WORKERS' COMPENSATION. Provides relative to the workers' compensation weekly wage. ( $8 / 1 / 24$ )

AN ACT
To amend and reenact R.S. 23:1021(11) and (12) and to repeal R.S. 23:1021(13), relative to workers' compensation; to provide for the computation of wages; to provide definitions; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
Section 1. R.S. 23:1021(11) and (12) are hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:
§1021. Terms defined
As used in this Chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms shall be given the meaning ascribed to them in this Section:
(11) "Part-time employee" means an employee who as a condition of his
hiring knowingly aceepts employment that (a) eustomarily provides for less than
forty hours per work week, and (b) that is classified by the employer as a part-time
position.
$(12(11)$ "Payor" means the entity responsible, whether by law or contract, for the payment of benefits incurred by a claimant as a result of a work related injury.

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Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in boldface type and underscored are additions.
(13(12) "Wages" means: average weekly wage at the time of the aecident. The average weekly wage shall be determined as follows.
(a) Hourly wages.
(i) If the employee is paid on an hourly basis and the employee is employed for forty hours or more, his hourly wage rate multiplied by the average aetual hours worked in the four full weeks preceding the date of the aceident or forty hours, whiehever is greater, or
(ii) If the employee is paidon an hourly basis and the employee was offered employment for forty hours or more but regularly, and at his own diseretion, works less than forty hours per week for whatever reason, then, the average of his totat earnings per week for the four full weeks preeeding the date of the aceident; or
(iii) If the employee is paid on an hourly basis and the employee is a parttime employee, his hourly wage rate multiplied by the average actual hours worked in the four full weeks preeeding the date of the injury.
(iv) A part-time employee, as defined in R.S. $23: 1021(9)$ and who is
employed by two or more different employers in two or more sureessive
employments, shall be entitled to reeeive benefits as follows.
(aa) If an employee is employed by two or more different employers in two
or more surecessive employments and the employee ine urs a compensable injury
under the provisions of this Chapter in one of the employments, the employer in
whose serviee the employee was injured shall pay the benefits dute the employee as
provided in this Chapter.
(bb) If the employee is a part-time employee in one of the streeessive employments, is injured in that employment, but as a result of the injury also ineurs toss of ineome from other suecessive employments, that employee shall be entitled to benefits computed by determining wages under the provisions of this Subseetion using his hourly rate in employment at the time of injury and using the total hours worked for all employers of the part-time employee, but not to exeeed his average, actual weekly hours worked or forty hours weekly, whichever is less.

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(v) For an employee in seasonal employment, his annuat ineome divided by fifty-two.
(aa) For purposes of this Subparagraph, seasonal employment shall be-any employment eustomarily operating only during regularly recurring periods of less than forty-four weeks anntually.
(bb) If the employee was not engaged in the seasonal employment more than one year prior to the aceident, his annual income shall be the average annual income of other employees of the same or most similar class working in the same or most similaremployment for the same employer or, in the event that the employee was the only individual engaged in that speeifie employment, then his annual ineome shalt be the average annual income of other employees of the same or most similar class working for a neighboring employer engaged in the same or similar employment.
(b) Monthly wages. If the employee is paid on a monthly basis, his monthly salary multiplied by twe tve then divided by fifty-two.
(e) Anntual wages. If the employee is employed at an anntual salaty, his annual salary divided by fifty-two.
(d) Other wages. If the employee is employed on a unit, piecework, eommission, or other basis, his gross earnings from the employer for the twenty-six week period immediately preceding the aceident divided by the number of days the employee actually worked for the employer during said twenty-six week period and multiplied by the average number of days worked per week, however, if streh an employee has worked for the employer for less than a twenty-six week period immediately preceding the aceident, his gross earnings from the employer for the period immediately preceding the aceident divided by the number of days the employee actually worked for the employer during said period and multiplied by the average number of days worked per week.
(a) The employee's total earnings paid by the employer of injury during the fifty-two weeks preceding the date of the work accident and excluding the week of the injury, divided by fifty-two. Such earnings shall include but are not

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limited to earnings from any of the following:
(i) Full-time, part-time, hourly, monthly, annual, or seasonal employment.
(ii) Paid sick leave; paid vacation; paid holidays.
(iii) Unit, odd-lot, or piecework.
(iv) Tips reported to the employer.
(v) Commissions or bonuses.
(vi) Earnings received by the employee from any other basis of earnings for the employment of injury.
(b) Where the employee has worked less than fifty-two weeks in the employment of injury preceding the date of the work accident as set forth in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, but more than four weeks, average weekly wage shall be determined by dividing the employee's total earnings as set forth in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph by the total number of weeks worked in the employment of injury, excluding the week of the injury.
(c) Where the employee has worked less than four weeks in the employment of injury, average weekly wage shall be determined based on the average weekly amount earned by a person in the same grade and employed at the same or similar work in the community.
(e(d) Exceptions. For municipal police officers, additional compensation paid by the state pursuant to R.S. 40:1667.3 shall not be included in the calculation and computation of total salary or average weekly wage to the extent such officer continues to receive such additional compensation during the period of his disability.
( $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{e})$ Income tax. In the determination of "wages" and the average weekly wage at the time of the accident, no amount shall be included for any benefit or form of compensation which is not taxable to an employee for federal income tax purposes; however, any amount withheld by the employer to fund any nontaxable or tax-deferred benefit provided by the employer and which was elected by the employee in lieu of taxable earnings shall be included in the calculation of the
employee's wage and average weekly wage including but not limited to any amount withheld by the employer to fund any health insurance benefit provided by the employer and which was elected by the employee in lieu of taxable earnings shall be included in the calculation of the employee's wage and average weekly wage.
( $\mathrm{g}(\mathbf{f})$ Date of accident. In occupational disease claims the date of the accident for purposes of determining the employee's average weekly wage shall be the date of the employee's last employment with the employer from whom benefits are claimed or the date of his last injurious exposure to conditions in his employment, whichever date occurs later.

Section 2. R.S. 23:1021(13) is hereby repealed.

The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Yoursheka D. Butler.

|  | DIGEST |  |
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| SB 366 Original | 2024 Regular Session | Stine |

Present law defines certain terms for purposes of the La. Workers' Compensation Law.
Proposed law deletes the present law definition of "part-time employee" and provides a procedure for computing the average weekly wage for employees who have worked less than 52 weeks, but more than four weeks in the employment of injury. Proposed law further provides the procedure for computing the average weekly wage for employees who have worked less than four weeks in the employment of injury.

Proposed law otherwise retains present law.
Effective August 1, 2024.
(Amends R.S. 23:1021(11) and (12); repeals R.S. 23:1021(13))

