AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 15, 2015 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 30, 2015 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 26, 2015

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 305

Introduced by Assembly Member Gonzalez (Coauthors: Assembly Members Chiu and McCarty)

February 12, 2015

An act to amend Sections 4660, 4660.1, and Section 4663 of, and to add Section 4660.2 to, the Labor Code, relating to employment.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 305, as amended, Gonzalez. Workers' compensation: permanent disability apportionment.

Existing workers' compensation law generally requires employers to secure payment of workers' compensation, including medical treatment, for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, or in the course of, employment. An employer is liable only for the percentage of the permanent disability directly caused by the injury arising out of, and occurring in the course of, employment.

Existing law requires apportionment of permanent disability to be based on causation, and a physician who prepares a report addressing the issue of permanent disability due to a claimed industrial injury is required to address the issue of causation of the permanent disability. The physician is required to make an apportionment determination by finding what approximate percentage of the permanent disability was caused by the direct result of injury arising out of and occurring in the course of employment, and what approximate percentage of the

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permanent disability was caused by other factors both before and subsequent to the industrial injury, including prior industrial injuries.

This bill would prohibit apportionment of permanent disability, in cases of physical injury, from being based on pregnancy, menopause, or osteoporosis *causally related to menopause* if the condition is contemporaneous with the claimed physical injury. The bill would also prohibit apportionment of permanent disability, in cases of psychiatric injury, from being based on psychiatric disability or impairment caused by sexual harassment, pregnancy, menopause, or osteoporosis *causally related to menopause* if the condition is contemporaneous with the claimed injury. The bill would also provide, notwithstanding any other law, *for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2016*, that the impairment ratings for breast cancer and the aftereffects of the disease, known as sequelae, shall in no event be less than comparable ratings for prostate cancer and its sequelae.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 4660 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

3 4660. This section shall only apply to injuries occurring before 4 January 1, 2013.

- (a) In determining the percentages of permanent disability, account shall be taken of the nature of the physical injury or disfigurement, the occupation of the injured employee, and his or her age at the time of the injury, consideration being given to an employee's diminished future earning capacity.
- (b) (1) For purposes of this section, the "nature of the physical injury or disfigurement" shall incorporate the descriptions and measurements of physical impairments and the corresponding percentages of impairments published in the American Medical Association (AMA) Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition).
- (2) For purposes of this section, an employee's diminished future earning capacity shall be a numeric formula based on empirical data and findings that aggregate the average percentage of long-term loss of income resulting from each type of injury for similarly situated employees. The administrative director shall

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formulate the adjusted rating schedule based on empirical data and findings from the Evaluation of California's Permanent Disability Rating Schedule, Interim Report (December 2003), prepared by the RAND Institute for Civil Justice, and upon data from additional empirical studies.

- (c) The administrative director shall amend the schedule for the determination of the percentage of permanent disability in accordance with this section at least once every five years. This schedule shall be available for public inspection and, without formal introduction in evidence, shall be prima facie evidence of the percentage of permanent disability to be attributed to each injury covered by the schedule.
- (d) The schedule shall promote consistency, uniformity, and objectivity. The schedule and any amendment thereto or revision thereof shall apply prospectively and shall apply to and govern only those permanent disabilities that result from compensable injuries received or occurring on and after the effective date of the adoption of the schedule, amendment or revision, as the fact may be. For compensable claims arising before January 1, 2005, the schedule as revised pursuant to changes made in legislation enacted during the 2003–04 Regular and Extraordinary Sessions shall apply to the determination of permanent disabilities when there has been either no comprehensive medical-legal report or no report by a treating physician indicating the existence of permanent disability, or when the employer is not required to provide the notice required by Section 4061 to the injured worker.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other law, the impairment ratings for breast cancer and its sequelae shall in no event be less than comparable ratings for prostate cancer and its sequelae.
- SEC. 2. Section 4660.1 of the Labor Code is amended to read: 4660.1. This section shall apply to injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2013.
- (a) In determining the percentages of permanent partial or permanent total disability, account shall be taken of the nature of the physical injury or disfigurement, the occupation of the injured employee, and his or her age at the time of injury.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the "nature of the physical injury or disfigurement" shall incorporate the descriptions and measurements of physical impairments and the corresponding percentages of impairments published in the American Medical

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Association (AMA) Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition) with the employee's whole person impairment, as provided in the Guides, multiplied by an adjustment factor of 1.4.

- (c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), there shall be no increases in impairment ratings for sleep dysfunction, sexual dysfunction, or psychiatric disorder, or any combination thereof, arising out of a compensable physical injury. Nothing in this section shall limit the ability of an injured employee to obtain treatment for sleep dysfunction, sexual dysfunction, or psychiatric disorder, if any, that are a consequence of an industrial injury.
- (2) An increased impairment rating for psychiatric disorder shall not be subject to paragraph (1) if the compensable psychiatric injury resulted from either of the following:
- (A) Being a victim of a violent act or direct exposure to a significant violent act within the meaning of Section 3208.3.
- (B) A catastrophic injury, including, but not limited to, loss of a limb, paralysis, severe burn, or severe head injury.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other law, the impairment ratings for breast cancer and its sequelae shall in no event be less than comparable ratings for prostate cancer and its sequelae.
- (d) The administrative director may formulate a schedule of age and occupational modifiers and may amend the schedule for the determination of the age and occupational modifiers in accordance with this section. The Schedule for Rating Permanent Disabilities pursuant to the American Medical Association (AMA) Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition) and the schedule of age and occupational modifiers shall be available for public inspection and, without formal introduction in evidence, shall be prima facie evidence of the percentage of permanent disability to be attributed to each injury covered by the schedule. Until the schedule of age and occupational modifiers is amended, for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2013, permanent disabilities shall be rated using the age and occupational modifiers in the permanent disability rating schedule adopted as of January 1, 2005.
- (e) The schedule of age and occupational modifiers shall promote consistency, uniformity, and objectivity.
- (f) The schedule of age and occupational modifiers and any amendment thereto or revision thereof shall apply prospectively

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and shall apply to and govern only those permanent disabilities that result from compensable injuries received or occurring on and after the effective date of the adoption of the schedule, amendment, or revision, as the case may be.

- (g) Nothing in this section shall preclude a finding of permanent total disability in accordance with Section 4662.
- (h) In enacting the act adding this section, it is not the intent of the Legislature to overrule the holding in Milpitas Unified School District v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd. (Guzman) (2010) 187 Cal. App. 4th 808.
- (i) The Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation shall conduct a study to compare average loss of earnings for employees who sustained work-related injuries with permanent disability ratings under the schedule, and shall report the results of the study to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature no later than January 1, 2016.

SECTION 1. Section 4660.2 is added to the Labor Code, to read:

4660.2. Notwithstanding any other law, for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2016, the impairment ratings for breast cancer and its sequelae shall in no event be less than comparable ratings for prostate cancer and its sequelae.

SEC. 3.

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SEC. 2. Section 4663 of the Labor Code is amended to read: 4663. (a) Apportionment of permanent disability shall be based

26 on causation.

- (b) Any physician who prepares a report addressing the issue of permanent disability due to a claimed industrial injury shall in that report address the issue of causation of the permanent disability.
- (c) (1) In order for a physician's report to be considered complete on the issue of permanent disability, the report must include an apportionment determination.
- (2) (A) A physician shall make an apportionment determination by finding what approximate percentage of the permanent disability was caused by the direct result of injury arising out of and occurring in the course of employment and what approximate percentage of the permanent disability was caused by other factors both before and subsequent to the industrial injury, including prior industrial injuries.

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(B) Apportionment in cases of physical injury shall not be based on any of the following conditions if those conditions are contemporaneous with the claimed physical injury:

(i) Pregnancy.

- (ii) Menopause.
- (iii) Osteoporosis causally related to menopause.
- (C) Apportionment in cases of psychiatric injury shall not be based on psychiatric disability or impairment caused by sexual harassment that is contemporaneous with the claimed psychiatric injury, or caused by any of the conditions listed in subparagraph (B) that are contemporaneous with the claimed psychiatric injury.
- (3) If the physician is unable to include an apportionment determination in his or her report, the physician shall state the specific reasons why the physician could not make a determination of the effect of a prior condition on the permanent disability arising from the injury. The physician shall then consult with other physicians or refer the employee to another physician from whom the employee is authorized to seek treatment or evaluation in accordance with this division in order to make the final determination.
- (d) An employee who claims an industrial injury shall, upon request, disclose all previous permanent disabilities or physical impairments.
- 24 (e) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) shall not apply to injuries or illnesses covered under Sections 3212, 3212.1, 3212.2, 3212.3, 3212.4, 3212.5, 3212.6, 3212.7, 3212.8, 3212.85, 3212.9, 3212.10, 3212.11, 3212.12, 3213, and 3213.2.