



**WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAM
CLAIMS MANUAL**

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I. Introduction

Under California law, an employer is legally obligated to provide benefits to its employees for injuries or illnesses that arise out of and in the course of employment. Employers may choose coverage for workers' compensation from the commercial insurance market or elect to self-insure for this exposure. As public agencies, FRMS Districts have elected to self-insure and share their workers' compensation coverage and risks in a pooling environment.

This handbook is provided as a tool to help you manage your workers' compensation program, answer frequently asked questions, and provide general information regarding workers' compensation and the FRMS program.

II. The FRMS Workers' Compensation Program

A. How the Program Works

Members of FRMS share in all workers' compensation risks, as well as enjoy the benefits of reduced workers' compensation costs for providing pooled coverage for injured employees. Comprehensive first dollar workers' compensation coverage is offered to Districts. FRMS self-insures the first \$750,000 through a primary pool (\$1 - \$500,000) and, as of 07/01/2017, a mid-layer pool (\$501,000 - \$750,000). Through participation in the Local Agency Workers' Compensation Excess Joint Powers Authority (LAWCX), Districts are afforded excess coverage from \$750,001 to \$5 million for each occurrence. Coverage above \$5 million is provided to statutory limits through LAWCX' excess coverage. Through the joint purchase of services including claims administration, financial and claims audits, actuarial, loss and risk control, and legal services, Districts are assured FRMS remains a solvent and viable solution to costly commercial insurance.

Specific coverage includes:

- First Layer Excess Coverage provided through LAWCX - \$750,001 to \$5,000,000 (including 4850 benefits)
- Second layer Excess Coverage provided through LAWCX through PRISM - \$5,000,001 to \$200,000,000
- Employer's Liability Coverage (through LAWCX) \$5,000,000

FRMS contracts with Sedgwick's Self-Insurance Pooling Division to handle the day-to-day operations of FRMS. Sedgwick Pooling's employees provide general administration, financial management, underwriting, loss prevention, claims management oversight, litigation management, risk management, and other services as necessary for the operations of the organization.

FRMS offers a joint protection program to its Districts. Coverage includes workers' compensation and common law employer's liability risks. When an employee sustains an injury or illness that arises out of and in the course of employment, FRMS provides first dollar coverage up to a limit of \$750,000 per occurrence.

FRMS provides workers' compensation claims oversight through a dedicated, experienced Workers' Compensation Program Manager (WCPM) who conducts quarterly reviews of the claims program to assure quality claims handling and serves as a resource for Districts regarding workers' compensation concerns or questions. This emphasis on experience, oversight, and resource has resulted in reduced claims costs and claims resolution to the benefit of FRMS Districts.

The primary goal of FRMS is to provide quality protection at a reasonable cost to its Districts. FRMS strives to accomplish this goal through managing its rates, and remaining competitive in a constantly fluctuating market.

Athens Administrators is the selected Third Party Administrator (TPA) who is responsible for the payment of workers' compensation benefits and for the general direction of each claim.

Accurate and prompt reporting of injuries will help to direct the employee to appropriate care, begin benefits in a timely manner, and allow the claims administrator to make timely and informed decisions regarding claims.

Districts are encouraged to work with the FRMS Workers' Compensation Manager and the TPA as a team regarding specific claims, and to address questions from District staff as well as employees.

B. Who Do I Contact?

Communication is important to the success of the FRMS program.

FRMS	
Website:	www.frmsrisk.org
Executive Director:	Jon Paulsen (916) 244-1154
Workers' Compensation Program Manager:	Sarah Centeno (916) 244-1142
Risk Control Manager:	Eric Marcinkowski (916) 244-1147
Finance Manager:	Kemble Ng (916) 244-1156
ATHENS ADMINISTRATORS	
To report new injuries or claims:	Athens Administrators
Address:	P.O. Box 696, Concord, CA 94522-0696
Toll Free #:	(866) 482-3535
Website:	Access on-line reporting through the FRMS Website utilizing the "Optional Electronic Claims Reporting to Athens Administrators" link
To obtain information on existing claims:	Athens Administrators (866) 482-3535
Claims Supervisor	Andrew Morehead (925) 826-1139
EMPLOYMENT HOTLINE	
To obtain information or discuss employment issues:	Employment Hotline Number: (800) 339-2224

C. What is an Injury or Illness?

An injury is defined in the California Labor Code (LC3208) as including "any injury or disease arising out of the employment, including injuries to artificial members (*limbs*), dentures, hearing aids, eyeglasses and medical braces of all types; provided, however, that eyeglasses and hearing aids will not be replaced, repaired, or otherwise compensated for, unless injury to them is incident to an injury causing disability."

Further Labor Code 3208.1 indicates, "An injury may be either: (a) "specific," occurring as the result of one incident or exposure which causes disability or need for medical treatment; or (b) "cumulative," occurring as repetitive mentally or physically traumatic activities extending over a period of time, the combined effect of which causes any disability or need for medical treatment."

It is the responsibility of the management of any FRMS District to report possible industrial injuries or illnesses to FRMS. Determination of industrial causation will be made by the FRMS TPA after a thorough review of all available information.

Any questions as to whether or not an injury or illness should be reported should be directed to the FRMS WCPM or the TPA.

D. Who is covered?

Workers' Compensation benefits are provided through FRMS to all legally employed individuals of the covered District.

The covered District is named in Endorsement No. 1 of the Declarations Page of the Memorandum of Coverage and is a "Member" as defined in the System's Agreement. If a Covered District named in Endorsement No. 1 of the Declarations Page loses its status as an active "Member" of the System, the coverage under this Memorandum of Coverage shall terminate immediately upon such change in status.

This agreement shall also apply to loss on account of injury, illness, or disease sustained by volunteer workers performing duties for or on behalf of the Covered District while acting within the scope of their duties on behalf of the Covered District, provided the Covered District's Board has first adopted a resolution as provided in Section 3363.5 of the California Labor Code declaring such volunteer workers to be employees of the Covered District for purposes of workers' compensation law. The requirement for a volunteer resolution does not apply to volunteer firefighters outlined in California Labor Code Section 3361.

1. COVERAGE APPLIES TO:

- a. Injuries that occur during the coverage period.
- b. Illness by disease must be caused or aggravated by the conditions of employment by the Covered Party and the employee's last day of exposure to the conditions causing or aggravating such injury by disease must occur during the coverage period.
- c. The defense of, but not the indemnity for, serious and willful misconduct pursuant to Labor Code 4553, or discrimination or any other actions pursuant to Labor Code 132a brought before the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board (WCAB). The System's duty to defend such claims shall cease upon the resolution of the underlying claim for disability.

2. COVERAGE DOES NOT APPLY TO:

The System is not responsible for any payments in excess of benefits regularly provided by the Workers' Compensation Act including those imposed on the Covered Party because of:

- a. Any liability imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act because of injury, illness or disease to prisoners or inmates who receive compensation from an entity, other than the Covered Party, for the work performed except for liability imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act because of injury, illness or disease to participants of a work release program or other community service program established by a county of the state of California;
- b. Any liability imposed upon the Covered Party by Section 4850 of the California Labor Code,; except to the extent that the Covered Party or the System would be obligated to pay temporary disability benefits if Labor Code Section 4850 did not apply;
- c. Any liability imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act providing coverage for employees below fourteen years of age;
- d. Of the Covered Party's serious and willful misconduct (except as stated herein above);
- e. The Covered Party employs an employee in violation of law;
- f. The Covered Party fails to comply with a health or safety law or regulation;

- g. The Covered Party discharges, coerces, or otherwise discriminates against any employee in violation of the Workers' Compensation Act; or
- h. The Covered Party violates or fails to comply with any Workers' Compensation Law or regulation.

If the System makes any payments in excess of the benefits regularly provided by the Workers' Compensation Act on the Covered Party's behalf, the Covered Party shall reimburse the System promptly.

QUESTIONS OF COVERAGE SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO EITHER THE WCPM OR THE TPA.

**WCPM – (916) 244-1142
TPA – (866) 482-3535**

E. What Benefits Are Payable?

Five specific benefits are provided through the FRMS Workers' Compensation Program. The provision of these benefits, as well as the determination of benefit rates, is mandated through the State of California.

1. BENEFITS PROVIDED ARE:

a. MEDICAL TREATMENT

Treatment that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the effects of a work-related injury or illness until pre-injury or maximum medical improvement is reached.

Note: Medical treatment on claims under investigation is payable up to \$10,000 during the period of investigation.

b. TEMPORARY DISABILITY

Standard Temporary Disability is a non-taxable, wage replacement benefit payable to an injured worker who is temporarily unable to work as the result of an industrial injury.

Wage Loss is a supplemental benefit payable to an injured worker who returns to temporary modified work at a reduced salary either due to reduced hours or assignment to an alternative position or task.

Labor Code 4850 benefits are payable to safety personnel, i.e., police and fire fighting workers who are temporarily unable to work as a result of an industrial injury. This is payable at the worker's full salary without tax deductions. FRMS provides for the Temporary Disability rate and the District is responsible for payment of the

difference between the Temporary Disability rate and the full salary rate.

c. PERMANENT DISABILITY

Permanent Disability is a monetary benefit payable to an injured worker who sustains a permanent limitation or impairment as the result of a work injury.

d. JOB DISPLACEMENT BENEFITS

Job Displacement is an educational voucher, payable by FRMS and given to injured workers whose employer cannot provide permanent/modified work.

e. DEATH BENEFITS

Death Benefits are payable to the surviving dependents when a work injury or illness results in death.

III. When an Injury Occurs

A. Directing and Providing Medical Care

When notified of an industrial injury, the first concern should be to provide medical care to the employee. Direct the employee to the District's designated industrial clinic if the need for care is not an emergency. In the case of a medical emergency, please follow emergency procedures, with follow-up care directed to the District's designated clinic.

It is recommended the District require all employees to report injuries, even though minor, to their immediate supervisor.

The designated industrial clinic should be specifically selected for the treatment of the District's employees' work-related injuries and familiar with any return-to-work programs available.

1. PREDESIGNATED PHYSICIANS

If the employee receives medical coverage (medical insurance) from any source and notifies the District in writing prior to the date of injury that he or she would like to be treated by their personal physician - they may do so as long as the physician has formally agreed to provide care for industrial injuries.

2. EMPLOYER MEDICAL CONTROL

Unless a physician has been predesignated, the District controls medical care for the first 30 days of the claim, through coordination with the FRMS TPA. The employee may then choose to change their treating physician. All medical care and direction should be coordinated with the designated FRMS TPA to assure benefits are timely and appropriately provided.

If you are unsure of your responsibility regarding authorizing medical care, please direct your questions to either the WCPM or TPA.

B. Forms to Complete

1. DWC FORM 1 – EMPLOYEE'S CLAIM FORM

Due – Within One day of Date of Knowledge of Injury

Provide each injured employee the Employee's Claim Form for Workers' Compensation Benefits within one (1) working day of receiving notice or knowledge of the claimed injury. If the employee refuses to accept the form, document the refusal. If the employee is unavailable or unable to accept the form, mail the form to the employee or his/her designated representative via first class mail (certified mail is recommended).

The burden of proof for providing the form is on the employer and will rely upon sufficient documentation that the form was provided.

The employee will complete the TOP PORTION of the form only. Once the form has been returned by the employee, complete the BOTTOM PORTION of the form and provide the employee with a completed copy.

Note: The employee is NOT obligated to complete their portion of the form and return it to the District. The form should be distributed as follows:

- ✓ Original: Workers' Compensation File
- ✓ 1st Copy: Employee
- ✓ 2nd Copy: Athens Administrators
- ✓ 3rd Copy: Employee's temporary copy until you have completed the Bottom Portion.

Please see Appendix A for a sample of the DWC Form 1 – Employee's Claim Form.

2. **DWC FORM 5020 – EMPLOYER'S REPORT OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURY**

Due – Within five days of Date of Knowledge of Injury

The Employer's Report of Occupational Injury is to be completed by management at the time of injury and is due to the FRMS TPA within five days of knowledge of the injury. The report is not necessary if the injury did not involve medical treatment, lost time or litigation. Please direct any questions regarding submission of the report to either the FRMS WCPM or the TPA. The form should be submitted to Athens Administrators as the designated TPA. The form should be distributed by the District as follows:

- ✓ Original: Athens Administrators
- ✓ Copy: Workers' Compensation File

Please see Appendix B for a sample of the DWC Form 5020 – Employer's Report of Occupational Injury.

NOTE: You should notify the nearest district office of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) by telephone of any injury or illness which: (a) results in death; (b) requires inpatient hospitalization; or (c) produces permanent disfigurement.

C. Reporting Claims to Athens

1. METHODS

To submit your claim electronically to Athens via their online portal, you can visit the below link:

<https://portal.athensadmin.com>

(Note: You must first register for access to the Athens online portal before you can submit claims:

Copies of documents can be provided to Athens Administrators either by fax or U.S. Mail at:

Athens Administrators
P.O. Box 696
Concord, CA 94522-0696
Fax (925) 609-5434

C. Reporting Concerns or Additional Information

1. REPORTING CONCERNS

If you are unsure about reporting a claim, please contact the TPA or the FRMS WCPM to discuss your concerns. Some claims need additional investigation to verify the claimed injury or illness is related to or caused by the work environment. If you possess information, which you feel may aid in the investigation, prompt reporting of this information to the TPA is very important to allow them to make an informed decision on compensability.

It may become necessary during the investigation of a claim for an independent investigative company to be assigned to gather information. The TPA will notify the District when an investigator has been engaged. Information provided to the investigator may be confidential in nature and should be assumed to be provided directly to the TPA by the investigator.

2. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may become available to the district during the “life” of the claim. This information can take the form of return-to-work information, secondary employment, retirement application, termination of employment, or other information which you receive that may impact the timely and accurate provision of benefits. Prompt reporting of additional information to the TPA is expected and required by FRMS.

D. Information to Request, Secure or Maintain

A workers' compensation claim can remain active for a few weeks to a few years. During this period of time, the FRMS District must gather information to aid in providing accurate benefits to the injured worker. The information may be requested by the FRMS TPA at any time during the life of the claim and will aid in determining benefits. If the District has any question regarding information you have or should be gathering, please contact the FRMS TPA and/or the FRMS WCPM.

1. REQUEST:

- a. The employee/volunteer should provide the District with any release from work or return-to-work information or documentation they receive from their treating physician. This information should be provided to the FRMS TPA immediately.
- b. The TPA contacts the District and discusses with them any need to conduct an investigation of the claim if there is any question regarding the validity of the claim or ongoing benefits.
- c. The employee completes the DWC1 Form (Employee's Claim Form).
- d. Obtain copies of any police reports relating to the injury. This information should be provided to the FRMS TPA immediately.
- e. Obtain Information regarding any potential 3rd party involved in the injury (driver of another vehicle, owner of property) and provide this information to the FRMS TPA.

2. SECURE:

Any damaged equipment that may have caused or been involved in the injury. ***DO NOT DISPOSE OF EQUIPMENT WITHOUT DISCUSSION WITH THE FRMS TPA.***

- a. Photographs of the scene and equipment involved.

3. MAINTAIN:

- a. Employment records (applications, vacation requests, etc.) relating to employees/volunteers injured on the job.
- b. Copies of DWC1 Form.
- c. Training records.
- d. Maintenance records (for building and equipment).

IV. Returning Employees to Work

A. Transitional or Modified Work

1. TEMPORARY MODIFIED DUTY

Employers find that modified duty jobs have dramatically decreased costs for workers' compensation injuries.

Returning the injured employee/volunteer to work in a modified capacity can reduce not only the cost for lost-time injuries, but may also reduce medical costs, litigation and "back-fill" or temporary coverage costs. Employees/volunteers may not have full capabilities during the healing process. This does not mean that the employee/volunteer cannot perform work duties or functions that will not exceed their physical abilities.

Modified duty restrictions are determined by the treating physician. The physician may determine, for example, that the employee must refrain from lifting more than 10 pounds for a two-week period. It is then the employer's responsibility to evaluate available work to determine if they can accommodate this restriction.

2. HOW DO WE DO THIS?

- a. The District should coordinate efforts with the FRMS TPA to contact the treating physician and determine if work modifications are appropriate.
- b. Once modifications are determined and work is available, the District will contact the injured worker/volunteer and notify them to return to work under the restrictions and notify the TPA that the offer has been made.
- c. If the employee/volunteer does not return to work on modified duty, the District should immediately notify the TPA as this may negatively impact benefits.
- d. The employee/volunteer should be advised by the District of their work restrictions and their responsibility to abide by these restrictions.

Over time, the work restrictions are generally reduced with the intention of returning the employee/volunteer to their usual and customary occupation. Modified duty programs are designed to be temporary in nature and by recommendation should not exceed a period of 90 days without review and consideration as to whether or not they should continue.

3. PERMANENT MODIFIED DUTY

There are cases where an injured worker's condition may not improve to the point of returning them to their usual and customary occupation. At that time, the treating physician will issue a report outlining their permanent work restrictions.

The District is then under an obligation to review these restrictions and determine if they can make a good faith offer of permanent modified work. A good faith offer is characterized as:

- a. located within a "reasonable" commuting distance of the employee's residence **AT THE TIME OF INJURY**, unless the employee waives this condition;
- b. available for a period of at least 12 months;
- c. ability to perform all of the functions of the job; and
- d. wages at least 85% of those paid **AT THE TIME OF INJURY**

Coordinating the offer with the FRMS TPA is vitally important to determining accurate benefit payments.

B. Developing a Return-to-Work Program

To implement a Return-to-Work Program, the District will need to track injured employees/volunteers and match them with available work opportunities. All employees/volunteers and occupational clinics should be advised of the focus on return-to-work for those individuals injured on the job.

Please see Appendix C for a sample Modified Duty/Return-to-Work Program which can be used to implement and document the District's own Return-to-Work program.

C. Return to Regular Work

It is the goal of the employee, the District, and FRMS to return the employee/volunteer to "regular work" or their usual and customary work as quickly as possible to minimize the financial impact of the claim to all parties.

Once the employee/volunteer is ready to return to their regular work, they will provide the District with a release form from their treating physician. It is recommended the District call the FRMS TPA and notify them of the release as well as send a copy of the release form to the TPA immediately, to assure all benefits are appropriately administered and any notices are issued to the injured worker.

A copy of this form should be maintained by the District in a file separate from the employee's personnel file.

If there is a dispute or concern as to whether the employee/volunteer should return to regular work, please consult with the FRMS TPA.

D. Retirement and Workers' Compensation

Retirement benefits may have a significant impact on workers' compensation benefits and case resolution. Districts with employees who are members of retirement systems such as the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) or the County Employees' Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) may have claims which also involve applications for disability retirement. Retirements of this type are generally non-taxable, however retirements based upon length of service may be taxable.

Districts should keep the FRMS TPA informed of retirement applications for those individuals with open workers' compensation claims.

While determination and approval of regular and disability retirements are not made by FRMS, the coordination of workers' compensation benefits impacted by these retirements will rely upon prompt notification from the Districts.

V. Legal Actions

A. What if My Employee Hires an Attorney?

Employees/volunteers hire attorneys for a variety of reasons:

- unsure of how their claim will be handled;
- unclear or conflicting information from the District, the TPA or other parties not directly involved in the claim;
- severe injury;
- pending personnel issues (job elimination, retirement pending, disciplinary action, etc.); and
- an assumption that you *MUST* have an attorney to receive benefits.

While some or all of these reasons may be valid, communication with the employee/volunteer remains important.

1. **CAN THE DISTRICT TALK TO THE EMPLOYEE/VOLUNTEER?**

Absolutely! They remain the District's employee and the responsibilities as an employer continue whether or not the employee has hired an attorney. Some areas in which communication should be maintained are:

- a. availability of modified duty;
- b. follow-up calls to the employee to see how they are doing, and/or if they have any questions;
- c. keeping the employee informed and involved in the District's activities (such as community events); and
- d. requirements for returning to work (agility testing, fitness for duty, etc.)

The only areas in which the District should not engage in conversation are those primarily focused on the employee's litigation of their claim. If the District is unsure of discussing a topic with the employee, please contact either the TPA or the WCPM to discuss any concerns.

B. Requests for Information

Requests for information can come from many sources regarding a workers' compensation claim. In order to provide the most accurate information in a timely manner, we recommend the following:

1. REQUESTS FOR PERSONNEL FILES

Follow your internal guidelines regarding access to personnel files. If the injured employee has an active workers' compensation claim, please notify the TPA before complying with this request as confidential medical or legal information may inadvertently be released.

a. Subpoena Requests for Information

Contact the FRMS TPA before complying with this request. The subpoena will request specific information regarding a specific employee/volunteer. Prior to complying with this request, please ask the TPA to review the subpoena and provide guidance on compliance regarding any workers' compensation information.

b. Attorney Requests

The District will be notified in advance if the TPA has requested the defense attorney (the attorney representing the District and FRMS) obtain information from the District. If the District has not been notified in advance, please consult with the TPA before responding to this request.

c. Investigator Requests

The District will be notified in advance if the TPA has requested an investigator obtain information from the District. If the District has not been notified in advance, please consult with the TPA before responding to this request.

If the District is unsure about the request and/or providing the requested information, please contact either the TPA or WCPM to discuss any concerns.

C. Subrogation /3rd Party Liability

Injuries can result from the actions or inactions of other parties. Examples of this may be injuries resulting from auto accidents and faulty equipment maintenance or manufacture. When these types of injuries occur, an investigation into the person or company responsible may be necessary and will be undertaken by the TPA. The TPA will look to the FRMS District to aid them in gathering information such as police reports, maintenance records, and purchasing records. It may become necessary for the District to "secure" broken or faulty equipment to assure its availability should a dispute arise regarding the condition of the equipment at the time of injury. The TPA will provide guidance to the District should this become necessary.

Occasions may occur when the 3rd party makes a request to access the FRMS District's records or property. The District is directed to contact the TPA or the FRMS WCPM **before** providing this access.

When a 3rd party is responsible for the injury, the injured worker or their representative may file a claim for reimbursement from this party. FRMS has the right to consider and pursue reimbursement as well for any payments or benefits issued to the injured worker.

The FRMS Memorandum of Coverage (MOC) states regarding subrogation:

SUBROGATION - RECOVERY FROM OTHERS

The System has the Covered Party's rights, and the rights of persons entitled to compensation benefits from the Covered Party, to recover the System's loss from any third person liable for the injury, illness or disease. The Covered Party shall not take any action after injury or disease that would jeopardize the System's right of recovery.

Any subrogation recovery by the System, after deducting the System's recovery expenses, will first be used to reduce the System's loss. The balance, if any, will be disbursed to the Covered Party.

This provision indicates the FRMS District does not have the opportunity to “waive” recovery rights without FRMS’ agreement. Should an injury occur which involves a 3rd party and any concern develop between the FRMS District and the TPA regarding whether or not to pursue subrogation recovery, these concerns should be directed to the FRMS WCPM for discussion.

D. Case Settlement and Closure

The majority of workers’ compensation injury claims resolve with the injured worker returning to their full employment and suffering no residual disability. Files can be closed when the employee’s medical condition has reached a permanent and stationary level (when the injury has resolved to a point that no further recovery is expected); and when all issues and benefits have been resolved (such as benefit payments and medical care).

Some claims involve litigation. The participation of an attorney representing either the injured worker or FRMS DOES NOT indicate the injury is more serious or severe. Attorneys are frequently utilized by either party to facilitate the administration of benefits or provide discovery options and opportunities.

When a claim reaches litigation status, it will generally resolve by one of three methods:

1. STIPULATION WITH REQUEST FOR AWARD

Used to settle the employee’s claim based upon written agreements of the parties. This agreement may or may not provide for an award of lifetime medical benefits.

The Stipulation is primarily used for settling claims where the injured worker remains employed with the same employer.

2. COMPROMISE AND RELEASE

Typically used to settle claims in a “lump sum” payment which will resolve all outstanding issues. Use of this type of settlement may include a provision that no admission of injury is made. The Compromise and Release is generally utilized when the injured worker is no longer employed by the same employer.

3. FINDINGS AND AWARD OR FINDINGS AND ORDER

This type of settlement is issued by the Workers’ Compensation Judge (WCJ) and generally follows a trial in which each party states their case and provides evidence. In general terms:

- If the Workers’ Compensation Appeals Board (WCAB) agrees with the injured worker, they will issue a “Findings and Award” providing a benefit or a determination which will benefit the injured worker:
- If the WCAB agrees with the employer, they will issue a “Findings and Order” declining a benefit or a determination which will benefit the employer.

FRMS strives to keep their members informed regarding case resolution and the TPA will contact you to discuss settlement offers. However, authority to settle the claim remains with FRMS and their designated representatives. Should the District have any questions or concerns regarding a proposed settlement, they are encouraged to contact the FRMS WCPM.

Lifetime Medical Awards can be awarded to injured workers providing them with benefits for treatment to their industrial injury. However, this should not be considered a “blanket” medical coverage as the medical benefit will only apply to the injury indicated in the award. Any questions on care relating to a Lifetime Medical Award should be directed to the FRMS TPA.

When the employee is no longer employed by a FRMS District, the TPA may consider settlement of a remaining Lifetime Medical Award. The employee’s usage of medical care will be considered and a reasonable offer to “buyout” the award will be made. Should the employee agree to this offer, the file will be closed with all issues resolved at that time.

Workers’ Compensation claims that have resolved with a Lifetime Medical Award can be administratively closed two years after the last provision of benefits. However, if the injured worker again requests care, the file will be reopened at that time.

VI. Program Questions from the District

A. Requesting Specific Claims Information

Information regarding specific claims can be requested from two sources:

1. The TPA can answer claim specific questions. The District can contact either the claims adjuster assigned to your district or the Claims Supervisor for the FRMS program.

Athens Claims Administrators
Toll-Free: (866) 482-3535.

2. The FRMS Workers' Compensation Program Manager (WCPM) is available to discuss specific claims or any concerns regarding benefit administration:

FRMS WCPM
(916) 244-1142
sarah.centeno@sedgwick.com

B. Requesting Loss Run data

Requests for loss runs or claim history information should be directed to the FRMS WCPM:

FRMS WCPM
(916) 244-1142
sarah.centeno@sedgwick.com

C. Requesting Premium Information

Requests for premium information should be directed to the FRMS Finance department:

FRMS Finance
(916) 244-1156
kemble.ng@sedgwick.com

VII. Safety and Loss Control

A. Injury and Illness Prevention Program:

In California, employers have a legal obligation to provide and maintain a safe and healthful workplace for employees. An Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) is required.

The IIPP is designed to be the guiding document for your District's safety program. It should outline steps that can be taken to develop an effective program that helps assure the safety and health of employees while on the job.

In order to accomplish this goal, FRMS has developed a sample IIPP that is designed to help Districts provide workplace protection for their employees, and to reduce losses resulting from accidents and injuries. The sample IIPP is based on Cal/OSHA requirements and sound risk management principles and techniques. It is intended to provide guidance and is not intended as a legal interpretation of any state standard.

- An electronic version of the sample IIPP can be found in the Members Only section of the FRMS website. The sample IIPP must be customized to meet. The sample IIPP contains the following elements:
 - Responsibility and Authority
 - Compliance
 - Communication
 - Hazard Assessment
 - Accident Investigation
 - Hazard Correction
 - Training and instruction
 - Record keeping

B. Supervisor's Report of Injury

Employee injuries are always an unfortunate event, regardless of their severity. However, when they do occur it is vital that a complete and thorough accident investigation is conducted with the primary focus of understanding why the accident or near-miss occurred and what actions can be taken to preclude recurrence. Effective accident investigations are based upon the principles that:

- All accidents have causes; eliminate the causes and prevent the accident; and
- Corrective action can be developed and applied that will prevent similar accidents.

The Supervisor's Report of Injury is the tool that allows the District to document and adequately identify the cause(s) of accidents or near-miss occurrences. It is designed to assist the District in gathering vital information regarding the type of injury that occurred, the immediate and contributing causes, witness statements; and the corrective action taken. A copy of the Supervisors Report of Injury can be found on the FRMS website.

Depending upon the organizational structure of your District, the accident investigation should be performed by the Chief, Assistant or Battalion Chief, Captain, or other appropriate management employees.

The Supervisor's Report of Injury is not a substitute for completion of the Employer's Report Form 5020. Form 5020 must be completed and submitted to FRMS's Third Party Administrator (TPA) as part of the claims processing procedure.

C. Safety and Risk Control Support

FRMS provides safety and risk control support for Member Districts. In addition to providing on-site assistance, FRMS has developed customized services to address some of the most common loss exposures that have historically driven workers' compensation costs for the pool.

As part of the safety and risk control program, FRMS offers the following:

- On-Site Risk Assessments
- Safety Materials
- Sample Programs
- Webinars
- Streaming Safety Videos
- Safety and Risk Control Support is readily available to assist FRMS Districts in the development and implementation of safety and loss control programs.

D. Pre-Placement Medical Exams

When hiring new employees, it is important that the Districts know which candidates require further medical investigation or how to make legally-defensible placement decisions.

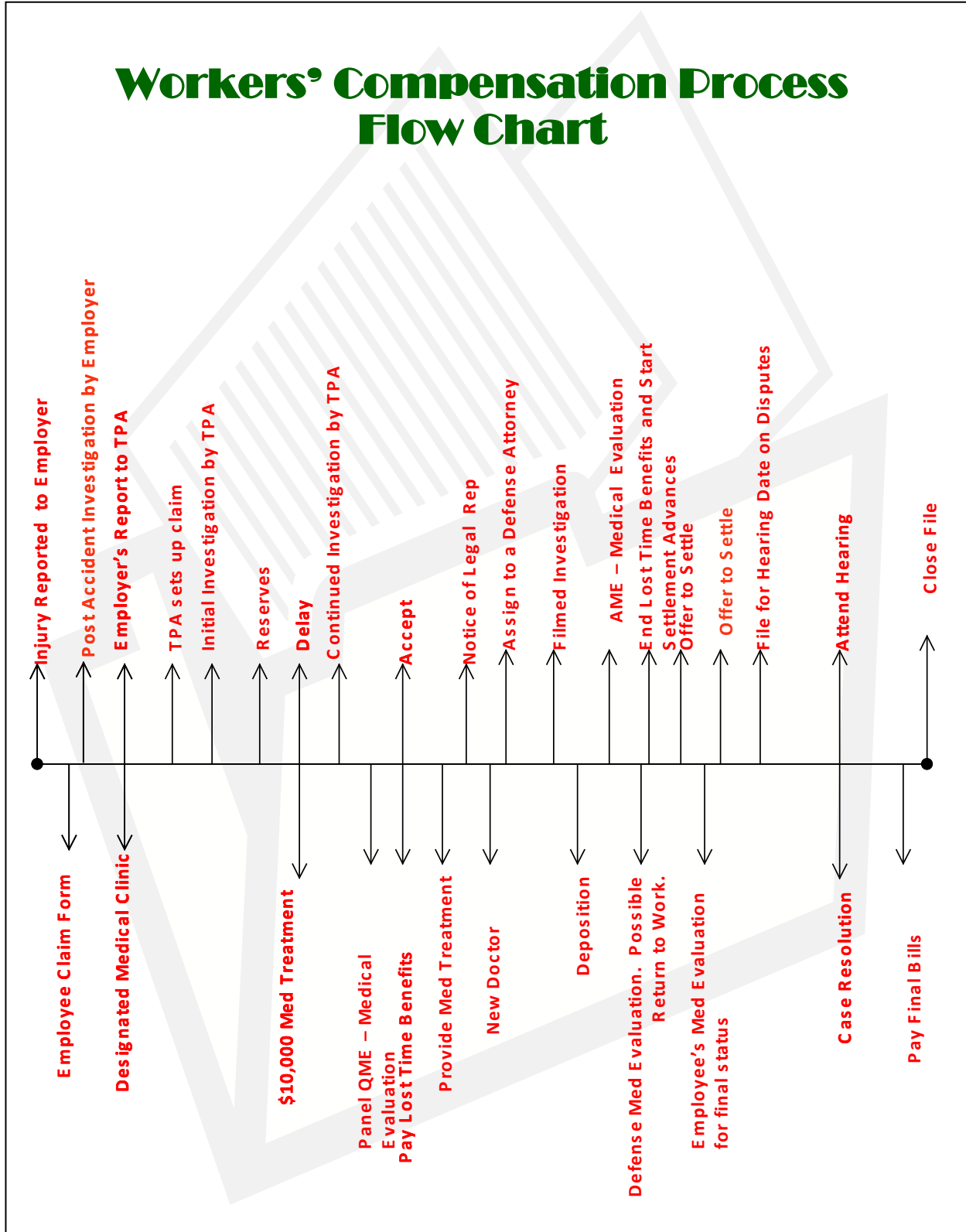
FRMS recognizes the difficulty of addressing some of these challenges by offering pre-placement medical exams and fitness-for-duty services for Districts through partnerships with Occu-Med, On Duty Health, 1582 and Pinnacle, who specializes in helping employers hire and maintain qualified employees. Occu-Med, On Duty Health, 1582 and Pinnacle work with FRMS Districts to conduct legally-defensible and medically-appropriate pre-placement exam; Occu-Med, 1582 and Pinnacle also assists FRMS Districts in placing applicants into jobs in which they are physically able to perform the essential job functions.

FRMS encourages its Districts to participate in this valuable program. Occu-Med, On Duty Health, 1582 and Pinnacle may be contacted at the following:

<p>Occu-Med Cristal Granse (559) 435-2800 ext. 148 cgranse@occu-med.com</p>
<p>1582 Paul Granstrom, President (775) 846-3413 paul@1582exam.com</p>
<p>Pinnacle Training Systems Felicia Gomez, Ph.D., Owner (559) 977-1739 fgomez@pinnacletrainingsystem.com</p>
<p>On Duty Health Greg Batla (512) 655.3578 info@onduty.health</p>

VIII. The Claims Process

A. Flowchart



B. Important Time Lines to Remember

1. CLAIM SET-UP TIMELINES

- a. Within 24 Hours from the Date of Knowledge (defined as One Working Day) – Provide the employee a claim form (DWC1).
- b. Within Five Days from the Date of Knowledge – Report the injury to the Third-Party Administrator (TPA).
- c. Within 14 Days from the Date of Knowledge – The TPA must make their initial determination on acceptance, delay/investigation or denial of benefits.
- d. Within 90 Days from the Date of Knowledge – The TPA must make their informed decision on acceptance or denial of delayed and investigated claims.

2. BENEFIT PAYMENT TIMELINES

- a. Within 14 Days from Knowledge of Compensable Time Loss - Initial payment, denial or delay of Temporary Disability payments.
- b. At 14-Day Intervals – Continued payment of Temporary Disability payments.
- c. Within 14 Days from the End of Temporary Disability and with Knowledge of Likely or Known Permanent Disability – Initial payment, denial or delay of Permanent Disability payments.
- d. At 14-Day Intervals – Continued payment of Permanent Disability payments.
- e. Within 60 Days from Receipt – Payment or objection of medical bills.

Appendix A Form DWC-1- Page One

State of California
Department of Industrial Relations
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION



Estado de California
Departamento de Relaciones Industriales
DIVISION DE COMPENSACIÓN AL TRABAJADOR
**PETITION DEL EMPLEADO PARA DE COMPENSACIÓN DEL
TRABAJADOR (DWC 1)**

WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIM FORM (DWC 1)

Employee: Complete the "Employee" section and give the form to your employer. Keep a copy and mark it "Employee's Temporary Receipt" until you receive the signed and dated copy from your employer. You may call the Division of Workers' Compensation and hear recorded information at (800) 736-7401. An explanation of workers' compensation benefits is included in the Notice of Potential Eligibility, which is the cover sheet of this form. Detach and save this notice for future reference.

You should also have received a pamphlet from your employer describing workers' compensation benefits and the procedures to obtain them. You may receive written notices from your employer or its claims administrator about your claim. If your claims administrator offers to send you notices electronically, and you agree to receive these notices only by email, please provide your email address below and check the appropriate box. If you later decide you want to receive the notices by mail, you must inform your employer in writing.

Empleado: Complete la sección "Empleado" y entregue la forma a su empleador. Quedese con la copia designada "Recibo Temporal del Empleado" hasta que Ud. reciba la copia firmada y fechada de su empleador. Ud. puede llamar a la División de Compensación al Trabajador al (800) 736-7401 para oír información grabada. Una explicación de los beneficios de compensación de trabajadores esta incluido en la Notificación de Posible Elegibilidad, que es la hoja de portada de esta forma. Separe y guarde esta notificación como referencia para el futuro.

Ud. también debería haber recibido de su empleador un folleto describiendo los beneficios de compensación al trabajador lesionado y los procedimientos para obtenerlos. Es posible que reciba notificaciones escritas de su empleador o de su administrador de reclamos sobre su reclamo. Si su administrador de reclamos ofrece enviarle notificaciones electrónicamente, y usted acepta recibir estas notificaciones solo por correo electrónico, por favor proporcione su dirección de correo electrónico abajo y marque la caja apropiada. Si usted decide después que quiere recibir las notificaciones por correo, usted debe de informar a su empleador por escrito.

Any person who makes or causes to be made any knowingly false or fraudulent material statement or material representation for the purpose of obtaining or denying workers' compensation benefits or payments is guilty of a felony.

Toda aquella persona que a propósito haga o cause que se produzca cualquier declaración o representación material falsa o fraudulenta con el fin de obtener o negar beneficios o pagos de compensación a trabajadores lesionados es culpable de un crimen mayor "felonia".

Employee—complete this section and see note above

Empleado—complete esta sección y note la notación arriba.

1. Name. *Nombre.* _____ Today's Date. *Fecha de Hoy.* _____

2. Home Address. *Dirección Residencial.* _____

3. City. *Ciudad.* _____ State. *Estado.* _____ Zip. *Código Postal.* _____

4. Date of Injury. *Fecha de la lesión (accidente).* _____ Time of Injury. *Hora en que ocurrió.* _____ a.m. _____ p.m.

5. Address and description of where injury happened. *Dirección/lugar donde ocurrió el accidente.* _____

6. Describe injury and part of body affected. *Describe la lesión y parte del cuerpo afectada.* _____

7. Social Security Number. *Número de Seguro Social del Empleado.* _____

8. Check if you agree to receive notices about your claim by email only. *Marque si usted acepta recibir notificaciones sobre su reclamo solo por correo electrónico.* Employee's e-mail. *Correo electrónico del empleado.* _____

You will receive benefit notices by regular mail if you do not choose, or your claims administrator does not offer, an electronic service option. *Usted recibirá notificaciones de beneficios por correo ordinario si usted no escoge, o su administrador de reclamos no le ofrece, una opción de servicio electrónico.*

9. Signature of employee. *Firma del empleado.* _____

Employer—complete this section and see note below. Empleador—complete esta sección y note la notación abajo.

10. Name of employer. *Nombre del empleador.* _____

11. Address. *Dirección.* _____

12. Date employer first knew of injury. *Fecha en que el empleador supo por primera vez de la lesión o accidente.* _____

13. Date claim form was provided to employee. *Fecha en que se le entregó al empleado la petición.* _____

14. Date employer received claim form. *Fecha en que el empleado devolvió la petición al empleador.* _____

15. Name and address of insurance carrier or adjusting agency. *Nombre y dirección de la compañía de seguros o agencia administradora de seguros.* _____

16. Insurance Policy Number. *El número de la póliza de Seguro.* _____

17. Signature of employer representative. *Firma del representante del empleador.* _____

18. Title. *Título.* _____ 19. Telephone. *Teléfono.* _____

Employer: You are required to date this form and provide copies to your insurer or claims administrator and to the employee, dependent or representative who filed the claim within one working day of receipt of the form from the employee.

Empleador: Se requiere que Ud. feche esta forma y que provea copias a su compañía de seguros, administrador de reclamos, o dependiente/representante de reclamos y al empleado que hayan presentado esta petición dentro del plazo de un día hábil desde el momento de haber sido recibida la forma del empleado.

SIGNING THIS FORM IS NOT AN ADMISSION OF LIABILITY

EL FIRMAR ESTA FORMA NO SIGNIFICA ADMISION DE RESPONSABILIDAD

Employer copy/Copia del Empleador Employee copy/Copia del Empleado Claims Administrator/Administrador de Reclamos Temporary Receipt/Recibo del Empleado

Rev. 1/1/2016



Workers' Compensation Claim Form (DWC 1) & Notice of Potential Eligibility

Formulario de Reclamo de Compensación de Trabajadores (DWC 1) y Notificación de Posible Elegibilidad

If you are injured or become ill, either physically or mentally, because of your job, including injuries resulting from a workplace crime, you may be entitled to workers' compensation benefits. Use the attached form to file a workers' compensation claim with your employer. **You should read all of the information below.** Keep this sheet and all other papers for your records. You may be eligible for some or all of the benefits listed depending on the nature of your claim. If you file a claim, the claims administrator, who is responsible for handling your claim, must notify you within 14 days whether your claim is accepted or whether additional investigation is needed.

To file a claim, complete the "Employee" section of the form, keep one copy and give the rest to your employer. Do this right away to avoid problems with your claim. In some cases, benefits will not start until you inform your employer about your injury by filing a claim form. Describe your injury completely. Include every part of your body affected by the injury. If you mail the form to your employer, use first-class or certified mail. If you buy a return receipt, you will be able to prove that the claim form was mailed and when it was delivered. Within one working day after you file the claim form, your employer must complete the "Employer" section, give you a dated copy, keep one copy, and send one to the claims administrator.

Medical Care: Your claims administrator will pay for all reasonable and necessary medical care for your work injury or illness. Medical benefits are subject to approval and may include treatment by a doctor, hospital services, physical therapy, lab tests, x-rays, medicines, equipment and travel costs. Your claims administrator will pay the costs of approved medical services directly so you should never see a bill. There are limits on chiropractic, physical therapy, and other occupational therapy visits.

The Primary Treating Physician (PTP) is the doctor with the overall responsibility for treatment of your injury or illness.

- If you previously designated your personal physician or a medical group, you may see your personal physician or the medical group after you are injured.
- If your employer is using a medical provider network (MPN) or Health Care Organization (HCO), in most cases, you will be treated in the MPN or HCO unless you pre-designated your personal physician or a medical group. An MPN is a group of health care providers who provide treatment to workers injured on the job. You should receive information from your employer if you are covered by an HCO or a MPN. Contact your employer for more information.
- If your employer is not using an MPN or HCO, in most cases, the claims administrator can choose the doctor who first treats you unless you pre-designated your personal physician or a medical group.
- If your employer has not put up a poster describing your rights to workers' compensation, you may be able to be treated by your personal physician right after you are injured.

Within one working day after you file a claim form, your employer or the claims administrator must authorize up to \$10,000 in treatment for your injury, consistent with the applicable treating guidelines until the claim is accepted or rejected. If the employer or claims administrator does not authorize treatment right away, talk to your supervisor, someone else in management, or the claims administrator. Ask for treatment to be authorized right now, while waiting for a decision on your claim. If the employer or claims administrator will not authorize treatment, use your own health insurance to get medical care. Your health insurer will seek reimbursement from the claims administrator. If you do not have health insurance, there are doctors, clinics or hospitals that will treat you without immediate payment. They will seek reimbursement from the claims administrator.

Switching to a Different Doctor as Your PTP:

- If you are being treated in a Medical Provider Network (MPN), you may switch to other doctors within the MPN after the first visit.
- If you are being treated in a Health Care Organization (HCO), you may switch at least one time to another doctor within the HCO. You may switch to a doctor outside the HCO 90 or 180 days after your injury is reported to your employer (depending on whether you are covered by employer-provided health insurance).
- If you are not being treated in an MPN or HCO and did not pre-designate, you may switch to a new doctor one time during the first 30 days after your injury is reported to your employer. Contact the claims administrator to switch doctors. After 30 days, you may switch to a doctor of your choice if

Si Ud. se lesiona o se enferma, ya sea físicamente o mentalmente, debido a su trabajo, incluyendo lesiones que resulten de un crimen en el lugar de trabajo, es posible que Ud. tenga derecho a beneficios de compensación de trabajadores. Utilice el formulario adjunto para presentar un reclamo de compensación de trabajadores con su empleador. **Ud. debe leer toda la información a continuación.** Guarde esta hoja y todos los demás documentos para sus archivos. Es posible que usted reúna los requisitos para todos los beneficios, o parte de éstos, que se enumeran dependiendo de la índole de su reclamo. Si usted presenta un reclamo, el administrador de reclamos, quien es responsable por el manejo de su reclamo, debe notificarle dentro de 14 días si se acepta su reclamo o si se necesita investigación adicional.

Para presentar un reclamo, llene la sección del formulario designada para el "Empleado," guarde una copia, y déle el resto a su empleador. Haga esto de inmediato para evitar problemas con su reclamo. En algunos casos, los beneficios no se iniciarán hasta que usted le informe a su empleador acerca de su lesión mediante la presentación de un formulario de reclamo. Describa su lesión por completo. Incluya cada parte de su cuerpo afectada por la lesión. Si usted le envía por correo el formulario a su empleador, utilice primera clase o correo certificado. Si usted compra un acuse de recibo, usted podrá demostrar que el formulario de reclamo fue enviado por correo y cuando fue entregado. Dentro de un día laboral después de presentar el formulario de reclamo, su empleador debe completar la sección designada para el "Empleador," le dará a Ud. una copia fechada, guardará una copia, y enviará una al administrador de reclamos.

Atención Médica: Su administrador de reclamos pagará por toda la atención médica razonable y necesaria para su lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo. Los beneficios médicos están sujetos a la aprobación y pueden incluir tratamiento por parte de un médico, los servicios de hospital, la terapia física, los análisis de laboratorio, las medicinas, equipos y gastos de viaje. Su administrador de reclamos pagará directamente los costos de los servicios médicos aprobados de manera que usted nunca verá una factura. Hay límites en terapia quiropráctica, física y otras visitas de terapia ocupacional.

El Médico Primario que le Atiende (Primary Treating Physician- PTP) es el médico con la responsabilidad total para tratar su lesión o enfermedad.

- Si usted designó previamente a su médico personal o a un grupo médico, usted podrá ver a su médico personal o grupo médico después de lesionarse.
- Si su empleador está utilizando una red de proveedores médicos (*Medical Provider Network- MPN*) o una Organización de Cuidado Médico (*Health Care Organization- HCO*), en la mayoría de los casos, usted será tratado en la *MPN* o *HCO* a menos que usted hizo una designación previa de su médico personal o grupo médico. Una *MPN* es un grupo de proveedores de asistencia médica quien da tratamiento a los trabajadores lesionados en el trabajo. Usted debe recibir información de su empleador si su tratamiento es cubierto por una *HCO* o una *MPN*. Hable con su empleador para más información.
- Si su empleador no está utilizando una *MPN* o *HCO*, en la mayoría de los casos, el administrador de reclamos puede elegir el médico que lo atiende primero a menos de que usted hizo una designación previa de su médico personal o grupo médico.
- Si su empleador no ha colocado un cartel describiendo sus derechos para la compensación de trabajadores, Ud. puede ser tratado por su médico personal inmediatamente después de lesionarse.

Dentro de un día laboral después de que Ud. Presente un formulario de reclamo, su empleador o el administrador de reclamos debe autorizar hasta \$10000 en tratamiento para su lesión, de acuerdo con las pautas de tratamiento aplicables, hasta que el reclamo sea aceptado o rechazado. Si el empleador o administrador de reclamos no autoriza el tratamiento de inmediato, hable con su supervisor, alguien más en la gerencia, o con el administrador de reclamos. Pida que el tratamiento sea autorizado ya mismo, mientras espera una decisión sobre su reclamo. Si el empleador o administrador de reclamos no autoriza el tratamiento, utilice su propio seguro médico para recibir atención médica. Su compañía de seguro médico buscará reembolso del administrador de reclamos. Si usted no tiene seguro médico, hay médicos, clínicas u hospitales que lo tratarán sin pago inmediato. Ellos buscarán reembolso del administrador de reclamos.

Cambiando a otro Médico Primario o PTP:

- Si usted está recibiendo tratamiento en una Red de Proveedores Médicos

Form DWC-1- Page Three

your employer or the claims administrator has not created or selected an MPN.

Disclosure of Medical Records: After you make a claim for workers' compensation benefits, your medical records will not have the same level of privacy that you usually expect. If you don't agree to voluntarily release medical records, a workers' compensation judge may decide what records will be released. If you request privacy, the judge may "seal" (keep private) certain medical records.

Problems with Medical Care and Medical Reports: At some point during your claim, you might disagree with your PTP about what treatment is necessary. If this happens, you can switch to other doctors as described above. If you cannot reach agreement with another doctor, the steps to take depend on whether you are receiving care in an MPN, HCO, or neither. For more information, see "Learn More About Workers' Compensation," below.

If the claims administrator denies treatment recommended by your PTP, you may request independent medical review (IMR) using the request form included with the claims administrator's written decision to deny treatment. The IMR process is similar to the group health IMR process, and takes approximately 40 (or fewer) days to arrive at a determination so that appropriate treatment can be given. Your attorney or your physician may assist you in the IMR process. IMR is not available to resolve disputes over matters other than the medical necessity of a particular treatment requested by your physician.

If you disagree with your PTP on matters other than treatment, such as the cause of your injury or how severe the injury is, you can switch to other doctors as described above. If you cannot reach agreement with another doctor, notify the claims administrator in writing as soon as possible. In some cases, you risk losing the right to challenge your PTP's opinion unless you do this promptly. If you do not have an attorney, the claims administrator must send you instructions on how to be seen by a doctor called a qualified medical evaluator (QME) to help resolve the dispute. If you have an attorney, the claims administrator may try to reach agreement with your attorney on a doctor called an agreed medical evaluator (AME). If the claims administrator disagrees with your PTP on matters other than treatment, the claims administrator can require you to be seen by a QME or AME.

Payment for Temporary Disability (Lost Wages): If you can't work while you are recovering from a job injury or illness, you may receive temporary disability payments for a limited period. These payments may change or stop when your doctor says you are able to return to work. These benefits are tax-free. Temporary disability payments are two-thirds of your average weekly pay, within minimums and maximums set by state law. Payments are not made for the first three days you are off the job unless you are hospitalized overnight or cannot work for more than 14 days.

Stay at Work or Return to Work: Being injured does not mean you must stop working. If you can continue working, you should. If not, it is important to go back to work with your current employer as soon as you are medically able. Studies show that the longer you are off work, the harder it is to get back to your original job and wages. While you are recovering, your PTP, your employer (supervisors or others in management), the claims administrator, and your attorney (if you have one) will work with you to decide how you will stay at work or return to work and what work you will do. Actively communicate with your PTP, your employer, and the claims administrator about the work you did before you were injured, your medical condition and the kinds of work you can do now, and the kinds of work that your employer could make available to you.

Payment for Permanent Disability: If a doctor says you have not recovered completely from your injury and you will always be limited in the work you can do, you may receive additional payments. The amount will depend on the type of injury, extent of impairment, your age, occupation, date of injury, and your wages before you were injured.

Supplemental Job Displacement Benefit (SJDB): If you were injured on or after 1/1/04, and your injury results in a permanent disability and your employer does not offer regular, modified, or alternative work, you may qualify for a nontransferable voucher payable for retraining and/or skill enhancement. If you qualify, the claims administrator will pay the costs up to the maximum set by state law.

Death Benefit: If the injury or illness causes death, payments may be made to a

(Medical Provider Network- MPN), usted puede cambiar a otros médicos dentro de la MPN después de la primera visita.

- Si usted está recibiendo tratamiento en un Organización de Cuidado Médico (Healthcare Organization- HCO), es posible cambiar al menos una vez a otro médico dentro de la HCO. Usted puede cambiar a un médico fuera de la HCO 90 o 180 días después de que su lesión es reportada a su empleador (dependiendo de si usted está cubierto por un seguro médico proporcionado por su empleador).
- Si usted no está recibiendo tratamiento en una MPN o HCO y no hizo una designación previa, usted puede cambiar a un nuevo médico una vez durante los primeros 30 días después de que su lesión es reportada a su empleador. Póngase en contacto con el administrador de reclamos para cambiar de médico. Después de 30 días, puede cambiar a un médico de su elección si su empleador o el administrador de reclamos no ha creado o seleccionado una MPN.

Divulgación de Expedientes Médicos: Después de que Ud. presente un reclamo para beneficios de compensación de trabajadores, sus expedientes médicos no tendrán el mismo nivel de privacidad que usted normalmente espera. Si Ud. no está de acuerdo en divulgar voluntariamente los expedientes médicos, un juez de compensación de trabajadores posiblemente decida qué expedientes serán revelados. Si usted solicita privacidad, es posible que el juez "selle" (mantenga privados) ciertos expedientes médicos.

Problemas con la Atención Médica y los Informes Médicos: En algún momento durante su reclamo, podría estar en desacuerdo con su PTP sobre qué tratamiento es necesario. Si esto sucede, usted puede cambiar a otros médicos como se describe anteriormente. Si no puede llegar a un acuerdo con otro médico, los pasos a seguir dependen de si usted está recibiendo atención en una MPN, HCO o ninguna de las dos. Para más información, consulte la sección "Aprenda Más Sobre la Compensación de Trabajadores," a continuación.

Si el administrador de reclamos niega el tratamiento recomendado por su PTP, puede solicitar una revisión médica independiente (*Independent Medical Review-IMR*), utilizando el formulario de solicitud que se incluye con la decisión por escrito del administrador de reclamos negando el tratamiento. El proceso de la IMR es parecido al proceso de la IMR de un seguro médico colectivo, y tarda aproximadamente 40 (o menos) días para llegar a una determinación de manera que se pueda dar un tratamiento apropiado. Su abogado o su médico le pueden ayudar en el proceso de la IMR. La IMR no está disponible para resolver disputas sobre cuestiones aparte de la necesidad médica de un tratamiento particular solicitado por su médico.

Si no está de acuerdo con su PTP en cuestiones aparte del tratamiento, como la causa de su lesión o la gravedad de la lesión, usted puede cambiar a otros médicos como se describe anteriormente. Si no puede llegar a un acuerdo con otro médico, notifique al administrador de reclamos por escrito tan pronto como sea posible. En algunos casos, usted arriesga perder el derecho a objetar a la opinión de su PTP a menos que hace esto de inmediato. Si usted no tiene un abogado, el administrador de reclamos debe enviarle instrucciones para ser evaluado por un médico llamado un evaluador médico calificado (*Qualified Medical Evaluator-QME*) para ayudar a resolver la disputa. Si usted tiene un abogado, el administrador de reclamos puede tratar de llegar a un acuerdo con su abogado sobre un médico llamado un evaluador médico acordado (*Agreed Medical Evaluator-AME*). Si el administrador de reclamos no está de acuerdo con su PTP sobre asuntos aparte del tratamiento, el administrador de reclamos puede exigirle que sea atendido por un QME o AME.

Pago por Incapacidad Temporal (Sueldos Perdidos): Si Ud. no puede trabajar, mientras se está recuperando de una lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo, Ud. puede recibir pagos por incapacidad temporal por un periodo limitado. Estos pagos pueden cambiar o parar cuando su médico diga que Ud. está en condiciones de regresar a trabajar. Estos beneficios son libres de impuestos. Los pagos por incapacidad temporal son dos tercios de su pago semanal promedio, con cantidades mínimas y máximas establecidas por las leyes estatales. Los pagos no se hacen durante los primeros tres días en que Ud. no trabaje, a menos que Ud. sea hospitalizado una noche o no puede trabajar durante más de 14 días.

Permanezca en el Trabajo o Regreso al Trabajo: Estar lesionado no significa que usted debe dejar de trabajar. Si usted puede seguir trabajando, usted debe hacerlo. Si no es así, es importante regresar a trabajar con su empleador actual tan

Form DWC-1- Page Four

spouse and other relatives or household members who were financially dependent on the deceased worker.

It is illegal for your employer to punish or fire you for having a job injury or illness, for filing a claim, or testifying in another person's workers' compensation case (Labor Code 132a). If proven, you may receive lost wages, job reinstatement, increased benefits, and costs and expenses up to limits set by the state.

Resolving Problems or Disputes: You have the right to disagree with decisions affecting your claim. If you have a disagreement, contact your employer or claims administrator first to see if you can resolve it. If you are not receiving benefits, you may be able to get State Disability Insurance (SDI) or unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Call the state Employment Development Department at (800) 480-3287 or (866) 333-4606, or go to their website at www.edd.ca.gov.

You Can Contact an Information & Assistance (I&A) Officer: State I&A officers answer questions, help injured workers, provide forms, and help resolve problems. Some I&A officers hold workshops for injured workers. To obtain important information about the workers' compensation claims process and your rights and obligations, go to www.dwc.ca.gov or contact an I&A officer of the state Division of Workers' Compensation. You can also hear recorded information and a list of local I&A offices by calling (800) 736-7401.

You can consult with an attorney. Most attorneys offer one free consultation. If you decide to hire an attorney, his or her fee will be taken out of some of your benefits. For names of workers' compensation attorneys, call the State Bar of California at (415) 538-2120 or go to their website at www.californiaspecialist.org.

Learn More About Workers' Compensation: For more information about the workers' compensation claims process, go to www.dwc.ca.gov. At the website, you can access a useful booklet, "Workers' Compensation in California: A Guidebook for Injured Workers." You can also contact an Information & Assistance Officer (above), or hear recorded information by calling 1-800-736-7401.

pronto como usted pueda medicamente hacerlo. Los estudios demuestran que entre más tiempo esté fuera del trabajo, más difícil es regresar a su trabajo original y a sus salarios. Mientras se está recuperando, su PTP, su empleador (supervisores u otras personas en la gerencia), el administrador de reclamos, y su abogado (si tiene uno) trabajarán con usted para decidir cómo va a permanecer en el trabajo o regresar al trabajo y qué trabajo hará. Comuníquese de manera activa con su PTP, su empleador y el administrador de reclamos sobre el trabajo que hizo antes de lesionarse, su condición médica y los tipos de trabajo que usted puede hacer ahora y los tipos de trabajo que su empleador podría poner a su disposición.

Pago por Incapacidad Permanente: Si un médico dice que no se ha recuperado completamente de su lesión y siempre será limitado en el trabajo que puede hacer, es posible que Ud. reciba pagos adicionales. La cantidad dependerá de la clase de lesión, grado de deterioro, su edad, ocupación, fecha de la lesión y sus salarios antes de lesionarse.

Beneficio Suplementario por Desplazamiento de Trabajo (Supplemental Job Displacement Benefit- SJD): Si Ud. se lesionó en o después del 1/1/04, y su lesión resulta en una incapacidad permanente y su empleador no ofrece un trabajo regular, modificado, o alternativo, usted podría cumplir los requisitos para recibir un vale no-transferible pagadero a una escuela para recibir un nuevo curso de reentrenamiento y/o mejorar su habilidad. Si Ud. cumple los requisitos, el administrador de reclamos pagará los gastos hasta un máximo establecido por las leyes estatales.

Beneficios por Muerte: Si la lesión o enfermedad causa la muerte, es posible que los pagos se hagan a un cónyuge y otros parientes o a las personas que viven en el hogar que dependían económicamente del trabajador difunto.

Es ilegal que su empleador le castigue o despida por sufrir una lesión o enfermedad laboral, por presentar un reclamo o por testificar en el caso de compensación de trabajadores de otra persona. (Código Laboral, sección 132a.) De ser probado, usted puede recibir pagos por pérdida de sueldos, reposición del trabajo, aumento de beneficios y gastos hasta los límites establecidos por el estado.

Resolviendo problemas o disputas: Ud. tiene derecho a no estar de acuerdo con las decisiones que afecten su reclamo. Si Ud. tiene un desacuerdo, primero comuníquese con su empleador o administrador de reclamos para ver si usted puede resolverlo. Si usted no está recibiendo beneficios, es posible que Ud. pueda obtener beneficios del Seguro Estatal de Incapacidad (State Disability Insurance- SDI) o beneficios del desempleo (Unemployment Insurance- UI). Llame al Departamento del Desarrollo del Empleo estatal al (800) 480-3287 o (866) 333-4606, o visite su página Web en www.edd.ca.gov.

Puede Contactar a un Oficial de Información y Asistencia (Information & Assistance- I&A): Los Oficiales de Información y Asistencia (I&A) estatal contestan preguntas, ayudan a los trabajadores lesionados, proporcionan formularios y ayudan a resolver problemas. Algunos oficiales de I&A tienen talleres para trabajadores lesionados. Para obtener información importante sobre el proceso de la compensación de trabajadores y sus derechos y obligaciones, vaya a www.dwc.ca.gov o comuníquese con un oficial de información y asistencia de la División Estatal de Compensación de Trabajadores. También puede escuchar información grabada y una lista de las oficinas de I&A locales llamando al (800) 736-7401.

Ud. puede consultar con un abogado. La mayoría de los abogados ofrecen una consulta gratis. Si Ud. decide contratar a un abogado, los honorarios serán tomados de algunos de sus beneficios. Para obtener nombres de abogados de compensación de trabajadores, llame a la Asociación Estatal de Abogados de California (State Bar) al (415) 538-2120, o consulte su página Web en www.californiaspecialist.org.

Aprenda Más Sobre la Compensación de Trabajadores: Para obtener más información sobre el proceso de reclamos del programa de compensación de trabajadores, vaya a www.dwc.ca.gov. En la página Web, podrá acceder a un folleto útil, "Compensación del Trabajador de California: Una Guía para Trabajadores Lesionados." También puede contactar a un oficial de Información y Asistencia (arriba), o escuchar información grabada llamando al 1-800-736-7401.

Appendix B Form DWC 5020

State of California EMPLOYER'S REPORT OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURY OR ILLNESS	Please complete in triplicate (type if possible) Mail two copies to:	OSHA CASE NO. FATALITY <input type="checkbox"/>		
Any person who makes or causes to be made any knowingly false or fraudulent material statement or material representation for the purpose of obtaining or denying workers compensation benefits or payments is guilty of a felony.		California law requires employers to report within five days of knowledge every occupational injury or illness which results in lost time beyond the date of the incident OR requires medical treatment beyond first aid. If an employee subsequently dies as a result of a previously reported injury or illness, the employer must file within five days of knowledge an amended report indicating death. In addition, every serious injury, illness, or death must be reported immediately by telephone or telegraph to the nearest office of the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health.		
EMPLOYER	1. FIRM NAME	1a. Policy Number	Please do not use this column	
	2. MAILING ADDRESS: (Number, Street, City, Zip)	2a. Phone Number		CASE NUMBER
	3. LOCATION If different from Mailing Address (Number, Street, City and Zip)	3a. Location Code	OWNERSHIP	
	4. NATURE OF BUSINESS; e.g., Painting contractor, wholesale grocer, sawmill, hotel, etc.	5. State unemployment insurance acct. no.		
	6. TYPE OF EMPLOYER: <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> School District <input type="checkbox"/> Other Gov't, specify: _____		INDUSTRY	
	7. DATE OF INJURY / ONSET OF ILLNESS (mm/dd/yyyy)	8. TIME INJURY/ILLNESS OCCURRED _____ AM _____ PM	9. TIME EMPLOYEE BEGAN WORK _____ AM _____ PM	10. IF EMPLOYEE DIED, DATE OF DEATH (mm/dd/yyyy)
	11. UNABLE TO WORK FOR AT LEAST ONE FULL DAY AFTER DATE OF INJURY? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	12. DATE LAST WORKED (mm/dd/yyyy)	13. DATE RETURNED TO WORK (mm/dd/yyyy)	14. IF STILL OFF WORK, CHECK THIS BOX: <input type="checkbox"/>
	15. PAID FULL DAYS WAGES FOR DATE OF INJURY OR LAST DAY WORKED? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	16. SALARY BEING CONTINUED? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	17. DATE OF EMPLOYER'S KNOWLEDGE / NOTICE OF INJURY/ILLNESS (mm/dd/yyyy)	18. DATE EMPLOYEE WAS PROVIDED CLAIM FORM (mm/dd/yyyy)
	19. SPECIFIC INJURY/ILLNESS AND PART OF BODY AFFECTED, MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS if available, e.g., Second degree burn on right arm, tendonitis on left elbow, lead poisoning			AGE
	20. LOCATION WHERE EVENT OR EXPOSURE OCCURRED (Number, Street, City, Zip)	20a. COUNTY	21. ON EMPLOYER'S PREMISES? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
22. DEPARTMENT WHERE EVENT OR EXPOSURE OCCURRED, e.g., Shipping department, machine shop.		23. Other Workers injured or ill in this event? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
24. EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS THE EMPLOYEE WAS USING WHEN EVENT OR EXPOSURE OCCURRED, e.g., Acetylene, welding torch, farm tractor, scaffold			DAILY HOURS	
25. SPECIFIC ACTIVITY THE EMPLOYEE WAS PERFORMING WHEN EVENT OR EXPOSURE OCCURRED, e.g., Welding seams of metal forms, loading boxes onto truck.			DAYS PER WEEK	
26. HOW INJURY/ILLNESS OCCURRED. DESCRIBE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS. SPECIFY OBJECT OR EXPOSURE WHICH DIRECTLY PRODUCED THE INJURY/ILLNESS, e.g., Worker stepped back to inspect work and slipped on scrap material. As he fell, he brushed against fresh weld, and burned right hand. USE SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY			WEEKLY HOURS	
27. Name and address of physician (number, street, city, zip)			27a. Phone Number	
28. Hospitalized as an inpatient overnight? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes then, name and address of hospital (number, street, city, zip)			28a. Phone Number	
			29. Employee treated in emergency room? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
ATTENTION This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes. See CCR Title 8 14300.29 (b)(6)-(10) & 14300.35(b)(2)(E)2. Note: Shaded boxes indicate confidential employee information as listed in CCR Title 8 14300.35(b)(2)(E)2*.			SOURCE	
30. EMPLOYEE NAME		31. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	32. DATE OF BIRTH (mm/dd/yyyy)	
33. HOME ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, Zip)		33a. PHONE NUMBER		
34. SEX <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	35. OCCUPATION (Regular job title, NO initials, abbreviations or numbers)		36. DATE OF HIRE (mm/dd/yyyy)	
37. EMPLOYEE USUALLY WORKS _____ hours per day, _____ days per week, _____ total weekly hours		37a. EMPLOYMENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> regular, full-time <input type="checkbox"/> part-time <input type="checkbox"/> temporary <input type="checkbox"/> seasonal	37b. UNDER WHAT CLASS CODE OF YOUR POLICY WHERE WAGES ASSIGNED	
38. GROSS WAGES/SALARY \$ _____ per _____		38. OTHER PAYMENTS NOT REPORTED AS WAGES/SALARY (e.g. tips, meals, overtime, bonuses, etc.)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Completed By (type or print)		Signature & Title		
		Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		



Appendix C

SAMPLE MODIFIED DUTY/RETURN TO WORK PROGRAM

It is the desire of the _____ Fire Protection District to contain workers' compensation costs. A modified duty/return to work program is an essential part of a cost containment effort. Modified duty/return to work assignments are temporary assignments to assist injured or ill employees to progressively escalate to full duty status.

The District has established this modified duty/return to work program with the following objectives:

1. To return all injured employees/volunteers to work as soon as possible without danger of re-injury.
2. To reduce the number of employee days lost from work and the cost of workers' compensation temporary disability benefits.
3. To increase communication with injured employees/volunteers and eliminate any perception of indifference on the part of the employer.
4. To reduce the number and expense of litigated cases.
5. To diminish the feelings of unproductiveness and depression which often accompanies an employee's injury and reinstate self-confidence and dignity in their place.
6. To meet the District's obligations under the Labor Code and employee contracts.
7. To perform tasks for the District that can be supplemental, enhance services, or that currently go undone or which would otherwise require extra help, while at the same time providing productive work for a temporarily injured employee/volunteer.

Modified duty/return to work assignments are only temporary assignments designated for employees who were injured in the course of District employment (or volunteer duties) and who can return to work within the physical restrictions set forth by their doctor. These assignments are established for a period not anticipated to exceed 90 days. Assignments created for modified duty/return to work participants are not permanent assignments and are not funded in the most recently approved budget. It is in no way the intent of the District to make modified duty/return to work assignments permanent assignments.

The intention of the modified duty/return to work assignments that they be reviewed by the District and the treating physician during the course of the assignment with a focus on increasing the employee's abilities focused on a return to regular duty.

It shall be the policy of the District that all supervisors implement, maintain, and adhere to the modified duty/return to work program guidelines.

PROGRAM GUIDELINES:

1. Injured employees/volunteers will be medically treated as deemed appropriate. The District's designated medical provider will be aware of the District's modified duty/return to work program so they can assist the District in placing the injured employee in an appropriate assignment.
 - a. Upon return from the doctor's office, the employee/volunteer and supervisor will meet to discuss the work restrictions as reported by the doctor. If the work restrictions require modified/light duty work, then such assignment will be evaluated and made available in the work unit if possible.
 - b. If any question should arise concerning the injured employee's ability to perform a specific modified/light duty assignment, the doctor who authorized the modified/light duty work must be contacted for clarification.
 - c. If no modified duty/return to work assignment is available within the injured employee's regular department, the supervisor will contact the personnel division within one working day following the meeting with the employee. If modified/light duty work is not available within the employee's normal work area, oral notification shall be given by the personnel division as to the availability and location of modified duty/return to work assignments.

Information regarding an employee's return to work on modified duty will be provided to the designated FRMS Third Party Administrator (TPA).

If no assignments can be found, the injured employee/volunteer will be placed on temporary disability until such time as appropriate work, within the work restrictions, is available, or the restrictions are lifted pursuant to direction from the treating physician. The District has the duty to reasonably accommodate an injured employee/volunteer within their current structure, but no duty to create a position specifically for the injured employee/volunteer.

A letter or memorandum notifying the injured employee/volunteer of the modified duty/return to work assignment must always follow the oral notification.

If the injured employee/volunteer refuses the modified/light duty assignment, then the TPA will be advised by the District and the employee's temporary disability benefits may be impacted.

2. If it appears that the injured employee will not return to their regular job within a reasonable period of time (not to exceed 90 days), the personnel department will contact the workers' compensation TPA to request that an appointment be scheduled with the treating physician to address return to modified duty or provide the administrator with a copy of a job description/list of modified duties that can be faxed to the treating physician to address return to modified duty.

TYPES OF MODIFIED DUTY/RETURN TO WORK ASSIGNMENTS:

The following modified duty/return to work assignments may be available to injured employees (EACH DEPARTMENT SHOULD CREATE THEIR OWN LIST OF ASSIGNMENTS):

- Prepare a District inventory of property
- Catalog films and books
- Assemble employee packets
- Filing
- Photocopying
- Typing
- Computer data entry
- Furniture repair
- Paperwork (reports)
- Light cleaning (windows, bathrooms, railings, dusting)
- Stamping or stuffing envelopes
- Read safety or policy manuals for updates to the data
- Review safety films for viewing by other District employees/volunteers
- Paint (railings, fire extinguishers, etc.)
- Graffiti cleaning
- Check fire extinguishers
- Engrave property for identification in case of misplacement or theft
- Messenger
- Inspect buildings
- Receptionist/take telephone messages/public contact
- Proofreading documents
- Code enforcement
- Other special assignments

Any modified duty/return to work assignments, in addition to those listed above, may be made as long as it conforms to the following:

1. The assignment is not designed to be demeaning or punitive in any manner whatsoever.
2. The assignment should benefit the employee by giving them an opportunity to return to work and benefit the District by providing supplemental tasks, enhancing services, or having tasks accomplished which may not have otherwise been completed without additional cost.

It may be helpful to the District and the employees/volunteers involved in a modified duty/return to work program if the person coordinating the program works with the employee/volunteer to determine which duties he or she is capable of performing. This adds "ownership" to the program, and the employee/volunteer may be more willing to make the program work if he or she is instrumental in its design.

This policy was established to benefit employees and the employer.

Appendix D Glossary of Terms

Glossary of Terms

AA	Applicant's Attorney (Usually the employee's Attorney)
ACOEM	American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act (Federal)
AMA Guides	American Medical Association Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Disability
AME	Agreed Medical Evaluator/Examination
AOE/COE	Arising Out of Employment and Occurring in the Course of Employment
App	Application of Adjudication of Claim
Appeals Board	Workers' Compensation Appeals Board (WCAB)
Applicant	Usually the employee who files an application
ARTW	Actual return to work
Attny/Atty	Attorney
Award	Award by the WCAB
AWW/AWE	Average Weekly Wage or Average Weekly Earnings
Board	Workers' Compensation Appeals Board (WCAB)
C&R	Compromise and Release (form of settlement)
Comp	Workers' Compensation
CT	Cumulative Trauma or Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
DA/Def Attny	Defense Attorney – usually represents the employer
Depo	Deposition testimony under oath
DEU	Disability Evaluation Unit (determines level of disability)

DIR	Division of Industrial Relations
DOI	Department of Insurance or Date of Injury
DOK	Date of Knowledge of injury or disability
DOR	Declaration of Readiness to Proceed (request for Hearing)
Dr	Doctor/physician
DWC	Division of Workers' Compensation
DWC1	Employee's Claim for Workers' Compensation (form)
E&O	Errors and Omissions insurance coverage
EDD	Employment Development Department (State Disability)
Ee	Employee
ER	Employer or Emergency Room
F&A	Findings and Award (a court award of benefits)
FCE	Functional Capacity Evaluation
I&A	Information and Assistance Officer
IW	Injured worker (employee)
IBR	Independent Bill Review
IME	Independent Medical Evaluation/Evaluator
IMR	Independent Medical Review
JA	Job Analysis
LC	Labor Code of California (rules and regulations)
LDW	Last day of work
LTD	Long-Term Disability
Med-Legal	Medical-Legal opinion or evaluation
MMI	Maximum medical improvement (the condition has improved as much as possible)
MSC	Mandatory Settlement Conference (Settlement Hearing)

New and Further	A Petition to reopen a claim for additional benefits
NOPE	Notice of Potential Eligibility advising an employee of their potential rights to Supplemental Job Displacement benefits
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
Pro Per	Unrepresented employee acting as their own attorney
P&S	Permanent and Stationary (the condition has improved as much as possible)
PD/PPD	Permanent Disability or Permanent Partial Disability
PDA	Permanent Disability Advance
PDR	Permanent Disability Rating
PERS	Public Employees' Retirement System
PQME	Panel Qualified Medical Evaluation/Evaluator
PRN	Medical term – return for care “as needed”
PTP	Primary Treating Physician
QME	Qualified Medical Evaluator/Evaluation
Rating	A calculation of permanent disability
RRTW	Released to return to work
S&W	A petition for additional benefits due to the employer's Serious and Willful misconduct leading to an injury or illness
SAWW	State Average Weekly Wage
SCIF	State Compensation Insurance Fund
SII	Self-Imposed Increase. An increase in benefits paid as the result of late provision of benefits.
SIU	Special Investigations Unit. A unit generally managed by the TPA that investigated potentially fraudulent claims and issues.
SJDB/SJDV	Supplemental Job Displacement Benefit/Voucher (relates to retraining costs)
SOL	Statute of Limitations

SSA/SS	Social Security Administration or benefits
SSN	Social Security Number
Stips	Stipulated Award (an agreed-upon award)
Sub Rosa	Undercover investigation (usually filmed)
Take Nothing	A determined by the judge that the party “takes nothing” or receives no award (usually the employee)
TD/TTD	Temporary Disability/Temporary Total Disability (payment for time loss from work)
TPD	Temporary Partial Disability (payment for part-time loss from work – wage loss)
U&C	Usual and Customary occupation (regular work)
UR	Utilization Review
Voucher	Supplemental Job Displacement Voucher (relates to retraining)
VR/Voc Rehab	Vocational Rehabilitation (relates to retraining)
WC	Workers’ Compensation
WCAB	Workers’ Compensation Appeals Board
WCJ	Workers’ Compensation Judge