Session of 2001

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HOUSE BILL No. 2340

By Representative Swenson

2-6

AN ACT concerning workers compensation; relating to payment of benefits and premiums thereunder; amending K.S.A. 44-501, 44-510h and 44-532 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 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) The employer shall not be liable under the workers compensation act where the injury, disability or death was contributed to by the em-

ployee'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. 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 em-10 ployee's impairment on the job as the result of the use of such drugs or 11 medications within the previous 24 months. It shall be conclusively pre-12 sumed that the employee was impaired due to alcohol or drugs if it is 13 shown that at the time of the injury that the employee had an alcohol 14 concentration of .04 or more, or a GCMS confirmatory test by quantita-15 tive analysis showing a concentration at or above the levels shown on the 16 following chart for the drugs of abuse listed:

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18	Confirmatory test cutoff levels (ng/ml)	
19	Marijuana metabolite 1	15
20	Cocaine metabolite 2	150
21	Opiates:	
22	Morphine	2000
23	Codeine	2000
24	6-Acetylmorphine4	10 ng/ml
25	Phencyclidine	25
26	Amphetamines:	
27	Amphetamine	500
28	Methamphetamine 3	500
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- 29 1 Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid.
- 30 2 Benzoylecgonine.

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- 3 Specimen must also contain amphetamine at a concentration greater than or equal to 200 ng/ml.
- 4 Test for 6-AM when morphine concentration exceeds 2,000 ng/ml.
- 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. The results of a chemical test shall not be admissible evidence to prove impairment unless the following conditions were met:
 - (A) There was probable cause to believe that the employee used, had possession of, or was impaired by the drug or alcohol while working;
 - (B) the test sample was collected at a time contemporaneous with the events establishing probable cause;
 - (C) the collecting and labeling of the test sample was performed by

or under the supervision of a licensed health care professional;

(D) the test was performed by a laboratory approved by the United States department of health and human services or licensed by the department of health and environment, except that a blood sample may be tested for alcohol content by a laboratory commonly used for that purpose by state law enforcement agencies;

- (E) the test was confirmed by gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy or other comparably reliable analytical method, except that no such confirmation is required for a blood alcohol sample; and
- (F) the foundation evidence must establish, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the test results were from the sample taken from the employee.
- (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)—If the employee is receiving retirement benefits under the federal social security act or retirement benefits from any other retirement system, program 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

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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.

- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 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. However, the employee shall have the right to choose the initial health care provider to provide medical compensation benefits on the employee's behalf. If the services provided by the health care provider initially chosen by the employee are unsatisfactory to the employee, the employee shall be entitled to health care services provided by a health care provider of the employer's choice.
- (b) (1) If the director finds, upon application of an injured employee, that the services of the health care provider furnished selected by the employer 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 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 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, ambulance attendant, mobile intensive care technician or firefighter, 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.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 44-532 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-532. (a) Where the payment of compensation of the employee or the employee's dependents is insured by a policy or policies, at the expense of the employer, or the employer is a member of a qualified group-funded workers compensation pool, the insurer or the qualified group-funded workers compensation pool shall be subrogated to the rights and duties under the workers compensation act of the employer so far as appropriate, including the immunities provided by K.S.A. 44-501 and amendments thereto.
- (b) Every employer shall secure the payment of compensation to the employer's employees by insuring in one of the following ways: (1) By insuring and keeping insured the payment of such compensation with an insurance carrier authorized to transact the business of workers compensation insurance in the state of Kansas; (2) by showing to the director that the employer carries such employer's own risk and is what is known as a self-insurer and by furnishing proof to the director of the employer's financial ability to pay such compensation for the employer's self; (3) by maintaining a membership in a qualified group-funded workers compensation pool. The cost of carrying such insurance or risk shall be paid by the employer and not the employee.

(c) The knowing and intentional failure of an employer to secure the payment of workers compensation to the employer's employees as required in subsection (b) of this section is a class A misdemeanor:

- (1) Class A nonperson misdemeanor, if the employer had a total gross annual payroll for the preceding year of \$20,000 or more but less than \$50,000;
- (2) severity level 9, nonperson felony, if the employer had a total gross annual payroll for the preceding year of \$50,000 or more but less than \$100,000;
- (3) severity level 7, nonperson felony, if the employer had a total gross annual payroll for the preceding year of \$100,000 or more but less than \$150,000;
- (4)severity level 6, nonperson felony, if the employer had a total gross annual payroll for the preceding year of \$150,000 or more but less than \$200,000;
- (5) severity level 5, nonperson felony, if the employer had a total gross annual payroll for the preceding year of \$200,000 or more.
- (d) In addition, whenever the director has reason to believe that any employer has engaged or is engaging in the knowing and intentional failure to secure the payment of workers compensation to the employer's employees as required in subsection (b) of this section, the director shall issue and serve upon such employer a statement of the charges with respect thereto and shall conduct a hearing in accordance with the Kansas administrative procedure act, wherein the employer may be liable to the state for a civil penalty in an amount equal to twice the annual premium the employer would have paid had such employer been insured or \$25,000, whichever amount is greater.
- (e) The director shall not assess such a fine against a self-employed subcontractor for failure of the subcontractor to secure compensation for the subcontractor personally, however, the director shall enforce the provisions of this section for failure of the subcontractor to secure compensation for any other employee of the subcontractor as otherwise provided by law.
- (f) Any civil penalty imposed or final action taken under this section shall be subject to review in accordance with the act for judicial review of agency actions in the district court of Shawnee county.
- (g) All moneys received under this section for costs assessed or monetary penalties imposed shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the workers compensation fund.
- (h) (1) Every insurance carrier writing workers' compensation insurance for any employment covered under the workers compensation act shall file, with the director or the director's designee, written notice of the issuance, nonrenewal or cancellation of a policy or contract of insur-

ance, or any endorsement, providing workers compensation coverage, within 10 days after such issuance, nonrenewal or cancellation. Every such insurance carrier shall file, with the director, written notice of all such policies, contracts and endorsements in force on the effective date of this act.

- (2) Every employer covered by the workers compensation act who is a qualified self-insurer shall give written notice to the director or the director's designee, if such employer changes from a self-insurer status to insuring through an insurance carrier or by maintaining a membership in a qualified group-funded workers compensation pool, such notice to be given within 10 days after the effective date of such change. Every self-insurer shall file with the director annually a report verifying the employer's continuing ability to pay compensation to the employer's employees.
- (3) Every employer covered by the workers compensation act who is a member of a qualified group-funded workers compensation pool shall give written notice to the director or the director's designee, if such employer changes from a group-funded workers compensation pool to insuring through an insurance carrier or becoming a self-insurer, such notice to be given within 10 days after the effective date of such change.
- (4) The mailing of any written notice or report required by this subsection (d) in a stamped envelope within the prescribed time shall comply with the requirements of this subsection.
- (5) The director shall provide by regulation for the forms of written notices and reports required by this subsection (d).
- (i) As used in this section, "qualified group-funded workers compensation pool" means any qualified group-funded workers compensation pool under K.S.A. 44-581 through 44-591 and amendments thereto or any group-funded pool under the Kansas municipal group-funded pool act which includes workers compensation and employers' liability under the workers compensation act.
- (j) A private firm shall not be eligible to apply to become a self-insurer unless it has been in continuous operation for at least five years or is purchasing an existing self-insured Kansas firm, plant or facility and the operation of the purchased firm, plant or facility: (1) Has been in continuous operation in Kansas for at least 10 years; (2) has generated an after-tax profit of at least \$1,000,000 annually for the preceding three consecutive years; and (3) has a ratio of debt to equity of not greater than 3.5 to 1. As used in this subsection, "debt" means the sum of long-term borrowing maturing in excess of one year plus the current portion of long-term borrowing plus short-term financial institution borrowing plus commercial paper borrowing, and "equity" means the sum of the book value of stock plus paid-in capital plus retained earnings. The method for cal-

culating the amount of security required of self-insureds shall be reviewed by an actuary every five years, beginning in fiscal year 1997. The costs for these actuarial studies shall be paid from the workers compensation fee fund. (k) A corporation or other entity whose current identity is attributable to a merger or other transformation whereby the whole or a substantial part of a previous entity's assets and income have been transferred to it, and its liabilities have not increased beyond the financial review requirements of the director, which qualified under its previous identity as a selfinsurer under other provisions of this statute, and amendments thereto, may apply for renewal as a self-insurer under its new name. The director may grant the application for renewal if satisfied that the new entity meets all necessary financial criteria for renewal that would have been applied to the previous self-insured entity. An application under these provisions shall be limited to an entity seeking renewal based upon the prior self-insured status of another entity or entities. Sec. 4. K.S.A. 44-501, 44-510h and 44-532 are hereby repealed. Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.