Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

New  Section  1. (a) It  is  the  intent  of  the  legislature  that  the  workers  compensation  act  shall  be  liberally  construed  only for  the purpose of bringing employers and employees within the provisions of the act. The provisions of the workers compensation act shall be applied impartially to both employers and employees in cases arising thereunder.

(b) If in any employment to which the workers compensation act applies, an employee suffers personal injury by accident, repetitive trauma or occupational disease arising out of and in the course of employment, the employer shall be liable to pay compensation to the employee in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the workers compensation act.

(c) The burden of proof shall be on the claimant to establish the claimant's right to an award of compensation and to prove the various conditions on which the claimant's right depends. In determining whether the claimant has satisfied this burden of proof, the trier of fact shall consider the whole record.

(d) Except as provided in the workers compensation act, no employer, or other employee of such employer, shall be liable for any injury, whether by accident, repetitive trauma, or occupational disease, for which compensation is recoverable under the workers compensation act nor shall an employer be liable to any third party for any injury or death of an employee which was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability against a third party and for which workers compensation
is payable by such employer.

New Sec. 2. (a) An insurer or self-insured employer may provide the following notice to an insured worker on or with a check for temporary disability benefits:

Warning: Acceptance of employment with a different employer that requires the performance of activities you have stated you cannot perform because of the injury for which you are receiving temporary disability benefits could constitute fraud and could result in loss of future benefits and restitution of prior workers compensation awards and benefits paid.

(b) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the workers compensation act.

New Sec. 3. (a) Any person who is not required to be covered under a workers compensation insurance policy or other plan for the payment of workers compensation may execute an affidavit of exempt status under the workers compensation act. The affidavit shall be a form prescribed by the secretary of labor. The affidavit shall be available on the web site of the department of labor.

(b) Execution of the affidavit shall establish a rebuttable presumption that the executor is not an employee for purposes of the workers compensation act and that an individual or company possessing the affidavit is in compliance and therefore shall not be responsible for workers compensation claims made by the executor.

(c) The execution of an affidavit shall not affect the rights or coverage of any employee of the individual executing the affidavit.

(d) (1) Knowingly providing false information on a notarized affidavit of exempt status under the workers compensation act shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed $1,000.

(2) Affidavits shall conspicuously state on the front thereof in at least 10 point, bold-faced print that it is a crime to falsify information on the form.

(3) The secretary of labor shall immediately notify the workers compensation fraud unit in the department of labor of any violations or suspected violations of this section. The secretary shall cooperate with the fraud unit in any investigation involving affidavits executed pursuant to this section.

(e) The department of labor shall have the power to adopt all reasonable rules and regulations necessary to enforce this provision.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-501 is hereby amended to read as
follows: 44-501—(a) If in any employment to which the workers
compensation act applies, personal injury by accident arising out of and
in the course of employment is caused to an employee, the employer
shall be liable to pay compensation to the employee in accordance with
the provisions of the workers compensation act. In proceedings under
the workers compensation act, the burden of proof shall be on the
claimant to establish the claimant's right to an award of compensation
and to prove the various conditions on which the claimant's right
depends. In determining whether the claimant has satisfied this burden
of proof, the trier of fact shall consider the whole record.

(b) Except as provided in the workers compensation act, no
employer, or other employee of such employer, shall be liable for any
injury for which compensation is recoverable under the workers
compensation act nor shall an employer be liable to any third party for
any injury or death of an employee which was caused under
circumstances creating a legal liability against a third party and for
which workers compensation is payable by such employer.

(c) The employee shall not be entitled to recover for the
aggravation of a preexisting condition, except to the extent that the
work-related injury causes increased disability. Any award of
compensation shall be reduced by the amount of functional impairment
determined to be preexisting.

(d) (1) If the injury to the employee results from the employee's
deliberate intention to cause such injury, or from the employee's willful
failure to use a guard or protection against accident required pursuant to
any statute and provided for the employee, or a reasonable and proper
guard and protection voluntarily furnished the employee by the
employer, any compensation in respect to that injury shall be
disallowed.

(2) (a) Compensation for an injury shall be disallowed if such
injury to the employee results from:

(1) The employee's deliberate intention to cause such injury;
(2) the employee's willful failure to use a guard or protection
against accident or injury which is required pursuant to any statute
and provided for the employee;
(3) the employee's willful failure to use a reasonable and proper
guard and protection voluntarily furnished the employee by the
employer;
(4) the employee's knowing or reckless violation of their
employer's workplace safety rules or regulations; or

(5) the employee's voluntary participation in fighting or horseplay
for any reason, work related or otherwise.

(b) No compensation[, except for medical benefits provided
pursuant to K.S.A. 44-510h, and amendments thereto,] shall be
allowed for any employee who was unlawfully present in the United
States, or who did not have the legal right or authorization under
federal law to work in the United States, as defined by 8 U.S.C. §
1324a, except that compensation shall be allowed if the employer hired
such employee with the knowledge that such employee was unlawfully
present in the United States or did not have the legal right or
authorization under federal law to work in the United States. Nothing
in this subsection shall be construed to disallow any state or local
public benefits that are required to be offered by 8 U.S.C. § 1621.

(c) (1) (A) The employer shall not be liable under the workers
compensation act where the injury, disability or death was contributed
to by the employee's use or consumption of alcohol or any drugs,
chemicals or any other compounds or substances, including, but not
limited to, any drugs or medications which are available to the public
without a prescription from a health care provider, prescription drugs or
medications, any form or type of narcotic drugs, marijuana, stimulants,
depressants or hallucinogens.

(B) In the case of drugs or medications which are available to the
public without a prescription from a health care provider and
prescription drugs or medications, compensation shall not be denied if
the employee can show that such drugs or medications were being
taken or used in therapeutic doses and there have been no prior
incidences of the employee's impairment on the job as the result of the
use of such drugs or medications within the previous 24 months.

(C) It shall be conclusively presumed that the employee was
impaired due to alcohol or drugs if it is shown that, at the time of the
injury, that the employee had an alcohol concentration of .04 or more,
or a GCMS confirmatory test by quantitative analysis showing a
concentration at or above the levels shown on the following chart for
the drugs of abuse listed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confirmatory test cutoff levels for urine (ng/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana metabolite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Opiates:
- Morphine...................................................2000
- Codeine...................................................2000
- 6-Acetylmorphine4.....................................10 ng/ml
- Phencyclidine............................................25

Amphetamines:
- Amphetamine............................................500
- Methamphetamine.......................................500

Confirmatory test cutoff levels for oral (ng/ml)
- Amphetamines...........................................40
- Methamphetamines3.....................................40
- Phencyclidine...........................................0.5
- Cocaine2..................................................2
- Opiates...................................................10
- Marijuana1...............................................0.5

1 Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid.
2 Benzylecgonine.
3 Specimen must also contain amphetamine at a concentration greater than or equal to 100 ng/ml.
4 Test for 6-AM when morphine concentration exceeds 2,000 ng/ml.

(D) If it is shown that the employee was impaired pursuant to subsection (c)(1)(C) at the time of the injury, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the accident, injury, disability or death was contributed to by such impairment. The employee may overcome the presumption of contribution by clear and convincing evidence.

(E) An employee's refusal to submit to a chemical test shall not be admissible evidence to prove impairment unless there was probable cause to believe that the employee used, possessed or was impaired by a drug or alcohol while working at the request of the employer shall result in the forfeiture of benefits under the workers compensation act if the employer had sufficient cause to suspect the use of alcohol or drugs by the claimant or if the employer's policy clearly authorizes post-injury testing.

(F) When an injured employee seeks medical care following an accident or injury without sufficient notice to the employer such that the employer can timely request a chemical test, compensation under the workers compensation act shall be disallowed unless the employee demonstrates just cause for failing to provide timely notification to the employer.

(2) The results of a chemical test shall not be admissible evidence
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1 to prove impairment unless the following conditions were met: if the
2 employer establishes that the testing was done under any of the
3 following circumstances:
4 (A) As a result of an employer mandated drug testing policy, in
5 place in writing prior to the date of accident or injury, requiring any
6 worker to submit to testing for drugs or alcohol;
7 (B) during an autopsy or in the normal course of medical
8 treatment for reasons related to the health and welfare of the injured
9 worker and not at the direction of the employer;
10 (C) the worker, prior to the date and time of the accident or injury,
11 gave written consent to the employer that the worker would voluntarily
12 submit to a chemical test for drugs or alcohol following any accident
13 or injury;
14 (D) the worker voluntarily agrees to submit to a chemical test for
15 drugs or alcohol following any accident or injury; or
16 (E) as a result of federal or state law or a federal or state rule or
17 regulation having the force and effect of law requiring a post-injury
18 testing program and such required program was properly implemented
19 at the time of testing.
20 (3) Notwithstanding subsection (b) [(c)](2), the results of a
21 chemical test performed on a sample collected by an employer shall
22 not be admissible evidence to prove impairment unless the following
23 conditions are met:
24 (A) There was probable cause to believe that the employee used,
25 had possession of, or was impaired by the drug or alcohol while
26 working;
27 (B) The test sample was collected at a time contemporaneous with
28 the events establishing probable cause, within a reasonable time
29 following the accident or injury;
30 (C) the collecting and labeling of the test sample was
31 performed by or under the supervision of a licensed health care
32 professional;
33 (D) the test was performed by a laboratory approved by the
34 United States department of health and human services or licensed by
35 the department of health and environment, except that a blood sample
36 may be tested for alcohol content by a laboratory commonly used for
37 that purpose by state law enforcement agencies;
38 (E) the test was confirmed by gas chromatography-mass
39 spectroscopy or other comparably reliable analytical method, except
that no such confirmation is required for a blood alcohol sample; and
(F)(E) the foundation evidence must establish, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the test results were from the sample taken from the employee; and
(F) a split sample sufficient for testing shall be retained by the employer for use in the event of a positive test result. The employee may challenge a positive test result within 48 hours of notification of the positive test result and request that another test be performed upon the split sample retained by the employer for such purposes. Any test performed on a split sample pursuant to the employee's request may be performed by the employer utilizing a widely accepted and available commercial chemical testing product or system, including, but not limited to, blood, urine, saliva or hair follicle testing procedures and shall be performed as provided in paragraph (D). The results of the second test shall be admissible upon proof that the split sample was in fact retained from the original sample taken from the employee within a reasonable time following the accident or injury. The employer shall be responsible for the cost of the second test unless the test result is also positive.

(3) For purposes of satisfying the probable cause requirement of subsection (d)(2)(A) of this section, the employer shall be deemed to have met their burden of proof on this issue by establishing any of the following circumstances:
(A) The testing was done as a result of an employer mandated drug testing policy, in place in writing prior to the date of accident, requiring any worker to submit to testing for drugs or alcohol if they are involved in an accident which requires medical attention;
(B) the testing was done in the normal course of medical treatment for reasons related to the health and welfare of the injured worker and was not at the direction of the employer; however, the request for GCMS testing for purposes of confirmation, required by subsection (d) (2)(E) of this section, may have been at the employer's request;
(C) the worker, prior to the date and time of the accident, gave written consent to the employer that the worker would voluntarily submit to a chemical test for drugs or alcohol following any accident requiring the worker to obtain medical treatment for the injuries suffered. If after suffering an accident requiring medical treatment, the worker refuses to submit to a chemical test for drugs or alcohol, this refusal shall be considered evidence of impairment, however, there
must be evidence that the presumed impairment contributed to the accident as required by this section; or

(D) the testing was done as a result of federal or state law or a federal or state rule or regulation having the force and effect of law requiring a post accident testing program and such required program was properly implemented at the time of testing.

(e) Compensation shall not be paid in case of coronary or coronary artery disease or cerebrovascular injury unless it is shown that the exertion of the work necessary to precipitate the disability was more than the employee's usual work in the course of the employee's regular employment.

(f) Except as provided in the workers compensation act, no construction design professional who is retained to perform professional services on a construction project or any employee of a construction design professional who is assisting or representing the construction design professional in the performance of professional services on the site of the construction project, shall be liable for any injury resulting from the employer's failure to comply with safety standards on the construction project for which compensation is recoverable under the workers compensation act, unless responsibility for safety practices is specifically assumed by contract. The immunity provided by this subsection to any construction design professional shall not apply to the negligent preparation of design plans or specifications.

(g) It is the intent of the legislature that the workers compensation act shall be liberally construed for the purpose of bringing employers and employees within the provisions of the act to provide the protections of the workers compensation act to both. The provisions of the workers compensation act shall be applied impartially to both employers and employees in cases arising thereunder.

(h) An award of compensation for permanent partial impairment, work disability, or permanent total disability shall be reduced by the amount of functional impairment determined to be preexisting. Any such reduction shall not apply to temporary total disability, nor shall it apply to compensation for medical treatment.

(i) Where workers compensation benefits have previously been awarded through settlement or judicial or administrative determination in Kansas, the percentage basis of the prior settlement or award shall conclusively establish the amount of functional impairment determined
to be preexisting. Where workers compensation benefits have not
previously been awarded through settlement or judicial or
administrative determination in Kansas, the amount of preexisting
functional impairment shall be established by competent evidence.
(2) In all cases, the applicable reduction shall be calculated as
follows:
   (A) If the preexisting impairment is the result of injury sustained
while working for the employer against whom workers compensation
benefits are currently being sought, any award of compensation shall
be reduced by the current dollar value attributable under the workers
compensation act to the percentage of functional impairment
determined to be preexisting. The “current dollar value” shall be
calculated by multiplying the percentage of preexisting impairment by
the compensation rate in effect on the date of the accident or injury
against which the reduction will be applied.
   (B) In all other cases, the employer against whom benefits are
currently being sought shall be entitled to a credit for the percentage of
preexisting impairment.
   (g) If the employee receives, whether periodically or
by lump sum, retirement benefits under the federal social security act or
retirement benefits from any other retirement system, program, policy
or plan which is provided by the employer against which the claim is
being made, any compensation benefit payments which the employee is
eligible to receive under the workers compensation act for such claim
shall be reduced by the weekly equivalent amount of the total amount
of all such retirement benefits, less any portion of any such retirement
benefit, other than retirement benefits under the federal social security
act, that is attributable to payments or contributions made by the
employee, but in no event shall the workers compensation benefit be
less than the workers compensation benefit payable for the employee's
percentage of functional impairment. Where the employee elects to take
retirement benefits in a lump sum, the lump sum payment shall be
amortized at the rate of 4% per year over the employee's life
expectancy to determine the weekly equivalent value of the benefits.
Sec. 5. K.S.A. 44-503a is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-
503a. Whenever an employee is engaged in multiple employment, in
which such employee performs the same or a very similar type of work
on a part-time basis for each of two (2) or more employers, and such
employee sustains an injury by accident which arose out of and in the
course of the multiple employment with all such employers, and which
did not clearly arise out of and in the course of employment with any
particular employer, all such employers shall be liable to pay a
proportionate amount of the compensation payable under the
workmen's compensation act as follows: Each such employer shall be
liable for such proportion of the total amount of compensation which is
required to be paid by all such employers, as the average gross weekly
wages paid to the employee by such employer, bears to the total
average gross weekly wages paid to the employee by all such
employers, determined as provided in subsection (b) (2)(3) of K.S.A.
44-511, as amended and amendments thereto.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-508 is hereby amended to read as
follows: 44-508. As used in the workers compensation act:
(a) "Employer" includes: (1) Any person or body of persons,
corporate or unincorporate, and the legal representative of a deceased
employer or the receiver or trustee of a person, corporation, association
or partnership; (2) the state or any department, agency or authority of
the state, any city, county, school district or other political subdivision
or municipality or public corporation and any instrumentality thereof;
and (3) for the purposes of community service work, the entity for
which the community service work is being performed and the
governmental agency which assigned the community service work, if
any, if either such entity or such governmental agency has filed a
written statement of election with the director to accept the provisions
under the workers compensation act for persons performing community
service work and in such case such entity and such governmental
agency shall be deemed to be the joint employer of the person
performing the community service work and both shall have the rights,
liabilities and immunities provided under the workers compensation act
for an employer with regard to the community service work, except that
the liability for providing benefits shall be imposed only on the party
which filed such election with the director, or on both if both parties
have filed such election with the director; for purposes of community
service work, "governmental agency" shall not include any court or any
officer or employee thereof and any case where there is deemed to be a
"joint employer" shall not be construed to be a case of dual or multiple
employment.
(b) "Workman" or "employee" or "worker" means any person who
has entered into the employment of or works under any contract of
service or apprenticeship with an employer. Such terms shall include but not be limited to: Executive officers of corporations; professional athletes; persons serving on a volunteer basis as duly authorized law enforcement officers, attendants, as defined in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 65-6112, and amendments thereto, drivers of ambulances as defined in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 65-6112, and amendments thereto, firefighters, but only to the extent and during such periods as they are so serving in such capacities; persons employed by educational, religious and charitable organizations, but only to the extent and during the periods that they are paid wages by such organizations; persons in the service of the state, or any department, agency or authority of the state, any city, school district, or other political subdivision or municipality or public corporation and any instrumentality thereof, under any contract of service, express or implied, and every official or officer thereof, whether elected or appointed, while performing official duties; persons in the service of the state as volunteer members of the Kansas department of civil air patrol, but only to the extent and during such periods as they are officially engaged in the performance of functions specified in K.S.A. 48-3302, and amendments thereto; volunteers in any employment, if the employer has filed an election to extend coverage to such volunteers; minors, whether such minors are legally or illegally employed; and persons performing community service work, but only to the extent and during such periods as they are performing community service work and if an election has been filed an election to extend coverage to such persons. Any reference to an employee who has been injured shall, where the employee is dead, include a reference to the employee's dependents, to the employee's legal representatives, or, if the employee is a minor or an incapacitated person, to the employee's guardian or conservator. Unless there is a valid election in effect which has been filed as provided in K.S.A. 44-542a, and amendments thereto, such terms shall not include individual employers, limited liability company members, partners or self-employed persons.

(c) (1) "Dependents" means such members of the employee's family as were wholly or in part dependent upon the employee at the time of the accident or injury.

(2) "Members of a family" means only surviving legal spouse and children; or if no surviving legal spouse or children, then parents or grandparents; or if no parents or grandparents, then grandchildren; or if
no grandchildren, then brothers and sisters. In the meaning of this section, parents include stepparents, children include stepchildren, grandchildren include stepgrandchildren, brothers and sisters include stepbrothers and stepsisters, and children and parents include that relation by legal adoption. In the meaning of this section, a surviving spouse shall not be regarded as a dependent of a deceased employee or as a member of the family, if the surviving spouse shall have for more than six months willfully or voluntarily deserted or abandoned the employee prior to the date of the employee's death.

(3) "Wholly dependent child or children" means:

(A) A birth child or adopted child of the employee except such a child whose relationship to the employee has been severed by adoption;
(B) a stepchild of the employee who lives in the employee's household;
(C) any other child who is actually dependent in whole or in part on the employee and who is related to the employee by marriage or consanguinity; or
(D) any child as defined in subsection (c)(3)(A), (3)(B) or (3)(C) who is less than 23 years of age and who is not physically or mentally capable of earning wages in any type of substantial and gainful employment or who is a full-time student attending an accredited institution of higher education or vocational education.

(d) "Accident" means an undesigned, sudden and unexpected traumatic event or events, usually of an afflictive or unfortunate nature and often, but not necessarily, accompanied by a manifestation of force. The elements of an accident, as stated herein, are not to be construed in a strict and literal sense, but in a manner designed to effectuate the purpose of the workers compensation act that the employer bear the expense of accidental injury to a worker caused by the employment. In cases where the accident occurs as a result of a series of events, repetitive use, cumulative traumas or microtraumas, the date of accident shall be the date the authorized physician takes the employee off work due to the condition or restricts the employee from performing the work which is the cause of the condition. In the event the worker is not taken off work or restricted as above described, then the date of injury shall be the earliest of the following dates: (1) The date upon which the employee gives written notice to the employer of the injury; or (2) the date the condition is diagnosed as work related, provided such fact is communicated in writing to the injured worker.
where none of the above criteria are met, then the date of accident shall be determined by the administrative law judge based on all the evidence and circumstances; and in no event shall the date of accident be the date of, or the day before the regular hearing. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to preclude a worker's right to make a claim for aggravation of injuries under the workers compensation act. An accident shall be identifiable by time and place of occurrence, at the time produce symptoms of an injury, and occur during a single work shift. The accident must be the prevailing factor in causing the injury. “Accident” shall in no case be construed to include repetitive trauma in any form.

(e) “Repetitive trauma” refers to cases where an injury occurs as a result of repetitive use, cumulative traumas or microtraumas. The repetitive nature of the injury must be demonstrated by diagnostic or clinical tests. The repetitive trauma must be the prevailing factor in causing the injury. “Repetitive trauma” shall in no case be construed to include occupational disease, as defined in K.S.A. 44-5a01, and amendments thereto.

In the case of injury by repetitive trauma, the date of injury shall be the earliest of:

(1) The date the employee, while employed for the employer against whom benefits are sought, is taken off work by a physician due to the diagnosed repetitive trauma;

(2) the date the employee, while employed for the employer against whom benefits are sought, is placed on modified or restricted duty by a physician due to the diagnosed repetitive trauma;

(3) the date the employee, while employed for the employer against whom benefits are sought, is advised by a physician that the condition is work-related; or

(4) the last day worked, if the employee no longer works for the employer against whom benefits are sought.

In no case shall the date of accident be later than the last date worked.

(e)(1) “Personal injury” and “injury” mean any lesion or change in the physical structure of the body, causing damage or harm thereto; so that it gives way under the stress of the worker's usual labor. It is not essential that such lesion or change be of such character as to present external or visible signs of its existence. An injury shall not be deemed to have been directly caused by the employment where it is shown that
the employee suffers disability as a result of the natural aging process or by the normal activities of day-to-day living. Personal injury or injury may occur only by accident, repetitive trauma, or occupational disease as those terms are defined.

(2) An injury is compensable only if it “arises out of and in the course of employment.” An injury is not compensable because work was a triggering or precipitating factor. An injury is not compensable solely because it aggravates, accelerates or exacerbates a preexisting condition or renders a preexisting condition symptomatic.

(A) An injury by repetitive trauma shall be deemed to arise out of employment only if:

(i) the employment exposed the worker to an increased risk or hazard which the worker would not have been exposed in normal non-employment life;

(ii) the increased risk or hazard to which the employment exposed the worker is the prevailing factor in causing the repetitive trauma; and

(iii) the repetitive trauma is the prevailing factor in causing both the medical condition and resulting disability or impairment.

(B) An injury by accident shall be deemed to arise out of employment only if:

(i) There is a causal connection between the conditions under which the work is required to be performed and the resulting accident;

(ii) it is the natural consequence of a hazard connected to the employment; and

(iii) the accident is the prevailing factor causing the injury, medical condition, and resulting disability or impairment.

(3) (A) The words “arising out of and in the course of employment” as used in the workers compensation act shall not be construed to include:

(i) Injury which occurred as a result of the natural aging process or by the normal activities of day-to-day living;

(ii) accident or injury which arose out of a neutral risk with no particular employment or personal character;

(iii) accident or injury which arose out of a risk personal to the worker; or

(iv) accident or injury which arose either directly or indirectly from idiopathic causes.

(B) The words "arising out of and in the course of employment"
as used in the workers compensation act shall not be construed to
include injuries to the employee occurring while the employee is on the
way to assume the duties of employment or after leaving such duties,
the proximate cause of which injury is not the employer's negligence.
An employee shall not be construed as being on the way to assume the
duties of employment or having left such duties at a time when the
worker is on the premises owned or under the exclusive control of the
employer or on the only available route to or from work which is a
route involving a special risk or hazard connected with the nature of the
employment that is not a risk or hazard to which the general public is
exposed and which is a route not used by the public except in dealings
with the employer. An employee shall not be construed as being on the
way to assume the duties of employment, if the employee is a provider
of emergency services responding to an emergency.

(C) The words, "arising out of and in the course of employment"
as used in the workers compensation act shall not be construed to
include injuries to employees while engaged in recreational or social
events under circumstances where the employee was under no duty to
attend and where the injury did not result from the performance of tasks
related to the employee's normal job duties or as specifically instructed
to be performed by the employer. The employee's participation in a
recreational activity or social event is the prevailing factor of the
injury, even in the event that the employer invited, promoted, sponsored
or supported the recreational activity or social event, expressly or
implicitly, in whole or in part. The provisions of this paragraph shall
not apply when:

(1) The employee was directly ordered or coerced by the employer
to participate in such recreational activity or social event;
(2) the employee was paid wages or travel expenses while
participating in such recreational activity or social event; or
(3) the injury from such recreational activity or social event
occurs on the employer's premises due to an unsafe condition and the
employer had actual knowledge of the employee's participation in the
recreational activity or social event and of the unsafe condition of the
premises and failed to either curtail the recreational activity or social
event and cure the unsafe condition.

(g) "Prevailing" as it relates to the term "factor," means the
primary factor, in relation to any other factor. In determining what
constitutes the "prevailing factor" in a given case, the administrative
law judge shall consider all relevant evidence submitted by the parties.

(h) "Burden of proof" means the burden of a party to persuade the trier of facts by a preponderance of the credible evidence that such party's position on an issue is more probably true than not true on the basis of the whole record unless a higher burden is specifically required by this act.

(i) "Director" means the director of workers compensation as provided for in K.S.A. 75-5708, and amendments thereto.

(j) "Health care provider" means any person licensed, by the proper licensing authority of this state, another state or the District of Columbia, to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, dentistry, optometry, podiatry, audiology or psychology.

(k) "Secretary" means the secretary of labor.

(l) "Construction design professional" means any person who is an architect, professional engineer, landscape architect or land surveyor who has been issued a license by the state board of technical professions to practice such technical profession in Kansas or any corporation organized to render professional services through the practice of one or more of such technical professions in Kansas under the professional corporation law of Kansas or any corporation issued a certificate of authorization under K.S.A. 74-7036, and amendments thereto, to practice one or more of such technical professions in Kansas.

(m) "Community service work" means: (1) Public or community service performed as a result of a contract of diversion or of assignment to a community corrections program or conservation camp or suspension of sentence or as a condition of probation or in lieu of a fine imposed by court order; or (2) public or community service or other work performed as a requirement for receipt of any kind of public assistance in accordance with any program administered by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services.

(n) "Utilization review" means the initial evaluation of appropriateness in terms of both the level and the quality of health care and health services provided a patient, based on accepted standards of the health care profession involved. Such evaluation is accomplished by means of a system which identifies the utilization of health care services above the usual range of utilization for such services, which is based on accepted standards of the health care profession involved, and which refers instances of possible inappropriate utilization to the director for referral to a peer review committee.
"Peer review" means an evaluation by a peer review committee of the appropriateness, quality and cost of health care and health services provided a patient, which is based on accepted standards of the health care profession involved and which is conducted in conjunction with utilization review.

"Peer review committee" means a committee composed of health care providers licensed to practice the same health care profession as the health care provider who rendered the health care services being reviewed.

"Group-funded self-insurance plan" includes each group-funded workers compensation pool, which is authorized to operate in this state under K.S.A. 44-581 through 44-592, and amendments thereto, each municipal group-funded pool under the Kansas municipal group-funded pool act which is covering liabilities under the workers compensation act, and any other similar group-funded or pooled plan or arrangement that provides coverage for employer liabilities under the workers compensation act and is authorized by law.

On and after the effective date of this act, "workers compensation board" or "board" means the workers compensation board established under K.S.A. 44-555c, and amendments thereto.

"Usual charge" means the amount most commonly charged by health care providers for the same or similar services.

"Customary charge" means the usual rates or range of fees charged by health care providers in a given locale or area.

"Functional impairment" means the extent, expressed as a percentage, of the loss of a portion of the total physiological capabilities of the human body as established by competent medical evidence and based on the fourth edition of the American medical association guides to the evaluation of impairment, if the impairment is contained therein.

"Authorized treating physician" means a licensed physician or other medical provider authorized by the employer or insurance carrier or both, or appointed pursuant to court-order to provide those medical services deemed necessary to diagnose and treat an injury arising out of and in the course of employment.

"Mail" means the use of the United States postal service or other land based delivery service or transmission by electronic means, including delivery by fax, e-mail or other electronic delivery method designated by the director of workers compensation.
Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-510b is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-510b. Where death results from injury, compensation shall be paid as provided in K.S.A. 44-510h and 44-510i, and amendments thereto, and as follows:

(a) If an employee leaves any dependents wholly dependent upon the employee's earnings at the time of the accident, all compensation benefits under this section shall be paid to such dependent persons. There shall be an initial payment of $40,000 to the surviving legal spouse or a wholly dependent child or children or both. The initial payment shall not be subject to the 8% discount as provided in K.S.A. 44-531, and amendments thereto. The initial payment shall be immediately due and payable and apportioned 50% to the surviving legal spouse and 50% to the dependent children. Thereafter, such dependents shall be paid weekly compensation, except as otherwise provided in this section, in a total sum to all such dependents, equal to $66⅔% of the average gross weekly wage of the employee at the time of the accident, computed as provided in K.S.A. 44-511, and amendments thereto, but in no event shall such weekly benefits exceed the maximum weekly benefits provided in K.S.A. 44-510c, and amendments thereto, nor be less than a minimum weekly benefit of the dollar amount nearest to 50% of the state's average weekly wage as determined pursuant to K.S.A. 44-511, and amendments thereto subject to the following:

(1) If the employee leaves a surviving legal spouse or a wholly dependent child or children, or both, who are eligible for benefits under this section, then all death benefits shall be paid to such surviving spouse or children, or both, and no benefits shall be paid to any other wholly or partially dependent persons.

(2) A surviving legal spouse shall be paid compensation benefits for life, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(3) Any wholly dependent child of the employee shall be paid compensation, except as otherwise provided in this section, until such dependent child becomes 18 years of age. A wholly dependent child of the employee shall be paid compensation, except as otherwise provided in this section, until such dependent child becomes 23 years of age during any period of time that one of the following conditions is met:

(A) The wholly dependent child is not physically or mentally capable of earning wages in any type of substantial and gainful employment; or
(B) the wholly dependent child is a student enrolled full-time in an accredited institution of higher education or vocational education.

(4) If the employee leaves no legal spouse or dependent children eligible for benefits under this section but leaves other dependents wholly dependent upon the employee's earnings, such other dependents shall receive weekly compensation benefits as provided in this subsection until death, remarriage or so long as such other dependents do not receive more than 50% of their support from any other earnings or income or from any other source, except that the maximum benefits payable to all such other dependents, regardless of the number of such other dependents, shall not exceed a maximum amount of $18,500.

(b) Where the employee leaves a surviving legal spouse and dependent children who were wholly dependent upon the employee's earnings and are eligible for benefits under this section 50% of the maximum weekly benefits payable shall be apportioned to such spouse and 50% to such dependent children.

(c) If an employee does not leave any dependents who were wholly dependent upon the employee's earnings at the time of the accident/injury but leaves dependents, other than a spouse or children, in part dependent on the employee's earnings, such percentage of a sum equal to three times the employee's average yearly earnings but not exceeding $18,500 but not less than $2,500, as such employee's average annual contributions which the employee made to the support of such dependents during the two years preceding the date of the accident/injury, bears to the employee's average yearly earnings during the contemporaneous two-year period, shall be paid in compensation to such dependents, in weekly payments as provided in subsection (a), not to exceed $18,500 to all such dependents.

(d) If an employee does not leave any dependents, either wholly or partially dependent upon the employee, a lump-sum payment of $25,000 shall be made to the legal heirs of such employee in accordance with Kansas law. However under no circumstances shall such payment escheat to the state. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, no such payment shall be required if the employer has procured a life insurance policy, with beneficiaries designated by the employee, providing coverage in an amount not less than $18,500.

(e) The administrative law judge, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall have the power and authority to apportion and reapportion the compensation allowed under this section, either to
wholly dependent persons or partially dependent persons, in accordance with the degree of dependency as of the date of the accident or injury, except that the weekly payment of compensation to any and all dependents shall not exceed the maximum nor be less than the minimum weekly benefits provided in subsection (a).

(f) In all cases of death compensable under this section, the employer shall pay the reasonable expense of burial not exceeding $5,000. Where required, the employer shall pay the costs of a court-appointed conservator not to exceed $1,000.

(g) The marriage or death of any dependent shall terminate all compensation, under this section, to such dependent except the marriage of the surviving legal spouse shall not terminate benefits to such spouse. Upon the death of the surviving legal spouse or the marriage or death of a dependent child, the compensation payable to such spouse or child shall be reapportioned to those, among the surviving legal spouse and dependent children, who remain eligible to receive compensation under this section.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section to the contrary, the maximum amount of compensation benefits payable under this section, including the initial payment in subsection (a) to any and all dependents by the employer shall not exceed a total amount of $250,000 or $300,000 and when such total amount has been paid the liability of the employer for any further compensation under this section to dependents, other than minor children of the employee, shall cease except that the payment of compensation under this section to any minor child of the employee shall continue for the period of the child's minority at the weekly rate in effect when the employer's liability is otherwise terminated under this subsection and shall not be subject to termination under this subsection until such child becomes 18 years of age.

(i) Persons receiving benefits under this section shall submit an annual statement to the insurance carrier, self-insured employer or group-funded workers compensation pool paying the benefits, in such form and containing such information relating to eligibility for compensation under this section as may be required by rules and regulations of the director. If the person receiving benefits under this section is a surviving spouse or a dependent child who has reached the age of majority, such person shall personally submit an annual statement. If the person receiving benefits under this section is a
dependent child subject to a conservator, the conservator of such child
shall submit the annual statement. If such person fails to submit an
annual statement, the payer of benefits may notify the director of such
failure and the director shall notify the person of the failure by certified
mail with return receipt. If such person fails to submit the annual
statement or fails to reasonably provide the required information within
30 days after receipt of the notice from the director, all compensation
benefits paid under this section to such person shall be suspended until
the annual statement is submitted in proper form to the payer of
benefits.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 44-510c is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-
510c. Where death does not result from the injury, compensation shall
be paid as provided in K.S.A. 44-510h and 44-510i, and amendments
thereto and as follows:

(a) (1) Where permanent total disability results from the injury,
weekly payments shall be made during the period of permanent total
disability in a sum equal to $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the average gross weekly wage of
the injured employee, computed as provided in K.S.A. 44-511, and
amendments thereto, but in no case less than $25 per week nor more
than the dollar amount nearest to 75\% of the state's average weekly
wage, determined as provided in K.S.A. 44-511, and amendments
thereto, per week. The payment of compensation for permanent total
disability shall continue for the duration of such disability, subject to
review and modification as provided in K.S.A. 44-528, and
amendments thereto.

(2) Permanent total disability exists when the employee, on
account of the injury, has been rendered completely and permanently
incapable of engaging in any type of substantial and gainful
employment. Loss of both eyes, both hands, both arms, both feet, or
both legs, or any combination thereof, in the absence of proof to the
contrary, shall constitute a permanent total disability. Substantially total
paralysis, or incurable imbecility or insanity, resulting from injury
independent of all other causes, shall constitute permanent total
disability. In all other cases permanent total disability shall be
determined in accordance with the facts. Expert evidence shall be
required to prove permanent total disability.

(3) An injured worker shall not be eligible to receive more than
one award of workers compensation permanent total disability in such
worker's lifetime.
(b) (1) Where temporary total disability results from the injury, no compensation shall be paid during the first week of disability, except that provided in K.S.A. 44-510h and 44-510i, and amendments thereto, unless the temporary total disability exists for three consecutive weeks, in which case compensation shall be paid for the first week of such disability. Thereafter weekly payments shall be made during such temporary total disability, in a sum equal to $25 per week nor more than the dollar amount nearest to 75% of the state's average weekly wage, determined as provided in K.S.A. 44-511, and amendments thereto, but in no case less than $25 per week.

(2) (A) Temporary total disability exists when the employee, on account of the injury, has been rendered completely and temporarily incapable of engaging in any type of substantial and gainful employment. A release issued by a health care provider with temporary medical limitations/restrictions for an employee may or may not be determinative of the employee's actual ability to be engaged in any type of substantial and gainful employment, except that temporary total disability compensation shall not be awarded unless the opinion of the authorized treating health care provider is shown to be based on an assessment of the employee's actual job duties with the employer, with or without accommodation. If there is an authorized treating physician, such physician's opinion regarding the employee's work status shall be presumed to be determinative.

(B) Where the employee remains employed with the employer against whom benefits are sought, an employee shall be entitled to temporary total disability benefits if the authorized treating physician imposed temporary restrictions as a result of the work injury which the employer cannot accommodate. The employer is permitted to provide work which will meet the restrictions for the employee at the employer's own company or at any other for-profit or not-for-profit organization or company. A refusal by the employee of accommodated work within the temporary restrictions imposed by the authorized treating physician shall result in a rebuttable presumption that the employee is ineligible to receive temporary total disability benefits.

(C) If the employee has been terminated for cause or voluntarily resigns following a compensable injury, the employer shall not be liable for temporary total disability benefits if the employer could have
accommodated the temporary restrictions imposed by the authorized treating physician but for the employee's separation from employment.

(3) Where no award has been entered, a return by the employee to any type of substantial and gainful employment or, subject to the provisions of subsection (b)(2), a release by a treating health care provider or examining health care provider, who is not regularly employed or retained by the employer, to return to any type of substantial and gainful employment, shall suspend the employee's right to the payment of temporary total disability compensation, but shall not affect any right the employee may have to compensation for partial disability in accordance with K.S.A. 44-510d and 44-510e, and amendments thereto.

(4) An employee shall not be entitled to receive temporary total disability benefits for those weeks during which the employee is also receiving unemployment benefits.

(c) When any permanent total disability or temporary total disability is followed by partial disability, compensation shall be paid as provided in K.S.A. 44-510d and 44-510e, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 44-510d is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-510d. (a) Where disability, partial in character but permanent in quality, results from the injury, the injured employee shall be entitled to the compensation provided in K.S.A. 44-510h and 44-510i, and amendments thereto, but The injured employee may be entitled to payment of temporary total disability as defined in K.S.A. 44-510c, and amendments thereto, or temporary partial disability as defined in subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 44-510e, and amendments thereto, provided that the injured employee shall not be entitled to any other or further compensation for or during the first week following the injury unless such disability exists for three consecutive weeks, in which event compensation shall be paid for the first week. Thereafter compensation shall be paid for temporary total loss of use and/or temporary partial disability as provided in the following schedule, 66 2/3% of the average gross weekly wages to be computed as provided in K.S.A. 44-511, and amendments thereto, except that in no case shall the weekly compensation be more than the maximum as provided for in K.S.A. 44-510c, and amendments thereto.

(b) If there is an award of permanent disability as a result of the injury there shall be a presumption that disability existed immediately after the injury and compensation is to be paid for not to exceed the
number of weeks allowed in the following schedule:

1. For loss of a thumb, 60 weeks.
2. For the loss of a first finger, commonly called the index finger, 37 weeks.
3. For the loss of a second finger, 30 weeks.
4. For the loss of a third finger, 20 weeks.
5. For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, 15 weeks.
6. Loss of the first phalange of the thumb or of any finger shall be considered to be equal to the loss of $\frac{1}{2}$ of such thumb or finger, and the compensation shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the amount specified above. The loss of the first phalange and any part of the second phalange of any finger, which includes the loss of any part of the bone of such second phalange, shall be considered to be equal to the loss of $\frac{2}{3}$ of such finger and the compensation shall be $\frac{2}{3}$ of the amount specified above. The loss of the first phalange and any part of the second phalange of a thumb which includes the loss of any part of the bone of such second phalange, shall be considered to be equal to the loss of the entire thumb. The loss of the first and second phalanges and any part of the third proximal phalange of any finger, shall be considered as the loss of the entire finger. Amputation through the joint shall be considered a loss to the next higher schedule.

7. For the loss of a great toe, 30 weeks.
8. For the loss of any toe other than the great toe, 10 weeks.
9. The loss of the first phalange of any toe shall be considered to be equal to the loss of $\frac{1}{2}$ of such toe and the compensation shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the amount above specified.

10. The loss of more than one phalange of a toe shall be considered to be equal to the loss of the entire toe.
11. For the loss of a hand, 150 weeks.
12. For the loss of a forearm, 200 weeks.
13. For the loss of an arm, excluding the shoulder joint, shoulder girdle, shoulder musculature or any other shoulder structures, 210 weeks, and for the loss of an arm, including the shoulder joint, shoulder girdle, shoulder musculature or any other shoulder structures, 225 weeks.
14. For the loss of a foot, 125 weeks.
15. For the loss of a lower leg, 190 weeks.
16. For the loss of a leg, 200 weeks.
(17) For the loss of an eye, or the complete loss of the sight thereof, 120 weeks.

(18) Amputation or severance below the wrist shall be considered as the loss of a hand. Amputation at the wrist and below the elbow shall be considered as the loss of the forearm. Amputation at or above the elbow shall be considered loss of the arm. Amputation below the ankle shall be considered loss of the foot. Amputation at the ankle and below the knee shall be considered as loss of the lower leg. Amputation at or above the knee shall be considered as loss of the leg.

(19) For the complete loss of hearing of both ears, 110 weeks.

(20) For the complete loss of hearing of one ear, 30 weeks.

(21) Permanent loss of the use of a finger, thumb, hand, shoulder, arm, forearm, toe, foot, leg or lower leg or the permanent loss of the sight of an eye or the hearing of an ear, shall be equivalent to the loss thereof. For the permanent partial loss of the use of a finger, thumb, hand, shoulder, arm, toe, foot or leg, or the sight of an eye or the hearing of an ear, compensation shall be paid as provided for in K.S.A. 44-510c, and amendments thereto, per week during that proportion of the number of weeks in the foregoing schedule provided for the loss of such finger, thumb, hand, shoulder, arm, toe, foot or leg; or the sight of an eye or the hearing of an ear, which partial loss thereof bears to the total loss of a finger, thumb, hand, shoulder, arm, toe, foot or leg, or the sight of an eye or the hearing of an ear; but in no event shall the compensation payable hereunder for such partial loss exceed the compensation payable under the schedule for the total loss of such finger, thumb, hand, arm, toe, foot or leg, or the sight of an eye or the hearing of an ear, exclusive of the healing period. As used in this paragraph (21), "shoulder" means the shoulder joint, shoulder girdle, shoulder musculature or any other shoulder structures.

(22) For traumatic hernia, compensation shall be limited to the compensation under K.S.A. 44-510h and 44-510i, and amendments thereto, compensation for temporary total disability during such period of time as such employee is actually unable to work on account of such hernia, and, in the event such hernia is inoperable, weekly compensation during 12 weeks, except that, in the event that such hernia is operable, the unreasonable refusal of the employee to submit to an operation for surgical repair of such hernia shall deprive such employee of any benefits under the workers compensation act.

(23) Loss of or loss of use of a scheduled member shall be based
(24) Where an injury results in the loss of or loss of use of more than one scheduled member within a single extremity, the functional impairment attributable to each scheduled member shall be combined pursuant to the fourth edition of the American medical association guides for evaluation of permanent impairment and compensation awarded shall be calculated to the highest scheduled member actually impaired.

(b)(c) Whenever the employee is entitled to compensation for a specific injury under the foregoing schedule, the same shall be exclusive of all other compensation except the benefits provided in K.S.A. 44-510h and 44-510i, and amendments thereto, and no additional compensation shall be allowable or payable for any temporary or permanent, partial or total disability, except that the director, in proper cases, may allow additional compensation during the actual healing period, following amputation. The healing period shall not be more than 10% of the total period allowed for the scheduled injury in question nor in any event for longer than 15 weeks. The return of the employee to the employee's usual occupation shall terminate the healing period.

(d) The amount of compensation for permanent partial disability under this section shall be determined as follows:

1. Find the payment rate which shall be the lesser of (A) the amount determined by multiplying the average weekly wage of the worker prior to such injury by 66⅔% or (B) the maximum provided in K.S.A. 44-510c, and amendments thereto;
2. Find the number of weeks payable by (A) subtracting the weeks of temporary disability compensation paid from the weeks provided on the schedule. To calculate the number of weeks of temporary disability compensation to be deducted pursuant to this subsection (d)(2), divide the sum of all temporary total and temporary partial disability compensation paid by the payment rate determined in this subsection (d)(1), and (B) multiply the remainder by the percentage of permanent partial impairment of function as determined under subsection (b)(23); and
3. Multiply the number of weeks determined in paragraph (2) of...
this subsection (d) by the payment rate determined in paragraph (1) of this subsection (d).

The resulting award shall be paid for the number of weeks at the full payment rate until fully paid or modified. Under no circumstances shall the period of permanent partial disability run concurrently with the period of temporary total or temporary partial disability.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 44-510e is hereby amended to read as follows:

44-510e. (a) If the employer and the employee are unable to agree upon the amount of compensation to be paid in the case of injury not covered by the schedule in K.S.A. 44-510d and amendments thereto, the amount of compensation shall be settled according to the provisions of the workers compensation act as in other cases of disagreement, except that in case of injury resulting in temporary or permanent partial general disability not covered by the schedule in K.S.A. 44-510d, and amendments thereto, the employee shall receive weekly compensation as determined in this subsection during such period of temporary or permanent partial general disability not exceeding a maximum of 415 weeks.

(1) Weekly compensation for temporary partial general disability shall be 66\(\frac{2}{3}\)% of the difference between the average gross weekly wage that the employee was earning prior to the date of injury as provided in the workers compensation act and the amount the employee is actually earning after such injury in any type of employment, except that in no case shall such weekly compensation exceed the maximum as provided for in K.S.A. 44-510c, and amendments thereto.

(2) (A) Permanent partial general disability exists when the employee is disabled in a manner which is partial in character and permanent in quality and which is not covered by the schedule in K.S.A. 44-510d, and amendments thereto. The extent of permanent partial general disability shall be the extent, expressed as a percentage, to which the employee, in the opinion of the physician, has lost the ability to perform the work tasks that the employee performed in any substantial gainful employment during the fifteen year period preceding the accident, averaged together with the difference between the average weekly wage the worker was earning at the time of the injury and the average weekly wage the worker is earning after the injury. In any event, the extent of permanent partial general disability shall not be less than the percentage of functional impairment. Functional impairment means the extent, expressed as a percentage, of
the loss of a portion of the total physiological capabilities of the human body as established by competent medical evidence and based on the fourth edition of the American Medical Association Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, if the impairment is contained therein. An employee shall not be entitled to receive permanent partial general disability compensation in excess of the percentage of functional impairment as long as the employee is engaging in any work for wages equal to 90% or more of the average gross weekly wage that the employee was earning at the time of the injury. If the employer and the employee are unable to agree upon the employee’s functional impairment and if at least two medical opinions based on competent medical evidence disagree as to the percentage of functional impairment, such matter may be referred by the administrative law judge to an independent health care provider who shall be selected by the administrative law judge from a list of health care providers maintained by the director. The health care provider selected by the director pursuant to this section shall issue an opinion regarding the employee’s functional impairment which shall be considered by the administrative law judge in making the final determination.

Compensation for permanent partial general disability shall also be paid as provided in this section where an injury results in:

(i) The loss of or loss of use of a shoulder, arm, forearm or hand of one upper extremity, combined with the loss of or loss of use of a shoulder, arm, forearm or hand of the other upper extremity;

(ii) the loss of or loss of use of a leg, lower leg or foot of one lower extremity, combined with the loss of or loss of use of a leg, lower leg or foot of the other lower extremity; or

(iii) the loss of or loss of use of both eyes.

(B) The extent of permanent partial general disability shall be the percentage of functional impairment the employee sustained on account of the injury as established by competent medical evidence and based on the fourth edition of the American medical association guides to the evaluation of permanent impairment, if the impairment is contained therein.

(C) An employee may be eligible to receive permanent partial general disability compensation in excess of the percentage of functional impairment if:

(i) The percentage of functional impairment determined to be caused solely by the injury exceeds $7\frac{1}{2}$% to the body as a whole or the
overall functional impairment is equal to or exceeds 10% to the body as a whole in cases where there is preexisting functional impairment; and

(ii) the employee sustained a post-injury wage loss, as defined in subsection (a)(2)(E) of K.S.A. 44-510e, and amendments thereto, 10% which is directly attributable to the work injury and not to other causes or factors.

In such cases, the extent of work disability is determined by averaging together the percentage of post-injury task loss demonstrated by the employee to be caused by the injury and the percentage of post-injury wage loss demonstrated by the employee to be caused by the injury.

(D) “Task loss” means the percentage to which the employee, in the opinion of a licensed physician, has lost the ability to perform the work tasks that the employee performed in any substantial gainful employment during the five-year period preceding the injury. The permanent restrictions imposed by a licensed physician as a result of the work injury shall be used to determine those work tasks which the employee has lost the ability to perform. If the employee has preexisting permanent restrictions, any work tasks which the employee would have been deemed to have lost the ability to perform, had a task loss analysis been completed prior to the injury at issue, shall be excluded for the purposes of calculating the task loss which is directly attributable to the current injury.

(E) “Wage loss” means the difference between the average weekly wage the employee was earning at the time of the injury and the average weekly wage the employee is capable of earning after the injury. The capability of a worker to earn post-injury wages shall be established based upon a consideration of all factors, including, but not limited to, the injured worker’s age, physical capabilities, education and training, prior experience, and availability of jobs in the open labor market. The administrative law judge shall impute an appropriate post-injury average weekly wage based on such factors. Where the employee is engaged in post-injury employment for wages, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the average weekly wage an injured worker is actually earning constitutes the post-injury average weekly wage that the employee is capable of earning. The presumption may be overcome by competent evidence.

(i) To establish post-injury wage loss, the employee must have the
(ii) The actual or projected weekly value of any employer-paid fringe benefits are to be included as part of the worker’s post-injury average weekly wage and shall be added to the wage imputed by the administrative law judge pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(E) of K.S.A. 44-510c, and amendments thereto.

(iii) The injured worker’s refusal of accommodated employment within the worker’s medical restrictions as established by the authorized treating physician and at a wage equal to 90% or more of the pre-injury average weekly wage shall result in a rebuttable presumption of no wage loss.

(F) The amount of weekly compensation for permanent partial general disability shall be determined as follows:

(1) Find the payment rate which shall be the lesser of (A) the amount determined by multiplying the average gross weekly wage of the worker prior to such injury by $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ or (B) the maximum provided in K.S.A. 44-510c, and amendments thereto;

(2) Find the number of disability weeks payable by (a) subtracting from 415 weeks the total number of weeks of temporary total disability compensation was paid, excluding the first 15 weeks of temporary total disability compensation that was paid, and multiplying.

To calculate the number of weeks of temporary disability compensation to be deducted pursuant to subparagraph (F)(ii), divide the sum of all temporary total and temporary partial disability compensation paid by the payment rate determined in subsection (a)(2)(E)(i), excluding the first 15 weeks of temporary total disability compensation that was paid, and (b) multiply the remainder by the percentage of permanent partial general disability as determined under this subsection (a); and

(3) Multiply the number of disability weeks determined in paragraph (2) of this subsection (a) by the payment rate determined in paragraph (1) of this subsection (a).

[To calculate the number of weeks of temporary disability compensation to be deducted pursuant to subparagraph (F)(ii), divide the sum of all temporary total and temporary partial disability compensation paid by the payment rate determined in subsection (a)(2)(E)(i).]
The resulting award shall be paid for the number of disability weeks at the full payment rate until fully paid or modified. If there is an award of permanent disability as a result of the compensable injury, there shall be a presumption that disability existed immediately after such injury. In any case of permanent partial disability under this section, the employee shall be paid compensation for not to exceed 415 weeks following the date of such injury, subject to review and modification as provided in K.S.A. 44-528 and amendments thereto. If there is an award of permanent disability as a result of the compensable injury, there shall be a presumption that disability existed immediately after such injury. Under no circumstances shall the period of permanent partial disability run concurrently with the period of temporary total or temporary partial disability.

(b) If an employee has received sustained an injury for which compensation is being paid, and the employee's death is caused by other and independent causes, any payment of compensation already due the employee at the time of death and then unpaid shall be paid to the employee's dependents directly or to the employee's legal representatives if the employee left no dependent, but the liability of the employer for the payments of compensation not yet due at the time of the death of such employee shall cease and be abrogated by the employee's death.

(c) The total amount of compensation that may be allowed or awarded an injured employee for all injuries received in any one accident shall in no event exceed the compensation which would be payable under the workers compensation act for 100% permanent total disability resulting from such accident.

(d) Where a minor employee or a minor employee's dependents are entitled to compensation under the workers compensation act, such compensation shall be exclusive of all other remedies or causes of action for such injury or death, and no claim or cause of action against the employer shall inure or accrue to or exist in favor of the parent or parents of such minor employee on account of any damage resulting to such parent or parents on account of the loss of earnings or loss of service of such minor employee.

(e) In any case of injury to or death of an employee, where the employee or the employee's dependents are entitled to compensation under the workers compensation act, such compensation shall be exclusive of all other remedies or causes of action for such injury or
death, and no claim or action shall inure, accrue to or exist in favor of  
the surviving spouse or any relative or next of kin of such employee  
against such employer on account of any damage resulting to such  
surviving spouse or any relative or next of kin on account of the loss of  
earnings, services, or society of such employee or on any other account  
resulting from or growing out of the injury or death of such employee.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 44-510f is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-  
510f. (a) Notwithstanding any provision of the workers compensation  
act to the contrary, the maximum compensation benefits payable by an  
employer shall not exceed the following:

(1) For permanent total disability, including temporary total,  
temporary partial, permanent partial and temporary partial disability  
payments paid or due, $125,000 for an injury or any aggravation thereof;  
(2) for temporary total disability, including any prior permanent  
total, permanent partial or temporary partial disability payments paid or  
due, $100,000 for an injury or any aggravation thereof;  
(3) subject to the provisions of subsection (a)(4), for permanent or  
temporary partial disability, including any prior temporary total,  
permanent total, temporary partial, or permanent partial disability  
payments paid or due, $100,000 for an injury or any aggravation thereof; and  
(4) for permanent partial disability, where functional impairment  
only is awarded, $50,000 for an injury or aggravation thereof.  
The $75,000 cap contained in this subsection shall apply whether or  
not temporary total disability or temporary partial disability benefits  
were paid.

(b) If an employer shall voluntarily pay unearned wages to an  
employee in addition to and in excess of any amount of disability  
benefits to which the employee is entitled under the workers  
compensation act, the excess amount paid shall:

(1) Shall be allowed as a credit to the employer in any final lump-  
sum settlement, or  
(2) may be withheld from the employee's wages in weekly  
amounts equal to the weekly amount or amounts paid in  
excess of compensation due, but not until and unless The excess  
amount paid may only be withheld from the employee's wages if the  
employee's average gross weekly wage for the calendar year exceeds  
125% of the state's average weekly wage, determined as provided in
K.S.A. 44-511, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any employer who pays any such unearned wages to an employee pursuant to an agreement between the employer and employee or labor organization to which the employee belongs.

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-510h is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-510h. (a) It shall be the duty of the employer to provide the services of a health care provider, and such medical, surgical and hospital treatment, including nursing, medicines, medical and surgical supplies, ambulance, crutches, apparatus and transportation to and from the home of the injured employee to a place outside the community in which such employee resides, and within such community if the director, in the director's discretion, so orders, including transportation expenses computed in accordance with subsection (a) of K.S.A. 44-515, and amendments thereto, as may be reasonably necessary to cure and relieve the employee from the effects of the injury.

(b) (1) If the director finds, upon application of an injured employee, that the services of the health care provider furnished as provided in subsection (a) and rendered on behalf of the injured employee are not satisfactory, the director may authorize the appointment of some other health care provider. In any such case, the employer shall submit the names of three two health care providers who, if possible given the availability of local health care providers, are not associated in practice together. The injured employee may select one from the list who shall be the authorized treating health care provider. If the injured employee is unable to obtain satisfactory services from any of the health care providers submitted by the employer under this paragraph, either party or both parties may request the director to select a treating health care provider.

(2) Without application or approval, an employee may consult a health care provider of the employee's choice for the purpose of examination, diagnosis or treatment, but the employer shall only be liable for the fees and charges of such health care provider up to a total amount of $500. The amount allowed for such examination, diagnosis or treatment shall not be used to obtain a functional impairment rating. Any medical opinion obtained in violation of this prohibition shall not be admissible in any claim proceedings under the workers compensation act.

(c) An injured employee whose injury or disability has been
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established under the workers compensation act may rely, if done in
good faith, solely or partially on treatment by prayer or spiritual means
in accordance with the tenets of practice of a church or religious
denomination without suffering a loss of benefits subject to the
following conditions:

(1) The employer or the employer's insurance carrier agrees
thereto in writing either before or after the injury;

(2) the employee submits to all physical examinations required by
the workers compensation act;

(3) the cost of such treatment shall be paid by the employee unless
the employer or insurance carrier agrees to make such payment;

(4) the injured employee shall be entitled only to benefits that
would reasonably have been expected had such employee undergone
medical or surgical treatment; and

(5) the employer or insurance carrier that made an agreement
under paragraph (1) or (3) of this subsection may withdraw from the
agreement on 10 days' written notice.

(d) In any employment to which the workers compensation act
applies, the employer shall be liable to each employee who is employed
as a duly authorized law enforcement officer, firefighter, driver of an
ambulance as defined in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 65-6112, and
amendments thereto, an ambulance attendant as defined in subsection
(d) of K.S.A. 65-6112, and amendments thereto, or a member of a
regional emergency medical response team as provided in K.S.A. 48-
928, and amendments thereto, including any person who is serving on a
volunteer basis in such capacity, for all reasonable and necessary
preventive medical care and treatment for hepatitis to which such
employee is exposed under circumstances arising out of and in the
course of employment.

(e) It is presumed that the employer's obligation to provide the
services of a health care provider, and such medical, surgical and
hospital treatment, including nursing, medicines, medical and surgical
supplies, ambulance, crutches, apparatus and transportation to and
from the home of the injured employee to a place outside the
community in which such employee resides, and within such community
if the director, in the director's discretion, so orders, including
transportation expenses computed in accordance with subsection (a) of
K.S.A. 44-515, and amendments thereto, shall terminate upon the
employee reaching maximum medical improvement. Such presumption
may be overcome with medical evidence that it is more probably true
than not that additional medical treatment will be necessary after such
time as the employee reaches maximum medical improvement. The
term “medical treatment” as used in this subsection (e) means only
that treatment provided or prescribed by a licensed healthcare provider
and shall not include home exercise programs or over-the-counter
medications.

Sec. 13. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-510k is hereby amended to read as
follows: 44-510k. (a) (1) At any time after the entry of an award for
compensation wherein future medical benefits were awarded, the
employee, employer, dependent, insurance carrier or any other
interested party may make application for a hearing, in such form as
the director may require for the furnishing termination or modification
of medical treatment. Such post-award hearing shall be held by the
assigned administrative law judge, in any county designated by the
administrative law judge, and the judge shall conduct the hearing as
provided in K.S.A. 44-523, and amendments thereto.

(2) The administrative law judge can (A) make an award for
further medical care if the administrative law judge finds that it is more
probably true than not that the injury which was the subject of the
underlying award is the prevailing factor in the need for further
medical care and that the care requested is necessary to cure or relieve
the effects of the accidental injury which was the subject of the
underlying award such injury, or (B) terminate or modify an award of
current or future medical care if the administrative law judge finds that
no further medical care is required, the injury which was the subject of
the underlying award is not the prevailing factor in the need for further
medical care, or that the care requested is not necessary to cure or
relieve the effects of such injury.

(3) If the claimant has not received medical treatment, as defined
in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 44-510h, and amendments thereto, [from an
authorized medical provider] within two years from the date of the
award or two years from the date the claimant last received medical
treatment [from an authorized medical provider], the employer shall
be permitted to make application under this section for permanent
termination of future medical benefits. In such case, there shall be a
presumption that no further medical care is needed as a result of the
underlying injury. The presumption may be overcome by competent
medical evidence.
(4) No post-award benefits shall be ordered, modified or terminated without giving all parties to the award the opportunity to present evidence, including taking testimony on any disputed matters. A finding with regard to a disputed issue shall be subject to a full review by the board under subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-551, and amendments thereto. Any action of the board pursuant to post-award orders shall be subject to review under K.S.A. 44-556, and amendments thereto.

(b) Any application for hearing made pursuant to this section shall receive priority setting by the administrative law judge, only superseded by preliminary hearings pursuant to K.S.A. 44-534a, and amendments thereto. The parties shall meet and confer prior to the hearing pursuant to this section, but a prehearing settlement conference shall not be necessary. The administrative law judge shall have authority to award medical treatment relating back to the entry of the underlying award, but in no event shall such medical treatment relate back more than six months following the filing of such application for post-award medical treatment. Reviews taken under this section shall receive priority settings before the board, only superseded by reviews for preliminary hearings. A decision shall be rendered by the board within 30 days from the time the review hereunder is submitted.

(c) The administrative law judge may award attorney fees and costs on the claimant's behalf consistent with subsection (g) of K.S.A. 44-536, and amendments thereto. As used in this subsection, "costs" include, but are not limited to, witness fees, mileage allowances, any costs associated with reproduction of documents that become a part of the hearing record, the expense of making a record of the hearing and such other charges as are by statute authorized to be taxed as costs.

Sec. 14. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-511 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-511. (a) As used in this section:

(1) The term "money" shall be construed to mean the gross remuneration, on an hourly, output, salary, commission or other basis, at which the service rendered is recompensed in money by the employer, but it earned while employed by the employer, including bonuses and gratuities. Money shall not include any additional compensation, as defined in this section, any remuneration in any medium other than cash, or any other compensation or benefits received by the employee from the employer or any other source paragraph 2.
(2) (A) The term "additional compensation" shall include and mean only the following: (A) Gratuities in cash received by the employee from persons other than the employer for services rendered in the course of the employee's employment; (B) any cash bonuses paid by the employer within one year prior to the date of the accident, for which the average weekly value shall be determined by averaging all such bonuses over the period of time employed prior to the date of the accident, not to exceed 52 weeks; (C) (i) Board and lodging when furnished by the employer as part of the wages, which shall be valued at a maximum of $25 per week for board and lodging combined, unless the value has been fixed otherwise by the employer and employee prior to the date of the accident or injury, or unless a higher weekly value is proved; (D) the average weekly cash value of remuneration for services in any medium other than cash where such remuneration is in lieu of money, which shall be valued in terms of the average weekly cost to the employer of such remuneration for the employee; and (E) and (ii) employer-paid life insurance, disability insurance, health and accident insurance and employer contributions to pension and profit sharing plans.

(B) In no case shall additional compensation include any amounts of employer taxes paid by the employer under the old-age and survivors insurance system embodied in the federal social security system.

(C) Additional compensation shall not include the value of such remuneration until and unless such remuneration is discontinued be included in the calculation of average wage until and unless such additional compensation is discontinued. If such remuneration additional compensation is discontinued subsequent to a computation of average gross weekly wages under this section, there shall be a recomputation to include such discontinued remuneration additional compensation.

(3) The term "wage" shall be construed to mean the total of the money and any additional compensation which the employee receives for services rendered for the employer in whose employment the employee sustains an injury by accident arising out of and in the course of such employment.

(4) The term "part-time hourly employee" shall mean and include any employee paid on an hourly basis: (A) Who by custom and practice or under the verbal or written employment contract in force at the time
of the accident is employed to work, agrees to work, or is expected to
work on a regular basis less than 40 hours per week; and (B) who at the
time of the accident is working in any type of trade or employment
where there is no customary number of hours constituting an ordinary
day in the character of the work involved or performed by the
employee.

(5) The term "full-time hourly employee" shall mean and include
only those employees paid on an hourly basis who are not part-time
hourly employees, as defined in this section, and who are employed in
any trade or employment where the customary number of hours
constituting an ordinary working week is 40 or more hours per week, or
those employees who are employed in any trade or employment where
such employees are considered to be full-time employees by the
industrial customs of such trade or employment, regardless of the
number of hours worked per day or per week.

(b) (1) Unless otherwise provided, the employee's average
gross weekly wage for the purpose of computing any compensation
benefits provided by the workers compensation act shall be determined
as follows: the wages the employee earned during the calendar weeks
employed by the employer, up to 26 calendar weeks immediately
preceding the date of the injury, divided by the number of calendar
weeks the employee actually worked, or by 26 as the case may be.

(1) If at the time of the accident the money rate is fixed by the
year, the average gross weekly wage shall be the yearly rate so fixed
divided by 52, plus the average weekly value of any additional
compensation and the value of the employee's average weekly overtime
as computed in paragraph (4) of this subsection.

(2) If at the time of the accident the money rate is fixed by the
month, the average gross weekly wage shall be the monthly rate so
fixed multiplied by 12 and divided by 52, plus the average weekly
value of any additional compensation and the value of the employee's
average weekly overtime computed as provided in paragraph (4) of this
subsection.

(3) If at the time of the accident, the money rate was fixed by the
week, the amount so fixed, plus the average weekly value of any
additional compensation and the value of the employee's average
weekly overtime as computed in paragraph (4) of this subsection, shall
be the average gross weekly wage.

(4) If at the time of the accident the employee's money rate was
fixed by the hour, the employee's average gross weekly wage shall be
determined as follows: (A) If the employee was a part-time hourly
employee, as defined in this section, the average gross weekly wage
shall be determined in the same manner as provided in paragraph (5) of
this subsection; (B) if the employee is a full-time hourly employee, as
defined in this section, the average gross weekly wage shall be
determined as follows: (i) A daily money rate shall first be found by
multiplying the straight-time hourly rate applicable at the time of the
accident, by the customary number of working hours constituting an
ordinary day in the character of work involved; (ii) the straight-time
weekly rate shall be found by multiplying the daily money rate by the
number of days and half days that the employee usually and regularly
worked, or was expected to work, but 40 hours shall constitute the
minimum hours for computing the wage of a full-time hourly
employee, unless the employer's regular and customary workweek is
less than 40 hours, in which case, the number of hours in such
employer's regular and customary workweek shall govern; (iii) the
average weekly overtime of the employee shall be the total amount
earned by the employee in excess of the amount of straight-time money
earned by the employee during the 26 calendar weeks immediately
preceding the date of the accident, or during the actual number of such
weeks the employee was employed if less than 26 weeks, divided by
the number of such weeks; and (iv) the average gross weekly wage of a
full-time hourly employee shall be the total of the straight-time weekly
rate, the average weekly overtime, and the weekly average of any
additional compensation.

(5) If at the time of the accident the money rate is fixed by the
output of the employee, on a commission or percentage basis, on a flat-
rate basis for performance of a specified job, or on any other basis
where the money rate is not fixed by the week, month, year or hour,
and if the employee has been employed by the employer at least one
calendar week immediately preceding the date of the accident, the
average gross weekly wage shall be the gross amount of money earned
during the number of calendar weeks so employed, up to a maximum of
26 calendar weeks immediately preceding the date of the accident,
divided by the number of weeks employed, or by 26 as the case may
be, plus the average weekly value of any additional compensation and
the value of the employee's average weekly overtime computed as
provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection.
(2) If the employee had been in the employment of actually employed by the employer for less than one calendar week immediately preceding the accident or injury, the average gross weekly wage shall be determined by the administrative law judge based upon all of the evidence and circumstances, including the usual wage for similar services paid by the same employer, or if the employer has no employees performing similar services, the usual wage paid for similar services by other employers. The average gross weekly wage so determined shall not exceed the actual average gross weekly wage the employee was reasonably expected to earn in the employee's specific employment, including the average weekly value of any additional compensation and the value of the employee's average weekly overtime computed as provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection. In making any computations under this paragraph (5), workweeks during which the employee was on vacation, leave of absence, sick leave or was absent the entire workweek because of illness or injury shall not be considered.

(6) (A) The average gross weekly wage of a person serving on a volunteer basis as a duly authorized law enforcement officer, ambulance attendants and drivers as provided in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-508, and amendments thereto, firefighter or members of regional emergency medical response teams as provided in K.S.A. 48-928, and amendments thereto, who receives no wages for such services, or who receives wages which are substantially less than the usual wages paid for such services by comparable employers to employees who are not volunteers, shall be computed on the basis of the dollar amount closest to, but not exceeding, 112.5% of the state average weekly wage.

(B) The average gross weekly wage of any person performing community service work shall be deemed to be $37.50.

(C) The average gross weekly wage of a volunteer member of the Kansas department of civil air patrol officially engaged in the performance of functions specified in K.S.A. 48-3302, and amendments thereto, shall be deemed to be $476.38. Whenever the rates of compensation of the pay plan for persons in the classified service under the Kansas civil service act are increased for payroll periods chargeable to fiscal years commencing after June 30, 1988, the average gross weekly wage which is deemed to be the average gross weekly wage under the provisions of this subsection for a volunteer
member of the Kansas department of civil air patrol shall be increased by an amount, adjusted to the nearest dollar, computed by multiplying the average of the percentage increases in all monthly steps of such pay plan by the average gross weekly wage deemed to be the average gross weekly wage of such volunteer member under the provisions of this subsection prior to the effective date of such increase in the rates of compensation of the pay plan for persons in the classified service under the Kansas civil service act.

(D) The average weekly wage of any other volunteer under the workers compensation act, who receives no wages for such services, or who receives wages which are substantially less than the usual wages paid for such services by comparable employers to employees who are not volunteers, shall be computed on the basis of the usual wages paid by the employer for such services to employees who are not volunteers, or, if the employer has no employees performing such services for wages who are not volunteers, the average gross weekly wage shall be computed on the basis of the usual wages paid for such services by comparable employers to employees who are not volunteers. Volunteer employment is not presumed to be full time employment.

(3) The average gross weekly wage of an employee who sustains an injury by accident arising out of and in the course of multiple employment, in which such employee who performs the same or a very similar type of work on a part-time basis for each of two or more employers, shall be the total average gross weekly wage of such employee paid by all the employers in such multiple employment. The total average gross weekly wage of such employee shall be the total amount of the individual average gross weekly wage determinations under this section for each individual employment of such multiple employment sum of the average weekly wages of such employee paid by each of the employers.

(4) In determining an employee's average gross weekly wage with respect to the employer against whom claim for compensation is made, no money or additional compensation paid to or received by the employee from such employer, or from any source other than from such employer, shall be included as wages, except as provided in this section. No wages, other compensation or benefits of any type, except as provided in this section, shall be considered or included in determining the employee's average gross weekly wage.

(5) (A) The average weekly wage of a person serving on a
volunteer basis as a duly authorized law enforcement officer, ambulance attendants and drivers as provided in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-508, and amendments thereto, firefighter or members of regional emergency medical response teams as provided in K.S.A. 48-928, and amendments thereto, who receives no wages for such services, or who receives wages which are substantially less than the usual wages paid for such services by comparable employers to employees who are not volunteers, shall be computed on the basis of the dollar amount closest to, but not exceeding, 1121/2% of the state average weekly wage.

(B) The average weekly wage of any person performing community service work shall be deemed to be $37.50.

(C) The average weekly wage of a volunteer member of the Kansas department of civil air patrol officially engaged in the performance of functions specified in K.S.A. 48-3302, and amendments thereto, shall be deemed to be $476.38. Whenever the rates of compensation of the pay plan for persons in the classified service under the Kansas civil service act are increased for payroll periods chargeable to fiscal years commencing after June 30, 1988, the average weekly wage which is deemed to be the average weekly wage under the provisions of this subsection for a volunteer member of the Kansas department of civil air patrol shall be increased by an amount, adjusted to the nearest dollar, computed by multiplying the average of the percentage increases in all monthly steps of such pay plan by the average weekly wage deemed to be the average weekly wage of such volunteer member under the provisions of this subsection prior to the effective date of such increase in the rates of compensation of the pay plan for persons in the classified service under the Kansas civil service act.

(D) The average weekly wage of any other volunteer under the workers compensation act, who receives no wages for such services, or who receives wages which are substantially less than the usual wages paid for such services by comparable employers to employees who are not volunteers, shall be computed on the basis of the usual wages paid by the employer for such services to employees who are not volunteers, or, if the employer has no employees performing such services for wages who are not volunteers, the average weekly wage shall be computed on the basis of the usual wages paid for such services by comparable employers to employees who are not volunteers. Volunteer
employment is not presumed to be full time employment

(c) In any case, the average yearly wage shall be found by multiplying the average gross weekly wage, as determined in subsection (b), by 52.

(d) The state's average weekly wage for any year shall be the average weekly wage paid to employees in insured work subject to Kansas employment security law as determined annually by the secretary of labor as provided in K.S.A. 44-704, and amendments thereto.

(e)(d) Members of a labor union or other association who perform services in behalf of the labor union or other association and who are not paid as full-time employees of the labor union or other association and who are injured or suffer occupational disease in the course of the performance of duties in behalf of the labor union or other association shall recover compensation benefits under the workers compensation act from the labor union or other association if the labor union or other association files an election with the director to bring its members who perform such services under the coverage of the workers compensation act. The average weekly wage for the purpose of this subsection shall be based on what the employee would earn in the employee's general occupation if at the time of the injury the employee had been performing work in the employee's general occupation. The insurance coverage shall be furnished by the labor union or other association.

Sec. 15. K.S.A. 44-515 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-515. (a) After an employee sustains an injury, the employee shall, upon request of the employer, submit to an examination at any reasonable time and place by any one or more reputable health care providers, selected by the employer, and shall so submit to an examination thereafter at intervals during the pendency of such employee's claim for compensation, upon the request of the employer, but the employee shall not be required to submit to an examination oftener than twice in any one month, unless required to do so in accordance with such orders as may be made by the director. All benefits shall be suspended to an employee who refuses to submit to such examination or examinations until such time as the employee complies with the employer's request. The suspension of benefits shall occur even if the employer is under preliminary order to provide such benefits. Any employee so submitting to an examination or such employee's authorized representative shall upon written request be entitled to receive and shall
have delivered to such employee a copy of the health care provider's report of such examination within 15 days or a reasonable amount of time after such examination, which report shall be identical to the report submitted to the employer. If the employee is notified to submit to an examination before any health care provider in any town or city other than the residence of the employee at the time that the employee received an injury, the employee shall not be required to submit to an examination until such employee has been furnished with sufficient funds to pay for transportation to and from the place of examination at the rate prescribed for compensation of state officers and employees under K.S.A. 75-3203a, and amendments thereto, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled to and from the place of examination, any turnpike or other tolls and any parking fees actually and necessarily incurred, and in addition the sum of $15 per day for each full day or a part thereof that the employee was required to be away from such employee's residence to defray such employee's board and lodging and living expenses. The employee shall not be liable for any fees or charge of any health care provider selected by the employer for making any examination of the employee. The employer or the insurance carrier of the employer of any employee making claim for compensation under the workers compensation act shall be entitled to a copy of the report of any health care provider who has examined or treated the employee in regard to such claim upon written request to the employee or the employee's attorney within 15 days or a reasonable amount of time after such examination or treatment, which report shall be identical to the report submitted to the employee or the employee's attorney.

(b) If the employee requests, such employee shall be entitled to have health care providers of such employee's own selection present at the time to participate in such examination at the employee's own expense.

(c) Unless a report is furnished as provided in subsection (a) and unless there is a reasonable opportunity thereafter for the health care providers selected by the employee to participate in the examination in the presence of the health care providers selected by the employer, the health care providers selected by the employer or employee shall not be permitted afterwards to give evidence of the condition of the employee at the time such examination was made.

(d) Except as provided in this section, there shall be no disqualification or privilege preventing the furnishing of reports by or
the testimony of any health care provider who actually makes an
examination or treats an injured employee, prior to or after an injury.

(e) Any health care provider's opinion, whether the provider is a
treating health care provider or is an examining health care provider,
regarding a claimant's need for medical treatment, inability to work,
prognosis, diagnosis and disability rating shall be considered and given
appropriate weight by the trier of fact together with consideration of all
other evidence.

Sec. 16. K.S.A. 44-516 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-
516. (a) In case of a dispute as to the injury, the director, in the
director's discretion, or upon request of either party, may employ one or
more neutral health care providers, not exceeding three in number, who
shall be of good standing and ability. The health care providers shall
make such examinations of the injured employee as the director may
direct. The report of any such health care provider shall be considered
by the administrative law judge in making the final determination.

(b) If at least two medical opinions based on competent medical
evidence disagree as to the percentage of functional impairment, such
matter may be referred by the administrative law judge to an
independent health care provider who shall be agreed upon by the
parties. Where the parties cannot agree, an independent healthcare
provider shall be selected by the administrative law judge. The health
care provider agreed to by the parties or selected by the administrative
law judge pursuant to this section shall issue an opinion regarding the
employee's functional impairment which shall be considered by the
administrative law judge in making the final determination.

Sec. 17. K.S.A. 44-520 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-
520. Except as otherwise provided in this section, (a) Proceedings for
compensation under the workers compensation act shall not be
maintainable unless notice of the accident, stating the time and place
and particulars thereof, and the name and address of the person injured,
is given to the employer within 10 days after the date of the accident,
except that actual knowledge of the accident by the employer or the
employer's duly authorized agent shall render the giving of such notice
unnecessary. The ten-day notice provided in this section shall not bar
any proceeding for compensation under the workers compensation act
if the claimant shows that a failure to notify under this section was due
to just cause, except that in no event shall such a proceeding for
compensation be maintained unless the notice required by this section
is given to the employer within 75 days after the date of the accident unless (a) actual knowledge of the accident by the employer or the employer’s duly authorized agent renders the giving of such notice unnecessary as provided in this section, (b) the employer was unavailable to receive such notice as provided in this section, or (c) the employee was physically unable to give such notice.

Injury by accident or repetitive trauma is given to the employer: Within 30 calendar days of the date of accident or the date of injury by repetitive trauma; within 10 calendar days after the employee’s last day of employment; or within 10 calendar days after the employee seeks medical treatment specifically for the injury, as defined in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 44-510h, and amendments thereto. Notice shall be provided within a time period never to exceed 30 calendar days of the date of accident or the date of injury by repetitive trauma. Notice may be given orally or in writing.

(1) Where notice is provided orally, if the employer has designated an individual or department to whom notice must be given and such designation has been communicated in writing to the employee, notice to any other individual or department shall be insufficient under this section. If the employer has not designated an individual or department to whom notice must be given, notice must be provided to a supervisor or manager.

(2) Where notice is provided in writing, notice must be sent to a supervisor or manager at the employee’s principal location of employment. The burden shall be on the employee to prove that such notice was actually received by the employer.

(3) The notice, whether provided orally or in writing, shall include the time, date, place, person injured, witnesses, if any, and particulars of such injury. It must be apparent from the content of the notice that the employee is claiming benefits under the workers compensation act or has suffered a work-related injury.

(b) The notice required by subsection (a) shall be waived if the employee proves that (1) the employer or the employer’s duly authorized agent had actual knowledge of the injury; (2) the employer or the employer’s duly authorized agent was unavailable to receive such notice within the 30-day period as provided in subsection (a); or (3) the employee was physically unable to give such notice.

(c) For the purposes of calculating the notice period proscribed in subsection (a), weekends shall be included.
Sec. 18. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-523 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-523. (a) The director, administrative law judge or board shall not be bound by technical rules of procedure, but shall give the parties reasonable opportunity to be heard and to present evidence, insure the employee and the employer an expeditious hearing and act reasonably without partiality.

(b) Whenever a party files an application for hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 44-534, and amendments thereto, the matter shall be assigned to an administrative law judge for hearing and the administrative law judge shall set a terminal date to require the claimant to submit all evidence in support of the claimant's claim no later than 30 days after the first full hearing before the administrative law judge and to require the respondent to submit all evidence in support of the respondent's position no later than 30 days thereafter. An extension of the foregoing time limits shall be granted if all parties agree. An extension of the foregoing time limits may also be granted:

(1) If the employee is being paid temporary or permanent total disability compensation;

(2) for medical examination of the claimant if the party requesting the extension explains in writing to the administrative law judge facts showing that the party made a diligent effort but was unable to have a medical examination conducted prior to the submission of the case by the claimant but then only if the examination appointment was set and notice of the appointment sent prior to submission by the claimant; or

(3) on application for good cause shown.

(c) When all parties have submitted the case to an administrative law judge for an award, the administrative law judge shall issue an award within 30 days. The administrative law judge shall not stay a decision due to the absence of a submission letter. When the award is not entered in 30 days, any party to the action may notify the director that an award is not entered and the director shall assign the matter to an assistant director or to a special administrative law judge who shall enter an award forthwith based on the evidence in the record, or the director, on the director's own motion, may remove the case from the administrative law judge who has not entered an award within 30 days following submission by the party and assign it to an assistant director or to a special administrative law judge for immediate decision based on the evidence in the record.

(d) Not less than 10 days prior to the first full hearing before an
administrative law judge, the administrative law judge shall conduct a
prehearing settlement conference for the purpose of obtaining
stipulations from the parties, determining the issues and exploring the
possibility that the parties may resolve those issues and reach a
settlement prior to the first full hearing.

(e) (1) If a party or a party's attorney believes that the
administrative law judge to whom a case is assigned cannot afford that
party a fair hearing in the case, the party or attorney may file a motion
for change of administrative law judge. A party or a party's attorney
shall not file more than one motion for change of administrative law
judge in a case. The administrative law judge shall promptly hear the
motion informally upon reasonable notice to all parties who have
appeared in the case. Notwithstanding the provisions of K.S.A. 44-552,
and amendments thereto, the administrative law judge shall decide, in
the administrative law judge's discretion, whether or not the hearing of
such motion shall be taken down by a certified shorthand reporter. If
the administrative law judge disqualifies the administrative law judge's
self, the case shall be assigned to another administrative law judge by
the director. If the administrative law judge refuses to disqualify the
administrative law judge's self, the party seeking a change of
administrative law judge may file in the district court of the county in
which the accident or injury occurred the affidavit provided in
subsection (e)(2). If an affidavit is to be filed in the district court, it
shall be filed within 10 days.

(2) If a party or a party's attorney files an affidavit alleging any of
the grounds specified in subsection (e)(3), the chief judge shall at once
determine, or refer the affidavit to another district court judge for
prompt determination of, the legal sufficiency of the affidavit. If the
affidavit is filed in a district court in which there is no other judge who
is qualified to hear the matter, the chief judge shall at once notify the
departmental justice for the district and request the appointment of
another district judge to determining the legal sufficiency of the
affidavit. If the affidavit is found to be legally sufficient, the district
court judge shall order the director to assign the case to another
administrative law judge or to an assistant director.

(3) Grounds which may be alleged as provided in subsection (e)(2)
for change of administrative law judge are that:

(A) The administrative law judge has been engaged as counsel in
the case prior to the appointment as administrative law judge.
(B) The administrative law judge is otherwise interested in the case.

(C) The administrative law judge is related to either party in the case.

(D) The administrative law judge is a material witness in the case.

(E) The party or party’s attorney filing the affidavit has cause to believe and does believe that on account of the personal bias, prejudice or interest of the administrative law judge such party cannot obtain a fair and impartial hearing. Such affidavit shall state the facts and the reasons for the belief that bias, prejudice or an interest exists.

(4) In any affidavit filed pursuant to subsection (e)(2), the recital of previous rulings or decisions by the administrative law judge on legal issues or concerning prior motions for change of administrative law judge filed by counsel or such counsel’s law firm, pursuant to this subsection, shall not be deemed legally sufficient for any believe that bias or prejudice exists.

(f) (1) Any claim that has not proceeded to final hearing, a settlement hearing, or an agreed award under the workers compensation act within five years from the date of filing an application for hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 44-534, and amendments thereto, shall be dismissed by the administrative law judge for lack of prosecution the employer shall be permitted to file with the division an application for dismissal based on lack of prosecution. The matter shall be set for hearing with notice to the claimant’s attorney, if the claimant is represented, or to the claimant’s last known address. The administrative law judge may grant an extension for good cause shown, which shall be conclusively presumed in the event that the claimant has not reached maximum medical improvement, provided such motion to extend is filed prior to the five year limitation provided for herein. If the claimant cannot establish good cause, the claim shall be dismissed with prejudice by the administrative law judge for lack of prosecution. Such dismissal shall be considered a final disposition at a full hearing on the claim for purposes of employer reimbursement from the fund pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-534a, and amendments thereto.

(2) In any claim which has not proceeded to regular hearing within one year from the date of a preliminary award denying compensability of the claim, the employer shall be permitted to file with the division an application for dismissal based on lack of
prosecution. The matter shall be set for hearing with notice to the claimant’s attorney, if the claimant is represented, or to the claimant’s last known address. Unless the claimant can prove a good faith reason for delay, the claim shall be dismissed with prejudice by the administrative law judge. Such dismissal shall be considered a final disposition at a full hearing on the claim for purposes of employer reimbursement from the fund pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-534a, and amendments thereto.

(3) This section shall not affect any future benefits which have been left open upon proper application by an award or settlement.

Sec. 19. K.S.A. 44-525 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-525. (a) Every finding or award of compensation shall be in writing signed and acknowledged by the administrative law judge and shall specify the amount due and unpaid by the employer to the employee up to the date of the award, if any, and the amount of the payments thereafter to be paid by the employer to the employee, if any, and the length of time such payment shall continue. No award shall include the right to future medical treatment, unless it is proved by the claimant that it is more probable than not that future medical treatment, as defined in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 44-510h, and amendments thereto, will be required as a result of the work-related injury. The award of the administrative law judge shall be effective the day following the date noted in the award.

(b) No award shall be or provide for payment of compensation in a lump sum, except as to such portion of the compensation as shall be found to be due and unpaid at the time of the award, or except at the discretion of the director on settlement agreements, and credit shall be given to the employer in such award for any amount or amounts paid by the employer to the employee as compensation prior to the date of the award.

(c) In the event the employee has been overpaid temporary total disability benefits as described in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-534a, and amendments thereto, and the employee is entitled to additional disability benefits, the administrative law judge shall provide for the application of a credit against such benefits. The credit shall first be applied to the final week of any such additional disability benefit award and then to each preceding week until the credit is exhausted.

Sec. 20. K.S.A. 44-528 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-528. (a) Any award or modification thereof agreed upon by the parties,
Except lump-sum settlements approved by the director or administrative law judge, whether the award provides for compensation into the future or whether it does not, any award or modification thereof may be reviewed by the administrative law judge for good cause shown upon the application of the employee, employer, dependent, insurance carrier or any other interested party. In connection with such review, the administrative law judge may appoint one or two health care providers to examine the employee and report to the administrative law judge. The administrative law judge shall hear all competent evidence offered and if the administrative law judge finds that the award has been obtained by fraud or undue influence, that the award was made without authority or as a result of serious misconduct, that the award is excessive or inadequate or that the functional impairment or work disability of the employee has increased or diminished, the administrative law judge may modify such award, or reinstate a prior award, upon such terms as may be just, by increasing or diminishing the compensation subject to the limitations provided in the workers compensation act pursuant to the provisions set forth in K.S.A. 44-510b, 44-510c, 44-510d or 44-510e, and amendments thereto, as may be applicable.

(b) If the administrative law judge finds that the employee has returned to work for the same employer in whose employ the employee was injured or for another employer and is earning or is capable of earning the same or higher wages than the employee did at the time of the accident, or is capable of gaining an income from any trade or employment which is equal to or greater than the wages the employee was earning at the time of the accident, or finds that the employee has absented and continues to be absent so that a reasonable examination cannot be made of the employee by a health care provider selected by the employer, or has departed beyond the boundaries of the United States, the administrative law judge may modify the award and reduce compensation or may cancel the award and end the compensation.

(c) The number of reviews under this section shall be limited pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the director to avoid abuse.

(d) Any modification of an award under this section on the basis that the functional impairment or work disability of the employee has increased or diminished shall be effective as of the date that the increase or diminishment actually occurred, except that in no event
shall the effective date of any such modification be more than six
months prior to the date the application was made for review and
modification under this section.

Sec. 21. K.S.A. 44-531 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-
531. (a) Where all parties agree to the payment of all or any part of
compensation due under the workers compensation act or under any
award or judgment, and where it has been determined at a hearing
before the administrative law judge that it is for the best interest of the
injured employee or the dependents of a deceased employee, or that it
will avoid undue expense, litigation or hardship to any party or parties,
the administrative law judge may permit the employer to redeem all or
any part of the employer's liability under the workers compensation act
by the payment of compensation in a lump-sum, except that no
agreement for payment of compensation in a lump sum shall be
approved for nine months after an employee has returned to work in
cases in which the employee, who would otherwise be entitled to
compensation because of being returned to work at a comparable wage
by the employer who employed the worker at the time of the injury
giving rise to the claim being settled. The employer shall be entitled to
an 8% discount except as provided in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 44-510b,
and amendments thereto on the amount of any such lump-sum payment
that is not yet due at the time of the award. Upon paying such lump-
sum the employer shall be released and discharged of and from all
liability under the workers compensation act for that portion of the
employer's liability redeemed under this section.

(b) No lump-sum awards, unless agreed to by the parties, shall be
rendered under the workers compensation act except: (1) As provided
in subsection (a) of this section, (2) as provided in subsection (a)
K.S.A. 44-510b, and amendments thereto, (3) in cases involving
compensation due the employee at the time the award is rendered as
provided in K.S.A. 44-525, and amendments thereto and in cases of
past due compensation as provided in K.S.A. 44-529, and amendments
thereto.

(c) The parties, by agreement and with approval of an
administrative law judge, may enter into a compromise lump-sum
settlement in either permanent total or permanent partial disability
cases which prorates the lump-sum settlement over the life expectancy
of the injured worker. When such an agreement has been approved,
neither the weekly compensation rate paid throughout the case nor the
maximum statutory weekly rate applicable to the injury shall apply. No
compensation rate shall exceed the maximum statutory weekly rate as
of the date of the injury. Instead, the prorated rate set forth in the
approved settlement documents shall control and become the rate for
that case. This section shall be retroactive in effect.

Sec. 22. K.S.A. 44-532a is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-
532a. (a) If an employer has no insurance to secure the payment of
compensation or has insufficiently funded a self-insurance bond, as
provided in subsection (b) (1) and (2) of K.S.A. 44-532, and
amendments thereto, and such employer is financially unable to pay
compensation to an injured worker as required by the workers
compensation act, or such employer cannot be located and required to
pay such compensation, the injured worker may apply to the director
for an award of the compensation benefits, including medical
compensation, to which such injured worker is entitled, to be paid from
the workers compensation fund. Whenever a worker files an
application under this section, the matter shall be assigned to an
administrative law judge for hearing. If the administrative law judge is
satisfied as to the existence of the conditions prescribed by this section,
the administrative law judge may make an award, or modify an existing
award, and prescribe the payments to be made from the workers
compensation fund as provided in K.S.A. 44-569, and amendments
thereto. The award shall be certified to the commissioner of insurance,
and upon receipt thereof, the commissioner of insurance shall cause
payment to be made to the worker in accordance therewith.

(b) The commissioner of insurance, acting as administrator of the
workers compensation fund, shall have a cause of action against the
employer for recovery of any amounts paid from the workers
compensation fund pursuant to this section. Such action shall be filed in
the district court of the county in which the accident occurred or where
the contract of employment was entered into.

Sec. 23. K.S.A. 44-534a is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-
534a. (a) (1) After an application for a hearing has been filed pursuant
to K.S.A. 44-534, and amendments thereto, the employee or the
employer may make application for a preliminary hearing, in such form
as the director may require, on the issues of the furnishing of medical
treatment and the payment of temporary total or temporary partial
disability compensation. At least seven days prior to filing an
application for a preliminary hearing, the applicant shall give written
notice to the adverse party of the intent to file such an application. Such
notice of intent shall contain a specific statement of the benefit change
being sought that is to be the subject of the requested preliminary
hearing. If the parties do not agree to the change of benefits within the
seven-day period, the party seeking a change in benefits may file an
application for preliminary hearing which shall be accompanied by a
copy of the notice of intent and the applicant's certification that the
notice of intent was served on the adverse party or that party's attorney
and that the request for a benefit change has either been denied or was
not answered within seven days after service. Copies of medical reports
or other evidence which the party intends to produce as exhibits
supporting the change of benefits shall be included with the
application. The director shall assign the application to an
administrative law judge who shall set the matter for a preliminary
hearing and shall give at least seven days' written notice by mail to the
parties of the date set for such hearing.

(2) Such preliminary hearing shall be summary in nature and shall
be held by an administrative law judge in any county designated by the
administrative law judge, and the administrative law judge shall
exercise such powers as are provided for the conduct of full hearings on
claims under the workers compensation act. Upon a preliminary finding
that the injury to the employee is compensable and in accordance with
the facts presented at such preliminary hearing, the administrative law
judge may make a preliminary award of medical compensation and
temporary total disability compensation to be in effect pending the
conclusion of a full hearing on the claim, except that if the employee's
entitlement to medical compensation or temporary total disability
compensation is disputed or there is a dispute as to the compensability
of the claim, no preliminary award of benefits shall be entered without
giving the employer the opportunity to present evidence, including
testimony, on the disputed issues. A finding with regard to a disputed
issue of whether the employee suffered an accidental, repetitive trauma or resulting injury, whether the injury arose out of
and in the course of the employee's employment, whether notice is
given or claim timely made, or whether certain defenses apply, shall be
considered jurisdictional, and subject to review by the board. Such
review by the board shall not be subject to judicial review. If an appeal
from a preliminary order is perfected under this section, such appeal
shall not stay the payment of medical compensation and temporary total disability compensation from the date of the preliminary award. If temporary total compensation is awarded, such compensation may be ordered paid from the date of filing the application, except that if the administrative law judge finds from the evidence presented that there were one or more periods of temporary total disability prior to such filing date, temporary total compensation may be ordered paid for all periods of temporary total disability prior to such date of filing. The decision in such preliminary hearing shall be rendered within five days of the conclusion of such hearing. Except as provided in this section, no such preliminary findings or preliminary awards shall be appealable by any party to the proceedings, and the same shall not be binding in a full hearing on the claim, but shall be subject to a full presentation of the facts.

(b) If compensation in the form of medical benefits or temporary total disability benefits has been paid by the employer or the employer's insurance carrier either voluntarily or pursuant to an award entered under this section and, upon a full hearing on the claim, the amount of compensation to which the employee is entitled is found to be less than the amount of compensation paid or is totally disallowed, the employer and the employer's insurance carrier shall be reimbursed from the workers compensation fund established in K.S.A. 44-566a, and amendments thereto, for all amounts of compensation so paid which are in excess of the amount of compensation the employee is entitled to less any amount deducted from additional disability benefits due the employee pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 44-525, and amendments thereto, as determined in the full hearing on the claim. The director shall determine the amount of compensation paid by the employer or insurance carrier which is to be reimbursed under this subsection, and the director shall certify to the commissioner of insurance the amount so determined. Upon receipt of such certification, the commissioner of insurance shall cause payment to be made to the employer or the employer's insurance carrier in accordance therewith. No reimbursement shall be certified unless the request is made by the employer or employer's insurance carrier within one year of the final award.

Sec. 24. K.S.A. 44-536 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-536. (a) With respect to any and all proceedings in connection with any initial or original claim for compensation, no claim of any attorney for
services rendered in connection with the securing of compensation for an employee or the employee's dependents, whether secured by agreement, order, award or a judgment in any court shall exceed a reasonable amount for such services or 25% of the amount of compensation recovered and paid, whichever is less, in addition to actual expenses incurred, and subject to the other provisions of this section. Except as hereinafter provided in this section, in death cases, total disability and partial disability cases, the amount of attorney fees shall not exceed 25% of the sum which would be due under the workers compensation act beyond 415 weeks of permanent total disability based upon the employee's average gross weekly wage prior to the date of the accident or injury and subject to the maximum weekly benefits provided in K.S.A. 44-510c, and amendments thereto.

(b) All attorney fees in connection with the initial or original claim for compensation shall be fixed pursuant to a written contract between the attorney and the employee or the employee's dependents, which shall be subject to approval by the director in accordance with this section. Every attorney, whether the disposition of the original claim is by agreement, settlement, award, judgment or otherwise, shall file the attorney contract with the director for review in accordance with this section. The director shall review each such contract and the fees claimed thereunder as provided in this section and shall approve such contract and fees only if both are in accordance with all provisions of this section. Any claims for attorney fees not in excess of the limits provided in this section and approved by the director shall be enforceable as a lien on the compensation due or to become due. The director shall specifically and individually review each claim of an attorney for services rendered under the workers compensation act in each case of a settlement agreement under K.S.A. 44-521, and amendments thereto or a lump-sum payment under K.S.A. 44-531, and amendments thereto as to the reasonableness thereof. In reviewing the reasonableness of such claims for attorney fees, the director shall consider the other provisions of this section and the following:

(1) The written offers of settlement received by the employee prior to execution of a written contract between the employee and the attorney; the employer shall attach to the settlement worksheet copies of any written offers of settlement which were sent to the employee before the employer was aware that the employee had hired an attorney;
(2) the time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill requisite to perform the legal services properly;
(3) the likelihood, if apparent to the employee or the employee's dependents, that the acceptance of the particular case will preclude other employment by the attorney;
(4) the fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services;
(5) the amount of compensation involved and the results obtained;
(6) the time limitations imposed by the employee, by the employee's dependents or by the circumstances;
(7) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the employee or the employee's dependents; and
(8) the experience, reputation and ability of the attorney or attorneys performing the services.
(c) No attorney fees shall be charged with respect to compensation for medical expenses, except where an allowance is made for proposed or future treatment as a part of a compromise settlement. No attorney fees shall be charged with respect to vocational rehabilitation benefits.
(d) No attorney fees shall be charged in connection with any temporary total disability compensation unless the payment of such compensation in the proper amount is refused, or unless such compensation is terminated by the employer and the payment of such compensation is obtained or reinstated by the efforts of the attorney, whether by agreement, settlement, award or judgment.
(e) With regard to any claim where there is no dispute as to any of the material issues prior to representation of the claimant or claimants by an attorney, or where the amount to be paid for compensation does not exceed the written offer made to the claimant or claimants by the employer prior to execution of a written contract between the employee and an attorney, the fees to any such attorney shall not exceed either the sum of $250 or a reasonable fee for the time actually spent by the attorney, as determined by the director, whichever is greater, exclusive of reasonable attorney fees for any representation by such attorney in reference to any necessary probate proceedings. With regard to any claim where the amount to be paid for compensation does exceed the written offer made prior to representation, fees for services rendered by an attorney shall not exceed the lesser of (1) a reasonable amount for such services; (2) an amount equal to the total of 50% of that portion of
the amount of compensation recovered and paid, which is in excess of
the amount of compensation offered to the employee by the employer
prior to the execution of a written contract between the employee and
the attorney; or (3) 25% of the total amount of compensation recovered
and paid as described in subsection (a).

(f) All attorney fees for representation of an employee or the
employee's dependents shall be only recoverable from compensation
actually paid to such employee or dependents, except as specifically
provided otherwise in subsection (g) and (h).

(g) In the event any attorney renders services to an employee or
the employee's dependents, subsequent to the ultimate disposition of
the initial and original claim, and in connection with an application for
review and modification, a hearing for additional medical benefits, an
application for penalties or otherwise, such attorney shall be entitled to
reasonable attorney fees for such services, in addition to attorney fees
received or which the attorney is entitled to receive by contract in
connection with the original claim, and such attorney fees shall be
awarded by the director on the basis of the reasonable and customary
charges in the locality for such services and not on a contingent fee
basis.

(1) If the services rendered under this subsection by an attorney
result in an additional award of disability compensation, the attorney
fees shall be paid from such amounts of disability compensation.

(2) If such services involve no additional award of disability
compensation, but result in an additional award of medical
compensation, penalties, or other benefits, the director shall fix the
proper amount of such attorney fees in accordance with this subsection
and such fees shall be paid by the employer or the workers
compensation fund, if the fund is liable for compensation pursuant to
K.S.A. 44-567, and amendments thereto, to the extent of the liability of
the fund.

(3) If the services rendered herein result in a denial of additional
compensation, the director may authorize a fee to be paid by the
respondent, penalties, or other benefits, and it is determined that the
attorney engaged in frivolous prosecution of the claim, the employer
and insurance carrier shall not be liable for any portion of the attorney
fees incurred for such services.

(h) Any and all disputes regarding attorney fees, whether such
disputes relate to which of one or more attorneys represents the
claimant or claimants or is entitled to the attorney fees, or a division of
attorney fees where the claimant or claimants are or have been
represented by more than one attorney, or any other disputes
concerning attorney fees or contracts for attorney fees, shall be heard
and determined by the administrative law judge, after reasonable notice
to all interested parties and attorneys.

(i) After reasonable notice and hearing before the administrative
law judge, any attorney found to be in violation of any provision of this
section shall be required to make restitution of any excess fees charged.

Sec. 25. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-552 is hereby amended to read as
follows: 44-552. (a) The director with the approval of the secretary of
labor shall at each hearing under the workers compensation act appoint
a certified shorthand reporter, who may be within the classified service
of the Kansas civil service act, to attend each hearing where testimony
is introduced, and preserve a complete record of all oral or
documentary evidence introduced and all proceedings had at such
hearing unless such appointment is waived by mutual agreement. At the
conclusion of the hearing in any case, if neither party has requested
opportunity to file briefs, the administrative law judge may read into
the record for certification and filing in the office of the director such
stipulations, findings, rulings or orders the administrative law judge
deems expedient to the early disposition of the case. If the
administrative law judge uses such procedure, with the consent of the
parties, no transcript of the record of the hearing shall be made, except
that part which is read into the record by the administrative law judge.

(b) All testimony introduced and proceedings had in hearings shall
be taken down by the certified shorthand reporter, and if an action for
review is commenced or if the director, or either party or the best
interests of the administration of justice, so instructs, the certified
shorthand reporter shall transcribe the certified shorthand reporter's
notes of such hearing. If an action for review is commenced, the cost of
preparing a transcript shall be paid as provided by K.S.A. 77-620, and
amendments thereto. If no action for review is commenced, the cost of
preparing a transcript shall be taxed as costs in the case at the discretion
of the director in accordance with fair and customary rates charged in
the state of Kansas. All official notes of such certified shorthand
reporters shall be preserved and filed in the office of the director. Any
transcript prepared as above provided and duly certified shall be
received as evidence by the board and by any court with the same effect
as if the certified shorthand reporter were present and testified to the
records so certified.

(c) The director or administrative law judge, whoever is
conducting the hearing, may make the findings, awards, decisions,
rulings or modifications of findings or awards and do all acts at any
time without awaiting the transcription of the testimony of the certified
shorthand reporter if the director or administrative law judge deems it
expedient and advisable to do so.

(d) The certified short hand reporter's fee shall be taxed to the
division of workers compensation if a fee is incurred and no record
taken.

(e) Any fee charged by a language translator for services provided
to the claimant during the course of pursuing a claim under the
workers compensation act shall be paid by the claimant.

Sec. 26. K.S.A. 44-5a01 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-
5a01. (a) Where the employer and employee or workman are subject by
law or election to the provisions of the workmen's compensation act,
the disablement or death of an employee or workman resulting from an
occupational disease as defined in this section shall be treated as the
happening of an injury by accident, and the employee or workman or,
in case of death, his dependents shall be entitled to compensation for
such disablement or death resulting from an occupational disease, in
accordance with the provisions of the workmen's compensation act as
in cases of injuries by accident which are compensable thereunder,
except as specifically provided otherwise for occupational diseases. In
no circumstances shall an occupational disease be construed to include
injuries caused by repetitive trauma as defined in K.S.A. 44-508, and
amendments thereto.

(b) "Occupational disease" shall mean only a disease arising out of
and in the course of the employment resulting from the nature of the
employment in which the employee was engaged under such employer,
and which was actually contracted while so engaged. "Nature of the
employment" shall mean, for purposes of this section, that to the
occupation, trade or employment in which the employee was engaged,
there is attached a particular and peculiar hazard of such disease which
distinguishes the employment from other occupations and
employments, and which creates a hazard of such disease which is in
excess of the hazard of such disease in general. The disease must
appear to have had its origin in a special risk of such disease connected
with the particular type of employment and to have resulted from that
source as a reasonable consequence of the risk. Ordinary diseases of
life and conditions to which the general public is or may be exposed to
outside of the particular employment, and hazards of diseases and
conditions attending employment in general, shall not be compensable
as occupational diseases. Provided, except that compensation shall not
be payable for pulmonary emphysema or other types of emphysema
unless it is proved, by clear and convincing medical evidence to a
reasonable probability, that such emphysema was caused, solely and
independently of all other causes, by the employment with the
employer against whom the claim is made, except that, if it is proved to
a reasonable medical probability that an existing emphysema was
aggravated and contributed to by the employment with the employer
against whom the claim is made, compensation shall be payable for the
resulting condition of the workman, but only to the extent such
condition was so contributed to and aggravated by the employment.

(c) In no case shall an employer be liable for compensation under
this section unless disablement results within one (1) year or death
results within three (3) years in case of silicosis, or one (1) year in case
of any other occupational disease, after the last injurious exposure to
the hazard of such disease in such employment, or, in case of death,
unless death follows continuous disability from such disease,
commencing within the period above limited, for which compensation
has been paid or awarded or timely claim made as provided in the
workmen's compensation act, and results within seven (7) years after
such last exposure. Where payments have been made on account of any
disablement from which death shall thereafter result such payments
shall be deducted from the amount of liability provided by law in case
of death. The time limit prescribed by this section shall not apply in the
case of an employee whose disablement or death is due to occupational
exposure to ionizing radiation.

(d) Where an occupational disease is aggravated by any disease or
infirmity, not itself compensable, or where disability or death from any
other cause, not itself compensable, is aggravated, prolonged,
accelerated or in any wise contributed to by an occupational disease,
the compensation payable shall be reduced and limited to such
proportion only of the compensation that would be payable if the
occupational disease were the sole cause of the disability or death, as
such occupational disease, as a causative factor, bears to all the causes
of such disability or death, such reduction in compensation to be
effected by reducing the number of weekly or monthly payments or the
amounts of such payments, as under the circumstances of the particular
case may be for the best interest of the claimant or claimants.
(e) No compensation for death from an occupational disease shall
be payable to any person whose relationship to the deceased employee
or workman arose subsequent to the beginning of the first compensable
disability save only to afterborn children.
(f) The provisions of K.S.A. 44-570, and amendments thereto,
shall apply in case of an occupational disease.
New Sec. 27. (a) If any provisions of this act or the application
thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity
shall not affect other provisions or applications of this act which can be
given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end
the provisions of this act are severable.
(b) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the workers
compensation act.
Sec. 28. K.S.A. 44-503a, 44-510a, 44-510c, 44-510d, 44-510e, 44-
510f, 44-515, 44-516, 44-520, 44-520a, 44-525, 44-528, 44-531, 44-
532a, 44-534a, 44-536 and 44-5a01 and K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-501, 44-
508, 44-510b, 44-510h, 44-510k, 44-511, 44-523, 44-552 and 44-596
are hereby repealed.
Sec. 29. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
publication in the statute book.