

§ 10139. Workers' Compensation Claim Form (DWC 1) and Notice of Potential Eligibility.

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**Workers' Compensation Claim Form (DWC 1) & Notice of Potential Eligibility(SEAL)
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. ~~Attached is the form for filing~~ 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 required you will be notified by~~ If you lose time from work 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 about your eligibility for benefits.

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. ~~Your~~ Within one working day after you file the claim form, your employer will then must complete the "Employer" section, give you a dated copy, keep one copy, and send one to the claims administrator. ~~Benefits can't start until the claims administrator knows of the injury, so complete the form as soon as possible.~~

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, ~~and 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 is a limit on some medical services~~ 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. ~~Generally your employer selects the PTP you will see for the first 30 days, however, in specified conditions, you may be treated by your predesignated doctor or medical group. If a doctor says you still need treatment after 30 days, you may be able to switch to the doctor of your choice. Different rules apply if your employer is using a Health Care Organization (HCO) or a Medical Provider Network (MPN).~~

- 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 predesignated your personal physician or a medical group. A An MPN is a selected network group of health care providers who to 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 predesignated your personal physician or a medical group.
- If your employer has not put up a poster describing your rights to workers' compensation, you may choose your own doctor immediately 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 shall your employer or the claims administrator must authorize the provision of all up to \$10,000 in treatment for your injury, consistent with the applicable treating guidelines, for the alleged injury and shall continue to be liable for up to \$10,000 in treatment 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 predesignate, 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 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, ~~for most injuries you will~~ you may receive temporary disability payments for a limited period of time. 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.

Return to Work: To help you to return to work as soon as possible, you should actively communicate with your treating doctor, claims administrator, and employer about the kinds of work you can do while recovering. They may coordinate efforts to return you to modified duty or other work that is medically appropriate. This modified or other duty may be temporary or may be extended depending on the nature of your injury or illness.

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 your injury or illness results in a permanent disability, 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, and 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 you have your injury results in a permanent disability that prevents you from returning to work within 60 days after your temporary disability ends, and your employer does not offer regular, modified, or alternative work, you may qualify for a nontransferable voucher payable to a school for retraining and/or skill enhancement. If you qualify, the claims administrator will pay the costs up to the maximum set by state law based on your percentage of permanent disability.

Death Benefits: If the injury or illness causes death, payments may be made to a 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 State the state Employment Development Department at (800) 480-3287 or (800) 333-4606, or go to their website at www.edd.ca.gov.

You Can Contact an Information & Assistance (I&A) Officer: ~~You can obtain free information from an information and assistance officer of the State Division of Workers' Compensation (DWC), or you can hear recorded information and a list of local offices by calling (800) 736-7401. You may also go to the DWC website at www.dwc.ca.gov. 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 web site 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.

Rev. 6/10 (~~Insert effective date~~) 1/1/2016

(NOTE: Spanish translation to be furnished after the final regulations are approved.)

WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIM FORM (DWC 1)

PETITION DEL EMPLEADO PARA DE COMPENSACIÓN DEL
TRABAJADOR (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 as 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. Quédese 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 Division de Compensación al Trabajador al (800) 736- 7401 para oír información gravada. En la hoja eubierta de esta forma esta la explicación de los beneficios de compensación al trabajador. (With added language as shown in the English version.) Una explicación de los beneficios de compensación de trabajadores está 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 benficios 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 dónde 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. ~~Employee's e-mail. (Spanish).~~ ~~Check if you agree to receive notices about your claim by email only. (Spanish).~~
 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.*
89. Signature of employee. *Firma del empleado.* _____

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

910. Name of employer. *Nombre del empleador.* _____
1011. Address. *Dirección.* _____
1112. Date employer first knew of injury. *Fecha en que el empleador supo por primera vez de la lesión o accidente.* _____
1213. Date claim form was provided to employee. *Fecha en que se le entregó al empleado la petición.* _____
1314. Date employer received claim form. *Fecha en que el empleado devolvió la petición al empleador.* _____
1415. Name and address of insurance carrier or adjusting agency. *Nombre y dirección de la compañía de seguros o agencia adminstradora de seguros.* _____
1516. Insurance Policy Number. *El número de la póliza de Seguro.* _____
1617. Signature of employer representative. *Firma del representante del empleador.* _____
1718. Title. *Título.* _____ 18 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.

SIGNING THIS FORM IS NOT AN ADMISSION OF LIABILITY

Proposed Amendments to Benefit Notice Reg
8 CCR §§ 9810 - 9815, 9881.1 and 10139

Empleador: Se requiere que Ud. feche esta forma y que provéa copias a su ~~compañía~~ compañía de seguros, administrador de reclamos, o dependiente/representante de ~~reclamos~~ 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.
EL FIRMAR ESTA FORMA NO SIGNIFICA ADMISION DE RESPONSABILIDAD

Note: Authority cited: Sections 133 and 5307.3 and 5401, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 132(a), 139.48, 139.6, 4600, 4600.3, 4601, 4604.5, 4616, 4650, 4656, 4658.5, 4658.6, 4700, 4701, 4702, 4703, 5400, 5401, 5401.7 and 5402, Labor Code.

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