

The Way It Was

In the early 20th century, workers injured on the job had to sue their employer to recover medical expenses and lost wages. Lawsuits took months and sometimes years. Juries had to decide who was at fault and how much, if anything, would be paid. In most instances, the worker got nothing. It was costly, time consuming, and often unfair.

The Way It Is

Today, the California workers' compensation law provides a faster, fairer way to take care of injured workers... where fault doesn't have to be proved to recover medical expenses and lost wages. This job-injury insurance is paid for by your employer and supervised by the state. It pays your medical bills, and if you can't work due to a job-related injury or illness, it provides money to help replace lost wages until you can return to work.

Who's Covered?

Almost every employee in California is protected by workers' compensation, but there are a few exceptions. People in business for themselves and unpaid volunteers may not be covered. Maritime workers and federal employees are covered by similar laws. If you have a question about coverage, ask your employer.

What's Covered?

Any injury or illness is covered if it's due to your job. It can be caused by one event like a fall, or repeated exposures, such as repetitive motion over time. Everything from first-aid type injuries to serious accidents is covered. Workers' compensation even covers injuries – including physical or psychiatric injuries – resulting from a workplace crime. (Some injuries from voluntary, off-duty recreational, social or athletic activity – for example, the company bowling team – may not be covered. Check with your supervisor or the claims administrator listed at the end of this document if you have questions.)

Coverage is automatic and immediate. There is no qualifying period, no need to earn a certain amount in wages before you're covered... protection begins the first minute you're on the job.

What You Have To Do

If you have a work injury or illness, immediately notify your supervisor or call the phone number for the employer representative listed on the back of this pamphlet so you can get medical help right away. If it's more than a simple first-aid injury, your employer will give you a claim form so you can describe the injury and how, when and where it happened. To file a claim, complete the "Employee" section of the claim form, keep one copy and return the rest to your employer. Your employer will then complete the "Employer" section, give you a signed and dated copy of the form, keep one copy and send one to the claims administrator, the company that is responsible for handling your claim and notifying you about your eligibility for benefits.

Benefits can't start until the claims administrator knows of the injury, so report the injury and file the claim form with your employer as soon as possible. State law requires that within one working day of receiving a claim form employers authorize medical care consistent with applicable treatment guidelines for the injury. Employers may be liable for as much as \$10,000 in treatment until a claim is accepted or rejected. Delays in reporting may delay workers' compensation benefits, and you could lose your right to benefits if your employer does not learn of your injury within 30 days of the date of injury. If your injury or illness develops over time, report it as soon as you learn it was caused by your job. To ensure your right to benefits, report every injury, no matter how slight, and request a claim form if it's more than a minor injury requiring only first aid.

Benefits

The California workers' compensation law guarantees you three kinds of benefits:

- All reasonable and necessary medical care for your injury or illness... with no deductibles. Medical benefits may include treatment by a doctor, hospital services, lab tests, x-rays, physical therapy, medicines, medical equipment and transportation costs to and from appointments. Workers' compensation medical services are subject to authorization for medical necessity and there are limits on the number of chiropractic, physical therapy and occupational therapy visits.
- Tax-free payments to help replace lost wages while you are temporarily disabled. Additional payments are made if the injury causes a permanent disability or death.
- If your injury or illness causes permanent disability that prevents you from returning to work and your employer doesn't offer appropriate modified or alternative work, you may be eligible for a supplemental job displacement benefit. This is a nontransferable voucher of up to \$6,000 for education-related retraining and/or skill enhancement at state-approved schools, and other services and resources to help you get back to work.

Benefit Payments

- **Medical Care:** All medical bills for reasonable and necessary treatment will be paid directly by the claims administrator, so you should never receive a bill. The name and phone number of the claims administrator are at the end of this pamphlet and are posted at your workplace.
- **Temporary Disability:** If you are unable to work for more than three days, including weekends, you are entitled to temporary disability (TD) payments to help replace your lost wages. About two weeks after reporting the injury, you'll get a check from the claims administrator. You will continue to receive TD checks every two weeks after that until the doctor says you can return to work, or that your medical condition is "permanent and stationary." (Payments won't be made for the first three days, however, unless you're hospitalized as an inpatient or unable to work more than 14 days.) The amount of these checks will be two-thirds of your average wage, subject to minimums and maximums set by the state legislature. It probably won't be the full amount of your regular paycheck, but there are no deductions and the payments are tax free. Under state law, TD payments for a single injury may not extend for more than 104 compensable weeks within five years from the date of injury, or for more than 240 weeks within five years from the date of injury for a few long-term injuries such as severe burns or chronic lung disease. If you reach the maximum TD payment period before you can return to work or before your medical condition becomes permanent and stationary, you may be able to obtain State Disability benefits through the California Employment Development Department (EDD). You also may be able to get these benefits if your TD is delayed or denied. There are time restrictions, however, so contact EDD at (800) 480-3287 or www.edd.ca.gov for information on when and how to apply.

- **Permanent Disability:** If your injury or illness results in a permanent loss of physical or mental function that a doctor can measure, you may receive permanent disability payments. The amount depends on the doctor's report, how much of the permanent disability was directly caused by your work, and factors such as your age, occupation, type of injury, and date of injury. The minimum and maximum amounts are set by state law, and vary by injury date, but if you have a permanent disability, your claims administrator will send you a letter explaining how the benefit was calculated. In general, the total amount is set at a weekly rate spread over a fixed number of weeks. The first payment is due within 14 days after the final temporary disability payment, or if you were not receiving temporary disability, 14 days after your doctor says your condition is permanent and stationary. After that, the benefit will be paid every 14 days until you reach the maximum or until you settle your case and receive a lump sum.
- **Death Benefits:** If the injury or illness causes death, payments may be made to individuals who were financially dependent on you. These benefits are set by state law and the amount depends on the number of dependents and the date of injury. Generally, the payments are made at the same rate as temporary disability payments; however, no payments will be less than \$224 per week. Workers' compensation also provides a burial allowance.

- **Supplemental Job Displacement Benefit:** If the claims administrator receives a doctor's report that you have recovered as much as possible from your job injury, and that you have a permanent disability, within 60 days you may receive a form with an offer of regular, modified or alternative work from your employer. If 60 days after receiving the doctor's report your employer has not offered you regular, modified or alternative work, your claims administrator has 20 days to provide you a Supplemental Job Displacement Benefit. This is a voucher for up to \$6,000 that you can use for retraining or skill enhancement at a state accredited school, books, required tools, license or certification fees, or other resources that can help you find a new job. There are limits on how much you can spend for some items, but if you qualify, you'll receive a letter explaining what types of expenses are covered, the limits, documentation requirements, and deadlines for using this benefit.

Other Resources

Workers' compensation is sometimes confused with State Disability Insurance (SDI). They seem similar, but there are important differences. Workers' compensation insurance covers on-the-job injuries and illnesses and is paid for entirely by your employer. On the other hand, SDI covers off-the-job injuries or sickness, and is paid for by deductions from your paycheck. If you are not receiving workers' compensation benefits, you may be able to get State Disability benefits. For information, call the local office of the state Employment Development Department listed in the government pages of your phone book, or learn more at www.edd.ca.gov/disability/. If you receive a Supplemental Job Displacement Benefit voucher, you may qualify for additional money from the Return to Work Supplement Program. This program is administered by the California Department of Industrial Relations, so if you qualify, a check will be issued by the state, not the workers' compensation claims administrator, as this is not a workers' compensation benefit. For details on eligibility and how to apply, visit the Return to Work Supplement Program section of the Department of Industrial Relations web site at www.dir.ca.gov/RTWSP/RTWSP.html or contact the local DWC Information and Assistance office listed in the back of this pamphlet.

If You Have Questions

... ask your supervisor or employer representative. Or contact the workers' compensation claims administrator (the name and phone number are listed at the end of this pamphlet and are posted at your workplace). Information prepared by the state for injured workers also is posted on the DWC web site at www.dwc.ca.gov. In addition, you can contact an information and assistance officer at the State Division of Workers' Compensation (DWC). Information and assistance officers are available at no charge to answer questions, review problems and provide additional written information about workers' compensation. The local office is listed at the end of this pamphlet, posted at your workplace, and in the white pages of the phone book under State Government Offices/Industrial Relations/Workers' Compensation. For a list of all information and assistance offices throughout the state, or to hear recorded information, call (800) 736-7401.

More About Medical Care

Good medical care is important – to you, your family and your employer. Quality medical treatment is the quickest way to recovery.

- If emergency medical care is needed, immediately call 911 or go to the nearest hospital emergency room.
- For nonemergency medical care, notify your supervisor and go to the clinic/doctor's office listed on the back of this pamphlet or on the workers' compensation poster at your worksite. If only first-aid is needed and it is available at your workplace, seek it immediately. If it's more than a simple first-aid injury, ask your employer for a claim form.
- To make sure your medical bills get paid and you get all of your benefits, complete the "Employee" section of the claim form and return it to your employer as soon as possible. Employers must notify the claims administrator and authorize medical care within one working day of receiving a claim form, so get a signed and dated copy back from your employer and keep it with the other paperwork related to your claim.
- Your claims administrator will arrange medical care that meets the applicable treatment guidelines for the injury. The doctor, who may be a

specialist for your type of injury, will be familiar with workers' compensation requirements and will report promptly so your benefits can be paid.

- Your employer may have a Medical Provider Network (MPN), which is a network of health care providers who treat workers injured on the job. If so, MPN contact information can be found on the back of this pamphlet and on the workers' compensation poster at your worksite. You also can request information on how to use the MPN by asking your employer, or by visiting the MPN website or calling the MPN phone number listed in this pamphlet and on the workers' compensation poster.
- The doctor responsible for developing your treatment plan and managing your care is your "primary treating physician" (PTP). Your PTP also will coordinate any care you receive from other medical providers. Workers' compensation medical services are subject to authorization, and must meet the state's treatment guidelines for the type of injury. If a medical service requested by your PTP or another provider is determined not medically necessary, you will receive information on how to appeal that decision, but if you choose to appeal you must do so within 30 days of receiving the decision.
- The PTP also will decide when you can return to work and may review your job description with you and your employer to define any limitations or restrictions that you may have when you go back to work. For a serious injury, the PTP will write reports about any permanent disability or need for future medical care.
- You can be treated by your personal doctor immediately if you have health care coverage for nonwork injuries and illnesses; the doctor has treated you before, has your medical records, and has agreed in advance to treat you for work injuries or illnesses; and you gave your employer the doctor's name and address in writing before the injury. This is called "pre-designating a personal physician." If you decide to predesignate, the doctor must be someone who has limited his or her practice of medicine to general practice or be a board-certified or board-eligible internist, pediatrician, obstetrician-gynecologist, or family practitioner; or you can predesignate a multispecialty group of licensed doctors of medicine or osteopathy (M.D.s or D.O.s) that provides comprehensive medical services primarily for nonoccupational injuries and illnesses. You can use the Predesignation of Personal Physician form (Optional DWC Form 9783) included in this pamphlet to give your employer the necessary information. You can use the optional DWC Form 9783.1 to name a personal chiropractor or acupuncturist, but different rules apply, and you need to see an employer-selected doctor first.
- If your employer has an MPN, but you predesignated a personal physician prior to the injury, you may receive treatment immediately from that doctor. If your employer has an MPN but you did not predesignate a personal physician, a network doctor will generally be your PTP for the duration of treatment. For treatment other than emergency care, your claims administrator should direct you to an MPN doctor for your first medical visit, though you may choose to be treated by another doctor in the network anytime after your first visit. If you want to switch to a chiropractor or acupuncturist, including a personal chiropractor or personal acupuncturist named prior to the injury, he or she must be in the network. Different rules apply if you are in a workers' compensation Health Care Organization (HCO). If your employer offers an MPN or if you are in an HCO, your employer will provide additional information about the network and your rights under your plan.
- Generally, if you are not covered by an MPN and did not predesignate a personal physician, you can switch to your own doctor 30 days after the injury is reported. If you want to switch doctors before that, your claims administrator will give you a list of doctors to choose from. (Different rules apply if you are in an HCO, so check with your claims administrator if that's the case.) If you want to change doctors for any reason, choose carefully, and if you want advice on specialists, talk to the claims adjuster who works for your claims administrator. They're as interested as you are in your prompt recovery and return to work and will help you get a different doctor.
- In any event, report your choice to the claims adjuster as soon as you make it so the bills will be paid for you. Even minor injuries may need expert care. Prompt, quality medical care is the best investment you and your employer can make.

Optional Form

PREDESIGNATION OF PERSONAL PHYSICIAN

In the event you sustain an injury or illness related to your employment, you may be treated for such injury or illness by your personal medical doctor (M.D.), doctor of osteopathic medicine (D.O.) or medical group if:

- on the date of your injury you have health care coverage for injuries or illnesses that are not work related;
- the doctor is your regular physician, who shall be either a physician who has limited his or her practice of medicine to general practice or who is a board-certified or board-eligible internist, pediatrician, obstetrician-gynecologist, or family practitioner, and has previously directed your medical treatment, and retains your medical records;
- your "personal physician" may be a medical group if it is a single corporation or partnership composed of licensed doctors of medicine or osteopathy, which operates an integrated multispecialty medical group providing comprehensive medical services predominantly for nonoccupational illnesses and injuries;
- prior to the injury your doctor agrees to treat you for work injuries or illnesses;
- prior to the injury you provided your employer the following in writing: (1) notice that you want your personal doctor to treat you for a work-related injury or illness, and (2) your personal doctor's name and business address.

NOTICE OF PREDESIGNATION OF PERSONAL PHYSICIAN

Employee: Complete this section.

To: _____ (name of employer).
If I have a work-related injury or illness, I choose to be treated by:

(name of doctor) (M.D., D.O., or medical group)

(street address, city, state, ZIP)

(telephone number)

Employee Name: _____
(please print)

Employee's Address: _____

Name of Insurance Company, Plan or Fund providing health coverage for non-occupational injuries or illnesses: _____

Employee's Signature: _____

Date: _____

Physician: I agree to this Predesignation:

Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Physician or Designated Employee of the Physician or Medical Group)

The physician is not required to sign this form, however, if the physician or designated employee of the physician does not sign, other documentation of the physician's agreement to be predesignated will be required pursuant to Title 8, California Code of Regulations, section 9780.1(a)(3).

Title 8, California Code of Regulations, section 9783.
(Optional DWC Form 9783, July 1, 2014)

Note to Employee: Unless an employee agrees, neither the employer nor the claims administrator shall contact your personal physician to confirm a predesignation [CCR 9780.1(f)]. If your physician did not sign above, other documentation that they agreed to be predesignated prior to the injury will be required. If you agree that after receiving this form your employer or claims administrator may contact your physician to confirm the predesignation, sign below:

Employee Signature: _____

Employee I.D.#: _____ Date: _____

Note to Physician: California workers' compensation medical services are subject to utilization review for medical necessity; reporting requirements; and the California Official Medical Fee Schedule. The following optional information may assist communication and facilitate the authorization, reporting, recordkeeping and payment processes:
Office Manager/Billing Contact: _____

Phone: _____

Mailing Address (if different from street address): _____

Fax: _____ Email: _____

Physician License #: _____

Physician Tax I.D. #: _____