1, 2024, and before July 1, 2025, four hundred twenty-six thousand dollars (\$426,000).
- (8) With respect to disability or death occurring on and after July 1, 2025, four hundred thirty-nine thousand dollars (\$439,000)."

and when so amended that said bill do pass and be reassigned to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

(Reference is to HB 1153 as reprinted January 26, 2022.)

BOOTS, Chairperson

Committee Vote: Yeas 9, Nays 1.

