It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections 28-33-2, 28-33-19, 28-33-20.1, 28-33-22 and 28-33-44 of the General Laws in Chapter 28-33 entitled “Workers’ Compensation - Benefits” are hereby amended to read as follows:

28-33-2. Injuries occasioned by willful intent or intoxication. No compensation shall be allowed for the injury or death of an employee occasioned by his or her willful intention to bring about the injury or death of himself or herself or another, where it is proved that his or her injury or death was occasioned by that conduct, or that the injury or death resulted from his or her intoxication or unlawful use of controlled substances as defined in chapter 28 of title 21. If the employer shows that, at the time of the injury or death or immediately following the injury or death, the employee had positive test results reflecting the presence of alcohol, or another controlled substance as defined in chapter 28 of title 21, which was not prescribed by an authorized medical practitioner or was not used in accordance with the prescribed use of the drug, it shall be presumed that the employee was intoxicated at the time of the injury and that intoxication occasioned the injury. Once the employer has made a showing of such positive test results, the burden of proof shall be on the employee to overcome the presumption by establishing that the employee was not intoxicated at the time of the injury, or that intoxication did not occasion the injury or death.

(a)(1) In case of the following specified injuries there shall be paid in addition to all other
compensation provided for in chapters 29 to 38 of this title a weekly payment equal to one-half
(1/2) of the average weekly earnings of the injured employee, but in no case more than ninety
dollars ($90.00) nor less than forty-five dollars ($45.00) per week. In case of the following
specified injuries that occur on or after January 1, 2012, there shall be paid in addition to all other
compensation provided for in chapters 29 to 38 of this title a weekly payment equal to one-half
(1/2) of the average weekly earnings of the injured employee, but in no case more than one
hundred eighty dollars ($180) nor less than ninety dollars ($90.00) per week. Payment made
under this section shall be made in a one time payment unless the parties otherwise agree.
Payment shall be mailed within fourteen (14) days of the entry of a decree, order, or agreement of
the parties:
(i) For the loss by severance of both hands at or above the wrist, or for the loss of the arm
at or above the elbow or for the loss of the leg at or above the knee, or both feet at or above the
ankle, or of one hand and one foot, or the entire and irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes,
or the reduction to one-tenth (1/10) or less of normal vision with glasses, for a period of three
hundred twelve (312) weeks; provided, that for the purpose of this chapter the Snellen chart
reading (20/200) shall equal one-tenth (1/10) of normal vision or a reduction of ninety percent
(90%) of the vision. Additionally, any loss of visual performance including, but not limited to,
loss of binocular vision, other than direct visual acuity may be considered in evaluating eye loss;
(ii) For the loss by severance of either arm at or above the elbow, or of either leg at or
above the knee, for a period of three hundred twelve (312) weeks;
(iii) For the loss by severance of either hand at or above the wrist for a period of two
hundred forty-four (244) weeks;
(iv) For the entire and irrecoverable loss of sight of either eye, or the reduction to one-
tenth (1/10) or less of normal vision with glasses, or for loss of binocular vision for a period of
one hundred sixty (160) weeks;
(v) For the loss by severance of either foot at or above the ankle, for a period of two
hundred five (205) weeks;
(vi) For the loss by severance of the entire distal phalange of either thumb for a period of
thirty-five (35) weeks; and for the loss by severance at or above the second joint of either thumb,
for a period of seventy-five (75) weeks;
(vii) For the loss by severance of one phalange of either index finger, for a period of
twenty-five (25) weeks; for the loss by severance of at least two (2) phalanges of either index
finger, for a period of thirty-two (32) weeks; for the loss by severance of at least three (3)
(viii) For the loss by severance of one phalange of the second finger of either hand, for a period of sixteen (16) weeks; for the loss by severance of two (2) phalanges of the second finger of either hand, for a period of twenty-two (22) weeks; for the loss by severance of three (3) phalanges of the second finger on either hand, for a period of thirty (30) weeks;

(ix) For the loss by severance of one phalange of the third finger of either hand, for a period of twelve (12) weeks; for the loss by severance of two (2) phalanges of the third finger of either hand, for a period of eighteen (18) weeks; for the loss by severance of three (3) phalanges of a third finger of either hand, for a period of twenty-five (25) weeks;

(x) For the loss by severance of one phalange of the fourth finger of either hand, for a period of ten (10) weeks; for the loss by severance of two (2) phalanges of the fourth finger of either hand, for a period of fourteen (14) weeks; for the loss by severance of three (3) phalanges of a fourth finger of either hand, for a period of twenty (20) weeks;

(xi) For the loss by severance of one phalange of the big toe on either foot, for a period of twenty (20) weeks; for the loss by severance of two (2) phalanges of the big toe of either foot, for a period of thirty-eight (38) weeks; for the loss by severance at or above the distal joint of any other toe than the big toe, for a period of ten (10) weeks for each such toe;

(xii) For partial loss by severance for any of the injuries specified in paragraphs (1)(i) -- (1)(xi) of this subsection, proportionate benefits shall be paid for the period of time that the partial loss by severance bears to the total loss by severance.

(2) Where any bodily member or portion of it has been rendered permanently stiff or useless, compensation in accordance with the above schedule shall be paid as if the member or portion of it had been completely severed; provided, that if the stiffness or uselessness is less than total, then compensation shall be paid for that period of weeks in proportion to the applicable period where the member or portion of it has been completely severed as the instant percentage of stiffness or uselessness bears to the total stiffness or total uselessness of the bodily members or portion of them.

(3) In case of the following specified injuries there shall be paid in addition to all other compensation provided for in chapters 29 -- 38 under this title a weekly payment equal to one-half (1/2) of the average weekly earnings of the injured employee, but in no case more than ninety dollars ($90.00) nor less than forty-five dollars ($45.00) per week. Payment under this subsection shall be made in a one time payment unless the parties otherwise agree. Payment shall be mailed within fourteen (14) days of the entry of a decree, order, or agreement of the parties:

(i) For permanent disfigurement of the body the number of weeks may not exceed five
hundred (500) weeks, which sum shall be payable in a one time payment within fourteen (14) 
days of the entry of a decree, order, or agreement of the parties in addition to all other sums under 
this section wherever it is applicable.

(4)(i) Loss of hearing due to industrial noise is recognized as an occupational disease for 
purposes of chapters 29 -- 38 of this title and occupational deafness is defined to be a loss of 
hearing in one or both ears due to prolonged exposure to harmful noise in employment. Harmful 
noise means sound capable of producing occupational deafness.

(ii) Hearing loss shall be evaluated pursuant to protocols established by the workers' 
compensation medical advisory board. All treatment consistent with this subsection shall be 
consistent with the protocols established by the workers' compensation medical advisory board 
subject to § 28-33-5.

(iii) If the employer has conducted baseline screenings within one (1) year of exposure to 
harmful noise to evaluate the extent of an employee's pre-existing hearing loss, the causative 
factor shall be apportioned based on the employee's pre-existing hearing loss and subsequent 
occupational hearing loss, and the compensation payable to the employee shall only be that 
portion of the compensation related to the present work-related exposure.

(iv) There shall be payable as permanent partial disability for total occupational deafness 
of one ear, seventy-five (75) weeks of compensation; for total occupational deafness of both ears, 
two hundred forty-four (244) weeks of compensation; for partial occupational deafness in one or 
both ears, compensation shall be paid for any periods that are proportionate to the relation which 
the hearing loss bears to the amount provided in this subdivision for total loss of hearing in one or 
both ears, as the case may be. For the complete loss of hearing for either ear due to external 
trauma or by other mechanism, acuity loss shall be paid pursuant to this subsection.

(v) No benefits shall be granted for tinnitus, psychogenic hearing loss, congenital hearing 
loss, recruitment or hearing loss above three thousand (3,000) hertz.

(vi) The provisions of this subsection and the amendments insofar as applicable to 
hearing loss shall be operative as to any occupational hearing loss that occurs on or after 
September 1, 2003, except for acuity hearing loss related to a single event which shall become 
effective upon passage.

(vii) If previous hearing loss, whether occupational or not, is established by an 
audiometric examination or other competent evidence, whether or not the employee was exposed 
to assessable noise exposure within one year preceding the test, the employer is not liable for the 
previous loss, nor is the employer liable for a loss for which compensation has previously been 
paid or awarded. The employer is liable only for the difference between the percent of
occupational hearing loss determined as of the date of the audiometric examination conducted by a certified audiometric technician using an audiometer which meets the specifications established by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI 3.6-1969, r973) used to determine occupational hearing loss and the percentage of loss established by the baseline audiometric examination. An amount paid to an employee for occupational hearing loss by any other employer shall be credited against compensation payable by the subject employer for the hearing loss. The employee shall not receive in the aggregate greater compensation from all employers for occupational hearing loss than that provided in this section for total occupational hearing loss. A payment shall not be paid to an employee unless the employee has worked in excessive noise exposure employment for a total period of at least one hundred eighty (180) days for the employer for whom compensation is claimed.

(viii) No claim for occupational deafness may be filed until six (6) months separation from the type of noisy work for the last employer in whose employment the employee was at any time during the employment exposed to harmful noise.

(ix) The total compensation due for hearing loss is recovered from the employer who last employed the employee in whose employment the employee was last exposed to harmful noise and the insurance carrier, if any, on the risk when the employee was last so exposed, and if the occupational hearing loss was contracted while the employee was in the employment of a prior employer, and there was no baseline testing by the last employer, the employer and insurance carrier which is made liable for the total compensation as provided by this section may petition the worker's compensation court for an apportionment of the compensation among the several employers which since the contraction of the hearing loss have employed the employee in a noisy environment.

(b) Where payments are required to be made under more than one clause of this section, payments shall be made in a one time payment unless the parties otherwise agree. Payment shall be mailed within fourteen (14) days of the entry of a decree, order, or agreement of the parties.

(c) Payments pursuant to this section, except paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section, shall be made only after an employee's condition as relates to loss of use has reached maximum medical improvement as defined in § 28-29-2(8) and as found pursuant to § 28-33-18(b).

(d) An employer or insurer shall be entitled to recover any overpayments made for indemnity benefits by set-off against payments due to an employee for loss of use or disfigurement pursuant to this section.

(a) In the event a person collecting benefits under this chapter, regardless of the date of injury, has returned to employment for a period of twenty-six (26) weeks or more and suffers a recurrence of the injury which precipitated the person collecting benefits under this chapter, the average weekly wage shall be ascertained by dividing the gross wages earned by the injured worker in employment by the employer in whose service he or she is injured during the thirteen (13) calendar weeks immediately preceding the week in which he or she suffered the recurrence, by the number of calendar weeks during which, or any portion of which, the worker was actually employed by that employer. In making this computation, absence for seven (7) consecutive calendar days, although not in the same calendar week, shall be considered as absence for a calendar week.

(b) For all petitions filed to prove recurrence or decrease of incapacity to work, regardless of the date of injury, the employee must document that the incapacity has increased or returned without the need for the employee neither party shall be required to document a comparative change of condition.


(a) If, at the time of the injury, the injured employee is a minor employed in violation of any law of this state or of the United States relating to the employment of minors, then the compensation payable shall be treble the amount which would have been payable if that minor had been legally employed; provided, however, notwithstanding any law to the contrary, such additional compensation shall be paid solely by the employer as a penalty and not by or through coverage under a policy of workers' compensation insurance, and no policy of workers' compensation insurance shall be deemed to provide coverage for such additional compensation.

(b) In fixing the amount of any compensation under chapters 29 -- 38 of this title due allowance shall be made for any sum which the employer may have paid to any injured minor employee or to his dependents on account of the injury, except those sums that the employer may have expended or directed to be expended for medical, surgical, or hospital service.

28-33-44. Continuation of health insurance benefits.

(a) No employer shall cancel but shall be obligated to continue to provide any employee's health insurance benefits for a period of two (2) years from the date of the employee's receiving weekly compensation benefits pursuant to a preliminary determination or a decision of the workers' compensation court, or the filing at the department of a memorandum of agreement or notice of direct payment for injuries occurring on or before February 28, 1986. The provisions of this section shall not apply if:

(1) The employee is no longer receiving compensation pursuant to a preliminary
(2) Has accepted suitable alternative employment;

(3) Fails to pay any contribution toward the health care benefits that he or she was required to pay prior to the injury;

(4) A petition for a commutation or a structured settlement, as defined in § 28-33-25, is granted;

(5) The employee is a beneficiary of an equivalent health insurance policy of his or her spouse; or

(6) The employee is employed in the construction industry and is a participant in a multi-employer welfare plan as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. § 1002 et seq., and which the Internal Revenue Service has determined under the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 101 et seq., is tax exempt as to contributions received and as to benefits received by its participants.

(b) In the event any employer fails to comply with the provisions of this section, then the employer, and not its workers' compensation insurance carrier, shall be liable for hospital and medical costs that would have been paid by the hospital or medical insurance plan afforded the employee had he or she been covered by the plan.

(c) The provisions of this section shall only apply to claims for injuries sustained on or after July 1, 1984.

SECTION 2. Section 28-36-5 of the General Laws in Chapter 28-36 entitled "Workers' Compensation - Insurance" is hereby amended to read as follows:

28-36-5. Policy provisions as to liability of employer and insurer.

Every policy shall cover the entire liability of the employer under chapters 29 -- 38 of this title, except for appeals from an order of the retirement board filed pursuant to the provisions of Rhode Island General Law § 45-21.2-9 and for the penalty provisions contained in § 28-33-22 and the provisions of §§ 28-33-47 and 28-33-44, and shall contain an agreement by the insurer to the effect that the insurer shall be directly and primarily liable to the employee and, in the event of his or her death, to his or her dependents, to pay to him, her, or them the compensation, if any, for which the employer is liable.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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EXPLANATION
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF
A N   A C T
RELATING TO LABOR AND LABOR RELATIONS - WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS

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This act would allow in workers' compensation actions for employers to shift the legal burden to employees to prove they were not intoxicated at the time of injury or death after a showing by the employer that the employee had a positive test for intoxicating substance at or immediately following the injury or death. This act would also allow for employers or insurers to recover overpayments made for indemnity benefits by set-off payments for loss of use or disfigurement. Finally it would also require that employers bear sole responsibility for treble damages if the injured employee is a minor employed in violation of any law.

This act would take effect upon passage.