2022 WORKERS COMPENSATION UPDATE Wisconsin Safety Council Annual Safety Conference April 11-13, 2022 Chelsie D. Springstead Matthew D. Kurudza Lindner & Marsack, S.C. Milwaukee, Wisconsin





"Agreed-Upon" Bill Increase in Maximum Permanent Partial Disability (PPD) rate Proposed increase to \$415 per week for injuries that occurred after the effective date of legislation but before January 1, 2023. Expansion of Part-Time Average Weekly Wage (AWW) Employees who worked less than full time on the date of injury can have their AWW expanded to full-time for TID/TPD benefit purposes Other Provisions Employers covered Long-term care Providers

Employee Leasing Companies 2021 Wisconsin Act 29 Definition Employer who contract with clients to provide non-temporary, ongoing employees pursuant to an employee leasing agreement Liability for Work Injuries Client (lessee) can elect to be liable for work injuries but liability defaults to the leasing company Immunity Amendment also confers immunity from civil suits to the client

PTSD Claims by Law Enforcement, Firefighters, and Emergency Responders/Practitioners

New section Wis. Stat. § 102.17.19

No more extraordinary stress

Who does this apply to?

Exclusions

Limitations

2021 Assembly Bill 683

Who does this apply to?

Employee Safety Violations • Amended Wis. Stat. §102.58 • Reduced compensation for employees after certain violations • Employer safety rule • Violation of drug or alcohol policy

Delivery Network Couriers & Drivers • 2021 Assembly Bill 487 · Applies to transportation and Delivery Network Drivers who are not Employees of the companies for Worker's Compensation, Insurance, and Wage/Employment Law purposes · Portable Benefit Account · Occupational Accident Insurance



Case Law Update

- Supreme Court Decisions
- Court of Appeals Decisions
- Labor and Industry Review Commission (LIRC) Decisions





Supreme Court Decision

- Graef v. Continental Indemnity Company (948 N.W.2d 493)

 - Background
 The Applicant sustained a compensable work injury in November 2012, which caused physical and psychological injuries.
 The Applicant attempted suicide and sustained a gunshot wound.
 Filed civil suit claiming the insurer's negligence caused his suicide attempt.

 - nsurer moved for summary judgement citing the Exclusive Remedy provision

 - An insurer can reserve the right to litigation in the proper forum and a dispute of underlying factual allegations, which it is entitled to do, is not grounds for bypassing the exclusive remedy provision.



Court of Appeals Decision

- Anderson v. LIRC (398 Wis.2d 668) (Ct. App. 2021)

 - App. 2021 |
 Sockground
 Anglicant sustained an injury in October 2014, that resulted in surgery,
 Due to the staffing issues, the dealership hired a permanent replacement in
 November 2014.

 The dealership lodd the Applicant to return when he felt better and he would
 be placed in a sales position that was less physically demandring.

 The Applicant never returned to work and filted an Urreasonable Refusal to
 Rehire Claim
 If permanent restrictions prevent an Employee from returning to their pre-injury
 position, the Employer and that was the opportunity to respondre-hire the
 employer and the Employer must have the opportunity to respond/e-hire the
 employee and the Employer must have the opportunity to respond/e-hire the
 employee before an Employee can claim URR.





Labor and Industry Review Commission (LIRC) Decisions

- Arising Out of Employment
- Course of Employment
- Employment Relationship
- Occupational Exposure
- Safety Violation



Arising out of Employment

- Bunkelman v. MacFarland Cascade Holdings, Inc (LIRC November 30, 2020)
 - Background
 - · Applicant worked alone in a control room treating utility
 - Shot himself in the left thigh with a handgun he brought to work
 - Claimed injury was work-related because it occurred at work
 - Secretly bringing a gun to work is not an act arising out of employment with the employer





Arising out of Employment

- Fox v. A. W. Oaks & Son (LIRC July 13, 2021)
 - Background
 - The Applicant worked as a skid steer operator
 - The Applicant was found lying outside of his truck on the pavement in a McDonald's parking lot after leaving work that day
 - Subsequently passed away and wife brought a death benefits claim
 - When evidence presented clearly points to an unexplained injury, it cannot be found compensable or arising out of employment.



Arising out of Employment

- * Tiedeman Jr. v. County of Dane (LIRC February 18, 2021)

 - Background
 The Applicant sustained a compensable left shoulder injury
 - Reached an end of healing Took a job for a new employer
 - look a job for a new employer
 Claimed fight shoulder injury when performed work on his personal cabin due to overuse
 An urneasonable decision under the circumstances can break the chain of causation. Also, the likelihood that the right shoulder injury would have occurred regardless of the left-shoulder injury also speaks against compensability.





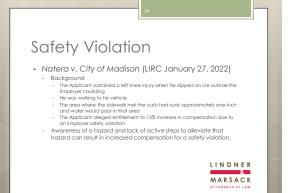
Course of Employment Bentley v. Meridian Industries (LIRC November 30, 2020) Background While on the Employer's property, the Applicant chose to leave a walkway, step over a curb onto a grassy area that provided a more direct route to the doorway Employer had policy advising against this Subsequently tripped on a tree root and fell Claimed left knee and right thumb injury A policy without consistent enforcement and direct warning as to the dangers of noncompliance is not sufficient to establish an employee was not traveling in a "ordinary and usual way".

Employment Relationship SK Management v. Donald King, et al (LIRC June 29, 2020) Background Applicant claimed he was injured while working for SK Management. SK Management claimed the Applicant was not an employee on the date of the alleged injury Instead, side he was independent contractor Nothing has changed when it comes to the test establishing whether an Applicant is an employee or independent contractor.



Clark v. PPG Industries (LIRC August 7, 2020) Background The Applicant worked for the Employer for 31 years making paint. He was exposed to paints, chemicals, and resins. The Applicant was a non-smoker and active. Diagnosed with bladder cancer Claimed cancer and surgery due to occupational exposure Was subjected to regular blood monitoring. The results of monitoring do not preclude a finding of a compensable work-related exposure.

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Status of Hearing, Mediations, and Settlement Conferences

- Scrutiny of Compromises
- Pre-Hearings
 - No Longer reserved for pro se Applicants
- Settlement Conferences and Mediations
 - Excellent Resources
- Hearings



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