

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2005 and 2006 SB2115

Introduced 2/25/2005, by Sen. Gary Forby

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

820 ILCS 305/8 from Ch. 48, par. 138.8 820 ILCS 305/8.5 new 820 ILCS 305/16 from Ch. 48, par. 138.16 820 ILCS 310/16 from Ch. 48, par. 172.51

Amends the Workers' Compensation Act. Makes various changes concerning payments to health care providers for services rendered under the Act. Allows an employer or insurer to contract with a health care provider or group of health care providers for reimbursement levels for benefits under this Act different from those provided in the Act under specified conditions. Provides that, if a patient notifies a health care provider that the treatment, procedure, or service being sought is for a work-related illness or injury and gives the name and address of the responsible employer to the health care provider, the health care provider shall bill the employer directly. Requires registration of utilization review program for workers' compensation services with the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. Makes other changes. Makes a corresponding change in the Workers' Occupational Diseases Act. Contains a severability provision. Effective January 1, 2006.

LRB094 09382 WGH 39628 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

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1 AN ACT concerning employment.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- 4 Section 5. The Workers' Compensation Act is amended by 5 changing Sections 8 and 16 and by adding Sections 8.5 and 8.7 as follows: 6
- 7 (820 ILCS 305/8) (from Ch. 48, par. 138.8)
- Sec. 8. The amount of compensation which shall be paid to 8 the employee for an accidental injury not resulting in death 9 is:
- (a) The employer shall provide and pay for all the 11 necessary first aid, medical and surgical services, and all 12
- necessary medical, surgical and hospital services thereafter 13
- 14 incurred, limited, however, to that which is reasonably 15 required to cure or relieve from the effects of the accidental
- injury. Health care provider services for first aid, medical, 16
- surgical, hospital, or other services payment rates shall be 17
- the lesser of the physician's or other health care provider's 18
- 19 actual charges or any rate specifically agreed to by contract
- 20 for workers' compensation services.
- Health care provider charges of fees for health care procedures 21
- 22 or services related to a claim under this Act shall not exceed
- charges to other non-workers' compensation third party payors 23
- for those procedures or services, exclusive of charges pursuant 24
- to negotiation, contract, or federal or State laws or 25
- 26 regulations. If the employer does not dispute payment of first
- aid, medical, surgical, hospital, or other services, the 27
- 28 employer shall make such payment to the health care provider on
- 29 behalf of the employee. The employer shall also pay for
- 30 treatment, instruction and training necessary for the
- physical, mental and vocational rehabilitation 31 of the
- employee, including all maintenance costs and 32

1 incidental thereto. If as a result of the injury the employee

2 is unable to be self-sufficient the employer shall further pay

3 for such maintenance or institutional care as shall be

4 required.

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The employee may at any time elect to secure his own physician, surgeon and hospital services at the employer's expense, or,

Upon agreement between the employer and the employees, or the employees' exclusive representative, and subject to the approval of the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission, the employer shall maintain a list of physicians, to be known as a Panel of Physicians, who are accessible to the employees. The employer shall post this list in a place or places easily accessible to his employees. The employee shall have the right to make an alternative choice of physician from such Panel if he is not satisfied with the physician first selected. If, due to the nature of the injury or its occurrence away from the employer's place of business, the employee is unable to make a selection from the Panel, the selection process from the Panel shall not apply. The physician selected from the Panel may arrange for any consultation, referral or other specialized medical services outside the Panel at the employer's expense. Provided that, in the event the Commission shall find that a doctor selected by the employee is rendering improper or inadequate care, the Commission may order the employee to select another doctor certified or qualified in the medical field for which treatment is required. If the employee refuses to make such change the Commission may relieve the employer of his obligation to pay the doctor's charges from the date of refusal to the date of compliance.

Nothing in this Act shall prohibit an employer or insurer from contracting with a health care provider or group of health care providers for reimbursement levels for benefits under this Act different from those provided in this Section. All contracts currently in existence between any employer or insurer and any health care provider which are renewed on or

1 after 180 days following the effective date of this amendatory

Act, and all contracts between any employer or insurer and any

health care provider executed on or after 180 days after such

effective date, shall contain the following "hold-harmless"

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renewal or execution.

"The health care provider agrees that in no event, including but not limited to nonpayment by the employer or insurer of amounts due the health care provider under this contract, insolvency of the employer or insurer, or any breach of this contract by the employer or insurer, shall the health care provider or its assignees or subcontracts have a right to seek any type of payment from, bill, charge, collect a deposit from, or have any recourse against, the employee, persons acting on the employee's behalf (other than the employer or insurer), for compensable workers' compensation services provided pursuant to this contract except for the payment of applicable co-payments or deductibles or fees for services not covered by the employer or insurer. The requirements of this clause shall survive any termination of this contract for services rendered prior to such termination, regardless of the cause of such termination." To the extent that any health care provider contract, which is renewed or entered into on or after 180 days following the effective date of this amendatory Act, fails to incorporate

All health care provider and subcontractor contracts must contain provisions whereby the health care provider or subcontractor shall provide, arrange for, or participate in the quality assurance programs mandated by this Act.

such provisions, such provisions shall be deemed incorporated

into such contracts by operation of law as of the date of such

Every hospital, physician, surgeon or other person rendering treatment or services in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall upon written request furnish full and complete reports thereof to, and permit their records to be copied by, the employer, the employee or his dependents,

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as the case may be, or any other party to any proceeding for compensation before the Commission, or their attorneys.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the employer's liability to pay for such medical services selected by the employee shall be limited to:

- (1) all first aid and emergency treatment; plus
- (2) all medical, surgical and hospital services provided by the physician, surgeon or hospital initially chosen by the employee or by any other physician, consultant, expert, institution or other provider of services recommended by said initial service provider or any subsequent provider of medical services in the chain of referrals from said initial service provider; plus
- medical, surgical and hospital services (3)all provided by any second physician, surgeon or hospital subsequently chosen by the employee or by any other physician, consultant, expert, institution or provider of services recommended by said second service provider or any subsequent provider of medical services in the chain of referrals from said second service provider. Thereafter the employer shall select and pay for all necessary medical, surgical and hospital treatment and the employee may not select a provider of medical services at the employer's expense unless the employer agrees to such selection. At any time the employee may obtain any medical treatment he desires at his own expense. This paragraph shall not affect the duty to pay for rehabilitation referred to above.

When an employer and employee so agree in writing, nothing in this Act prevents an employee whose injury or disability has been established under this Act, from relying in good faith, on treatment by prayer or spiritual means alone, in accordance with the tenets and practice of a recognized church or religious denomination, by a duly accredited practitioner thereof, and having nursing services appropriate therewith, without suffering loss or diminution of the compensation

benefits under this Act. However, the employee shall submit to all physical examinations required by this Act. The cost of such treatment and nursing care shall be paid by the employee unless the employer agrees to make such payment.

Where the accidental injury results in the amputation of an arm, hand, leg or foot, or the enucleation of an eye, or the loss of any of the natural teeth, the employer shall furnish an artificial of any such members lost or damaged in accidental injury arising out of and in the course of employment, and shall also furnish the necessary braces in all proper and necessary cases. In cases of the loss of a member or members by amputation, the employer shall, whenever necessary, maintain in good repair, refit or replace the artificial limbs during the lifetime of the employee. Where the accidental injury accompanied by physical injury results in damage to a denture, eye glasses or contact eye lenses, or where the accidental injury results in damage to an artificial member, the employer shall replace or repair such denture, glasses, lenses, or artificial member.

The furnishing by the employer of any such services or appliances is not an admission of liability on the part of the employer to pay compensation.

The furnishing of any such services or appliances or the servicing thereof by the employer is not the payment of compensation.

- (b) If the period of temporary total incapacity for work lasts more than 3 working days, weekly compensation as hereinafter provided shall be paid beginning on the 4th day of such temporary total incapacity and continuing as long as the total temporary incapacity lasts. In cases where the temporary total incapacity for work continues for a period of 14 days or more from the day of the accident compensation shall commence on the day after the accident.
- 1. The compensation rate for temporary total incapacity under this paragraph (b) of this Section shall be equal to 66 2/3% of the employee's average weekly wage

1	computed in accordance with Section 10, provided that it
2	shall be not less than the following amounts in the
3	following cases:
4	\$100.90 in case of a single person;
5	\$105.50 in case of a married person with no
6	children;
7	\$108.30 in case of one child;
8	\$113.40 in case of 2 children;
9	\$117.40 in case of 3 children;
10	\$124.30 in case of 4 or more children;
11	nor exceed the employee's average weekly wage computed in
12	accordance with the provisions of Section 10, whichever is
13	less.
14	2. The compensation rate in all cases other than for
15	temporary total disability under this paragraph (b), and
16	other than for serious and permanent disfigurement under
17	paragraph (c) and other than for permanent partial
18	disability under subparagraph (2) of paragraph (d) or under
19	paragraph (e), of this Section shall be equal to 66 $2/3\%$ of
20	the employee's average weekly wage computed in accordance
21	with the provisions of Section 10, provided that it shall
22	be not less than the following amounts in the following
23	cases:
24	\$80.90 in case of a single person;
25	\$83.20 in case of a married person with no
26	children;
27	\$86.10 in case of one child;
28	\$88.90 in case of 2 children;
29	\$91.80 in case of 3 children;
30	\$96.90 in case of 4 or more children;
31	nor exceed the employee's average weekly wage computed in
32	accordance with the provisions of Section 10, whichever is
33	less.
34	2.1. The compensation rate in all cases of serious and
35	permanent disfigurement under paragraph (c) and of

permanent partial disability under subparagraph (2) of

paragraph (d) or under paragraph (e) of this Section shall be equal to 60% of the employee's average weekly wage computed in accordance with the provisions of Section 10, provided that it shall be not less than the following amounts in the following cases:

\$80.90 in case of a single person;

\$83.20 in case of a married person with no children;

\$86.10 in case of one child;

\$88.90 in case of 2 children;

\$91.80 in case of 3 children;

\$96.90 in case of 4 or more children;

nor exceed the employee's average weekly wage computed in accordance with the provisions of Section 10, whichever is less.

- 3. As used in this Section the term "child" means a child of the employee including any child legally adopted before the accident or whom at the time of the accident the employee was under legal obligation to support or to whom the employee stood in loco parentis, and who at the time of the accident was under 18 years of age and not emancipated. The term "children" means the plural of "child".
- 4. All weekly compensation rates provided under subparagraphs 1, 2 and 2.1 of this paragraph (b) of this Section shall be subject to the following limitations:

The maximum weekly compensation rate from July 1, 1975, except as hereinafter provided, shall be 100% of the State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act, that being the wage that most closely approximates the State's average weekly wage.

The maximum weekly compensation rate, for the period July 1, 1984, through June 30, 1987, except as hereinafter provided, shall be \$293.61. Effective July 1, 1987 and on July 1 of each year thereafter the maximum weekly compensation rate, except as hereinafter provided, shall be determined as follows: if during the preceding 12 month

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period there shall have been an increase in the State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act, the weekly compensation rate shall be proportionately increased by the same percentage as the percentage of increase in the State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act during such period.

The maximum weekly compensation rate, for the period January 1, 1981 through December 31, 1983, except as hereinafter provided, shall be 100% of the State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act in effect on January 1, 1981. Effective January 1, 1984 and on January 1, of each year thereafter maximum weekly compensation rate, the except hereinafter provided, shall be determined as follows: if during the preceding 12 month period there shall have been an increase in the State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act, the compensation shall weekly rate be proportionately increased by the same percentage as the percentage of increase in the State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act during such period.

From July 1, 1977 and thereafter such maximum weekly compensation rate in death cases under Section 7, and permanent total disability cases under paragraph (f) or subparagraph 18 of paragraph (3) of this Section and for temporary total disability under paragraph (b) of this Section and for amputation of a member or enucleation of an eye under paragraph (e) of this Section shall be increased to 133-1/3% of the State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

4.1. Any provision herein to the contrary notwithstanding, the weekly compensation rate for compensation payments under subparagraph 18 of paragraph (e) of this Section and under paragraph (f) of this Section

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and under paragraph (a) of Section 7, shall in no event be less than 50% of the State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

- 4.2. Any provision to the contrary notwithstanding, the total compensation payable under Section 7 shall not exceed the greater of \$250,000 or 20 years.
- 5. For the purpose of this Section this State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act on July 1, 1975 is hereby fixed at \$228.16 per week and the computation of compensation rates shall be based on the aforesaid average weekly wage until modified as hereinafter provided.
- 6. The Department of Employment Security of the State shall on or before the first day of December, 1977, and on or before the first day of June, 1978, and on the first day of each December and June of each year thereafter, publish the State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act and the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission shall on the 15th day of January, 1978 and on the 15th day of July, 1978 and on the 15th day of each January and July of each year thereafter, post and publish the State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act as last determined and published by the Department of Employment Security. The amount when so posted and published shall be conclusive and shall be applicable as the basis of computation of compensation rates until the next posting and publication as aforesaid.
- 7. The payment of compensation by an employer or his insurance carrier to an injured employee shall not constitute an admission of the employer's liability to pay compensation.
- (c) For any serious and permanent disfigurement to the hand, head, face, neck, arm, leg below the knee or the chest above the axillary line, the employee is entitled to compensation for such disfigurement, the amount determined by

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1 agreement at any time or by arbitration under this Act, at a

hearing not less than 6 months after the date of the accidental

injury, which amount shall not exceed 150 weeks at the

applicable rate provided in subparagraph 2.1 of paragraph (b)

5 of this Section.

No compensation is payable under this paragraph where compensation is payable under paragraphs (d), (e) or (f) of this Section.

A duly appointed member of a fire department in a city, the population of which exceeds 200,000 according to the last federal or State census, is eligible for compensation under this paragraph only where such serious and permanent disfigurement results from burns.

- (d) 1. If, after the accidental injury has been sustained, а thereof becomes the employee as result partially incapacitated from pursuing his usual and customary line of employment, he shall, except in cases compensated under the specific schedule set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section, receive compensation for the duration of his disability, subject to the limitations as to maximum amounts fixed in paragraph (b) of this Section, equal to 66-2/3% of the difference between the average amount which he would be able to earn in the full performance of his duties in the occupation in which he was engaged at the time of the accident and the average amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident.
- 2. If, as a result of the accident, the employee sustains serious and permanent injuries not covered by paragraphs (c) and (e) of this Section or having sustained injuries covered by the aforesaid paragraphs (c) and (e), he shall have sustained in addition thereto other injuries which injuries do not incapacitate him from pursuing the duties of his employment but which would disable him from pursuing other suitable occupations, or which have otherwise resulted in physical impairment; or if such injuries partially incapacitate him from pursuing the duties of his usual and customary line of

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employment but do not result in an impairment of earning capacity, or having resulted in an impairment of earning capacity, the employee elects to waive his right to recover under the foregoing subparagraph 1 of paragraph (d) of this Section then in any of the foregoing events, he shall receive in addition to compensation for temporary total disability under paragraph (b) of this Section, compensation at the rate provided in subparagraph 2.1 of paragraph (b) of this Section for that percentage of 500 weeks that the partial disability resulting from the injuries covered by this paragraph bears to total disability. If the employee shall have sustained a fracture of one or more vertebra or fracture of the skull, the amount of compensation allowed under this Section shall be not less than 6 weeks for a fractured skull and 6 weeks for each fractured vertebra, and in the event the employee shall have sustained a fracture of any of the following facial bones: nasal, lachrymal, vomer, zygoma, maxilla, palatine mandible, the amount of compensation allowed under this Section shall be not less than 2 weeks for each such fractured bone, and for a fracture of each transverse process not less than 3 weeks. In the event such injuries shall result in the loss of a kidney, spleen or lung, the amount of compensation allowed under this Section shall be not less than 10 weeks for each such organ. Compensation awarded under this subparagraph 2 shall not take into consideration injuries covered under paragraphs (c) and (e) of this Section and the compensation provided in this paragraph shall not affect the employee's right to compensation payable under paragraphs (b), (c) and (e) of this Section for the disabilities therein covered.

(e) For accidental injuries in the following schedule, the employee shall receive compensation for the period of temporary total incapacity for work resulting from such accidental injury, under subparagraph 1 of paragraph (b) of this Section, and shall receive in addition thereto compensation for a further period for the specific loss herein mentioned, but shall not receive any compensation under any other provisions

- of this Act. The following listed amounts apply to either the
- loss of or the permanent and complete loss of use of the member
- 3 specified, such compensation for the length of time as follows:
- 4 1. Thumb-70 weeks.
 - 2. First, or index finger-40 weeks.
- 6 3. Second, or middle finger-35 weeks.
 - 4. Third, or ring finger-25 weeks.
 - 5. Fourth, or little finger-20 weeks.
- 9 6. Great toe-35 weeks.
 - 7. Each toe other than great toe-12 weeks.
 - 8. The loss of the first or distal phalanx of the thumb or of any finger or toe shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half of such thumb, finger or toe and the compensation payable shall be one-half of the amount above specified. The loss of more than one phalanx shall be considered as the loss of the entire thumb, finger or toe. In no case shall the amount received for more than one finger exceed the amount provided in this schedule for the loss of a hand.
 - 9. Hand-190 weeks. The loss of 2 or more digits, or one or more phalanges of 2 or more digits, of a hand may be compensated on the basis of partial loss of use of a hand, provided, further, that the loss of 4 digits, or the loss of use of 4 digits, in the same hand shall constitute the complete loss of a hand.
 - 10. Arm-235 weeks. Where an accidental injury results in the amputation of an arm below the elbow, such injury shall be compensated as a loss of an arm. Where an accidental injury results in the amputation of an arm above the elbow, compensation for an additional 15 weeks shall be paid, except where the accidental injury results in the amputation of an arm at the shoulder joint, or so close to shoulder joint that an artificial arm cannot be used, or results in the disarticulation of an arm at the shoulder joint, in which case compensation for an additional 65 weeks shall be paid.

- 11. Foot-155 weeks.
 - 12. Leg-200 weeks. Where an accidental injury results in the amputation of a leg below the knee, such injury shall be compensated as loss of a leg. Where an accidental injury results in the amputation of a leg above the knee, compensation for an additional 25 weeks shall be paid, except where the accidental injury results in the amputation of a leg at the hip joint, or so close to the hip joint that an artificial leg cannot be used, or results in the disarticulation of a leg at the hip joint, in which case compensation for an additional 75 weeks shall be paid.
 - 13. Eye-150 weeks. Where an accidental injury results in the enucleation of an eye, compensation for an additional 10 weeks shall be paid.
 - 14. Loss of hearing of one ear-50 weeks; total and permanent loss of hearing of both ears-200 weeks.
 - 15. Testicle-50 weeks; both testicles-150 weeks.
 - 16. For the permanent partial loss of use of a member or sight of an eye, or hearing of an ear, compensation during that proportion of the number of weeks in the foregoing schedule provided for the loss of such member or sight of an eye, or hearing of an ear, which the partial loss of use thereof bears to the total loss of use of such member, or sight of eye, or hearing of an ear.
 - (a) Loss of hearing for compensation purposes shall be confined to the frequencies of 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 cycles per second. Loss of hearing ability for frequency tones above 3,000 cycles per second are not to be considered as constituting disability for hearing.
 - (b) The percent of hearing loss, for purposes of the determination of compensation claims for occupational deafness, shall be calculated as the average in decibels for the thresholds of hearing for the frequencies of 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 cycles per second. Pure tone air conduction audiometric

instruments, approved by nationally recognized authorities in this field, shall be used for measuring hearing loss. If the losses of hearing average 30 decibels or less in the 3 frequencies, such losses of hearing shall not then constitute any compensable hearing disability. If the losses of hearing average 85 decibels or more in the 3 frequencies, then the same shall constitute and be total or 100% compensable hearing loss.

- (c) In measuring hearing impairment, the lowest measured losses in each of the 3 frequencies shall be added together and divided by 3 to determine the average decibel loss. For every decibel of loss exceeding 30 decibels an allowance of 1.82% shall be made up to the maximum of 100% which is reached at 85 decibels.
- (d) If a hearing loss is established to have existed on July 1, 1975 by audiometric testing the employer shall not be liable for the previous loss so established nor shall he be liable for any loss for which compensation has been paid or awarded.
- (e) No consideration shall be given to the question of whether or not the ability of an employee to understand speech is improved by the use of a hearing aid.
- (f) No claim for loss of hearing due to industrial noise shall be brought against an employer or allowed unless the employee has been exposed for a period of time sufficient to cause permanent impairment to noise levels in excess of the following:

Sound Level DBA

32	Slow Response	Hours Per Day
33	90	8
34	92	6
35	95	4
36	97	3

2.7

1	100	2
2	102	1-1/2
3	105	1
4	110	1/2
5	115	1/4

This subparagraph (f) shall not be applied in cases of hearing loss resulting from trauma or explosion.

17. In computing the compensation to be paid to any employee who, before the accident for which he claims compensation, had before that time sustained an injury resulting in the loss by amputation or partial loss by amputation of any member, including hand, arm, thumb or fingers, leg, foot or any toes, such loss or partial loss of any such member shall be deducted from any award made for the subsequent injury. For the permanent loss of use or the permanent partial loss of use of any such member or the partial loss of sight of an eye, for which compensation has been paid, then such loss shall be taken into consideration and deducted from any award for the subsequent injury.

18. The specific case of loss of both hands, both arms, or both feet, or both legs, or both eyes, or of any two thereof, or the permanent and complete loss of the use thereof, constitutes total and permanent disability, to be compensated according to the compensation fixed by paragraph (f) of this Section. These specific cases of total and permanent disability do not exclude other cases.

Any employee who has previously suffered the loss or permanent and complete loss of the use of any of such members, and in a subsequent independent accident loses another or suffers the permanent and complete loss of the use of any one of such members the employer for whom the injured employee is working at the time of the last independent accident is liable to pay compensation only for the loss or permanent and complete loss of the use of the member occasioned by the last independent accident.

19. In a case of specific loss and the subsequent death

of such injured employee from other causes than such injury leaving a widow, widower, or dependents surviving before payment or payment in full for such injury, then the amount due for such injury is payable to the widow or widower and, if there be no widow or widower, then to such dependents, in the proportion which such dependency bears to total dependency.

Beginning July 1, 1980, and every 6 months thereafter, the Commission shall examine the Second Injury Fund and when, after deducting all advances or loans made to such Fund, the amount therein is \$500,000 then the amount required to be paid by employers pursuant to paragraph (f) of Section 7 shall be reduced by one-half. When the Second Injury Fund reaches the sum of \$600,000 then the payments shall cease entirely. However, when the Second Injury Fund has been reduced to \$400,000, payment of one-half of the amounts required by paragraph (f) of Section 7 shall be resumed, in the manner herein provided, and when the Second Injury Fund has been reduced to \$300,000, payment of the full amounts required by paragraph (f) of Section 7 shall be resumed, in the manner herein provided. The Commission shall make the changes in payment effective by general order, and the changes in payment become immediately effective for all cases coming before the Commission thereafter either by settlement agreement or final order, irrespective of the date of the accidental injury.

On August 1, 1996 and on February 1 and August 1 of each subsequent year, the Commission shall examine the special fund designated as the "Rate Adjustment Fund" and when, after deducting all advances or loans made to said fund, the amount therein is \$4,000,000, the amount required to be paid by employers pursuant to paragraph (f) of Section 7 shall be reduced by one-half. When the Rate Adjustment Fund reaches the sum of \$5,000,000 the payment therein shall cease entirely. However, when said Rate Adjustment Fund has been reduced to \$3,000,000 the amounts required by paragraph (f) of Section 7 shall be resumed in the manner herein provided.

(f) In case of complete disability, which renders the employee wholly and permanently incapable of work, or in the specific case of total and permanent disability as provided in subparagraph 18 of paragraph (e) of this Section, compensation shall be payable at the rate provided in subparagraph 2 of paragraph (b) of this Section for life.

An employee entitled to benefits under paragraph (f) of this Section shall also be entitled to receive from the Rate Adjustment Fund provided in paragraph (f) of Section 7 of the supplementary benefits provided in paragraph (g) of this Section 8.

If any employee who receives an award under this paragraph afterwards returns to work or is able to do so, and earns or is able to earn as much as before the accident, payments under such award shall cease. If such employee returns to work, or is able to do so, and earns or is able to earn part but not as much as before the accident, such award shall be modified so as to conform to an award under paragraph (d) of this Section. If such award is terminated or reduced under the provisions of this paragraph, such employees have the right at any time within 30 months after the date of such termination or reduction to file petition with the Commission for the purpose of determining whether any disability exists as a result of the original accidental injury and the extent thereof.

Disability as enumerated in subdivision 18, paragraph (e) of this Section is considered complete disability.

If an employee who had previously incurred loss or the permanent and complete loss of use of one member, through the loss or the permanent and complete loss of the use of one hand, one arm, one foot, one leg, or one eye, incurs permanent and complete disability through the loss or the permanent and complete loss of the use of another member, he shall receive, in addition to the compensation payable by the employer and after such payments have ceased, an amount from the Second Injury Fund provided for in paragraph (f) of Section 7, which, together with the compensation payable from the employer in

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whose employ he was when the last accidental injury was incurred, will equal the amount payable for permanent and complete disability as provided in this paragraph of this Section.

The custodian of the Second Injury Fund provided for in paragraph (f) of Section 7 shall be joined with the employer as a party respondent in the application for adjustment of claim. The application for adjustment of claim shall state briefly and in general terms the approximate time and place and manner of the loss of the first member.

In its award the Commission or the Arbitrator shall specifically find the amount the injured employee shall be weekly paid, the number of weeks compensation which shall be paid by the employer, the date upon which payments begin out of the Second Injury Fund provided for in paragraph (f) of Section 7 of this Act, the length of time the weekly payments continue, the date upon which the pension payments commence and the monthly amount of the payments. The Commission shall 30 days after the date upon which payments out of the Second Injury Fund have begun as provided in the award, and every month thereafter, prepare and submit to the State Comptroller a voucher for payment for all compensation accrued to that date at the rate fixed by the Commission. The State Comptroller shall draw a warrant to the injured employee along with a receipt to be executed by the injured employee and returned to the Commission. The endorsed warrant and receipt is a full and complete acquittance to the Commission for the payment out of the Second Injury Fund. No other appropriation or warrant is necessary for payment out of the Second Injury Fund. The Second Injury Fund is appropriated for the purpose of making payments according to the terms of the awards.

As of July 1, 1980 to July 1, 1982, all claims against and obligations of the Second Injury Fund shall become claims against and obligations of the Rate Adjustment Fund to the extent there is insufficient money in the Second Injury Fund to pay such claims and obligations. In that case, all references

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to "Second Injury Fund" in this Section shall also include the Rate Adjustment Fund.

(g) Every award for permanent total disability entered by 1965 under which the Commission on and after July 1, compensation payments shall become due and payable after the effective date of this amendatory Act, and every award for death benefits or permanent total disability entered by the Commission on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act shall be subject to annual adjustments as to the amount of the compensation rate therein provided. Such adjustments shall first be made on July 15, 1977, and all awards made and entered prior to July 1, 1975 and on July 15 of each year thereafter. In all other cases such adjustment shall be made on July 15 of the second year next following the date of the entry of the award and shall further be made on July 15 annually thereafter. If during the intervening period from the date of the entry of the award, or the last periodic adjustment, there shall have been an increase in the State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act, the weekly compensation rate shall be proportionately increased by the same percentage as the percentage of increase in the State's industries average weekly wage in covered under the Unemployment Insurance Act. The increase in the compensation rate under this paragraph shall in no event bring the total compensation rate to an amount greater than the prevailing maximum rate. Such increase shall be paid in the same manner as herein provided for payments under the Second Injury Fund to the injured employee, or his dependents, as the case may be, out of the Rate Adjustment Fund provided in paragraph (f) of Section 7 of this Act. Payments shall be made at the same intervals as provided in the award or, at the option of the Commission, may be made in quarterly payment on the 15th day of January, April, July and October of each year. In the event of a decrease in such average weekly wage there shall be no change in the then existing compensation rate. The within paragraph shall not apply to cases where there is disputed liability and

in which a compromise lump sum settlement between the employer and the injured employee, or his dependents, as the case may be, has been duly approved by the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission.

Provided, that in cases of awards entered by the Commission for injuries occurring before July 1, 1975, the increases in the compensation rate adjusted under the foregoing provision of this paragraph (g) shall be limited to increases in the State's average weekly wage in covered industries under the Unemployment Insurance Act occurring after July 1, 1975.

- (h) In case death occurs from any cause before the total compensation to which the employee would have been entitled has been paid, then in case the employee leaves any widow, widower, child, parent (or any grandchild, grandparent or other lineal heir or any collateral heir dependent at the time of the accident upon the earnings of the employee to the extent of 50% or more of total dependency) such compensation shall be paid to the beneficiaries of the deceased employee and distributed as provided in paragraph (g) of Section 7.
- (h-1) In case an injured employee is under legal disability at the time when any right or privilege accrues to him or her under this Act, a guardian may be appointed pursuant to law, and may, on behalf of such person under legal disability, claim and exercise any such right or privilege with the same effect as if the employee himself or herself had claimed or exercised the right or privilege. No limitations of time provided by this Act run so long as the employee who is under legal disability is without a conservator or guardian.
- (i) In case the injured employee is under 16 years of age at the time of the accident and is illegally employed, the amount of compensation payable under paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of this Section is increased 50%.

However, where an employer has on file an employment certificate issued pursuant to the Child Labor Law or work permit issued pursuant to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, or a birth certificate properly and duly issued,

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such certificate, permit or birth certificate is conclusive evidence as to the age of the injured minor employee for the purposes of this Section.

Nothing herein contained repeals or amends the provisions of the Child Labor Law relating to the employment of minors under the age of 16 years.

(j) 1. In the event the injured employee receives benefits, including medical, surgical or hospital benefits under any group plan covering non-occupational disabilities contributed to wholly or partially by the employer, which benefits should not have been payable if any rights of recovery existed under this Act, then such amounts so paid to the employee from any such group plan as shall be consistent with, and limited to, the provisions of paragraph 2 hereof, shall be credited to or compensation payment for temporary against any incapacity for work or any medical, surgical or hospital benefits made or to be made under this Act. In such event, the period of time for giving notice of accidental injury and filing application for adjustment of claim does not commence to run until the termination of such payments. This paragraph does not apply to payments made under any group plan which would have been payable irrespective of an accidental injury under this Act. Any employer receiving such credit shall keep such employee safe and harmless from any and all claims or liabilities that may be made against him by reason of having received such payments only to the extent of such credit.

Any excess benefits paid to or on behalf of a State employee by the State Employees' Retirement System under Article 14 of the Illinois Pension Code on a death claim or disputed disability claim shall be credited against any payments made or to be made by the State of Illinois to or on behalf of such employee under this Act, except for payments for medical expenses which have already been incurred at the time of the award. The State of Illinois shall directly reimburse the State Employees' Retirement System to the extent of such credit.

- 2. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to give the employer or the insurance carrier the right to credit for any benefits or payments received by the employee other than compensation payments provided by this Act, and where the employee receives payments other than compensation payments, whether as full or partial salary, group insurance benefits, bonuses, annuities or any other payments, the employer or insurance carrier shall receive credit for each such payment only to the extent of the compensation that would have been payable during the period covered by such payment.
- 3. The extension of time for the filing of an Application for Adjustment of Claim as provided in paragraph 1 above shall not apply to those cases where the time for such filing had expired prior to the date on which payments or benefits enumerated herein have been initiated or resumed. Provided however that this paragraph 3 shall apply only to cases wherein the payments or benefits hereinabove enumerated shall be received after July 1, 1969.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 93-721, eff. 1-1-05.)
- 20 (820 ILCS 305/8.5 new)
- Sec. 8.5. Workers' Compensation Billing.
- (a) When a patient notifies a health care provider that the treatment, procedure, or service being sought is for a work-related illness or injury and furnishes the health care provider the name and address of the responsible employer, the health care provider shall bill the employer directly. The employer shall make the payment and health care providers shall submit bills and records in accordance with the provisions of the Act. All payments to health care providers for treatment provided pursuant to this Act shall be made within 60 days of receipt of the bills as long as the claim contains substantially all the required data elements necessary to adjudicate the bills. In the case of nonpayment to a health care provider within 60 days of receipt of the bill which contained substantially all of the required data elements

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necessary to adjudicate the bill or nonpayment to a health care

provider of a portion of such a bill up to the lesser of the

actual charge or the payment level set for health care

providers in Section 8(a), the bill, or portion of the bill,

shall incur interest at a rate of 1% per month payable to the

health care provider.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (b-5), (b-10), and (b-15), a health care provider shall not hold an employee liable for costs related to a non-disputed procedure, treatment, or service rendered in connection with a compensable injury. Except as provided under subsections (b-5), (b-10), (b-15), and (b-20), a health care provider shall not bill or otherwise attempt to recover from the employee the difference between the health care provider's charge and the amount paid by the employer or the insurer on a compensable injury. The health care providers may send statements to employees.

(b-5) If an employee notifies a health care provider that the employer does not consider the illness or injury to be compensable under this Act, the health care provider may seek payment of the provider's actual charges from the employee for any procedure, treatment, or service rendered. Once an employee provides a written notice, in a form determined by the Commission, to the health care provider that there is an application filed with the Commission to resolve a dispute over payment of such charges, the health care provider shall cease any and all efforts to collect payment for the services that are the subject of the dispute. Any statute of limitations or statute of repose applicable to the health care provider's efforts to collect payment from the employee shall be tolled from the date that the employee files the application with the Commission until the date that the health care provider is permitted to resume collection efforts under the provisions of this Section.

(b-10) If an employer notifies a health care provider that the employer will pay only a portion of a bill for any procedure, treatment, or service rendered in connection with a

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compensable illness or disease, the health care provider may seek payment from the employee for the remainder of the amount of the bill up to the payment level allowed under Section 8(a). Once an employee provides a written notice, in a form determined by the Commission, to the health care provider that there is an application filed with the Commission to resolve a dispute over payment of such charges, the health care provider shall cease any and all efforts to collect payment for the services that are the subject of the dispute. Any statute of limitations or statute of repose applicable to the health care provider's efforts to collect payment from the employee shall be tolled from the date that the employee files the application with the Commission until the date that the health care provider is permitted to resume collection efforts under the provisions of this Section.

(b-15) When there is a dispute over the compensability of or amount of payment for a procedure, treatment, or service, and a case is pending or proceeding before an Arbitrator or the Commission, the health care provider may mail the employee reminders that the employee will be responsible for payment of any procedure, treatment, or service rendered by the provider. The reminders must state that they are not bills, to the extent practicable include itemized information, and state that the employee need not pay until such time as the health care provider is permitted to resume collection efforts under this Section. The reminders shall not be provided to any credit rating agency until such time as collection is permitted under this Section. The reminders may request that the employee furnish the health care provider with information about the proceeding under this Act, such as the file number, names of parties, and status of the case. If an employee fails to respond in writing to such request for information or fails to furnish the information requested within 90 days of the date of the reminder, the health care provider is entitled to resume any and all efforts to collect payment from the employee for the services rendered to the employee and the employee shall be

responsible for payment of any outstanding bills for a
procedure, treatment, or service rendered by a health care
provider.

(b-20) Upon a final award or judgment by an Arbitrator or 4 the Commission, or a settlement agreed to by the employer and 5 6 the employee, a health care provider may resume any and all efforts to collect payment from the employee for the services 7 rendered to the employee and the employee shall be responsible 8 for payment of any outstanding bills for a procedure, 9 treatment, or service rendered by a health care provider as 10 11 well as the interest awarded under subsection (a) of this 12 Section. In the case of a procedure, treatment, or service 13 deemed compensable, the health care provider shall not require a payment rate, excluding the interest provisions under 14 subsection (a), greater than the payment level allowed under 15 16 Section 8(a). Payment for services not covered or not compensated under this Act is the responsibility of the 17 employee, unless a health care provider and employee have 18 agreed otherwise in writing. Services not covered or not 19 20 compensated under this Act are not subject to the payment levels set forth in Section 8(a). 21

22 (820 ILCS 305/8.7 new)

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23 <u>Sec. 8.7. Workers' Compensation Utilization review program</u> 24 registration.

(a) No person may conduct a utilization review program for workers' compensation services in this State unless once every 2 years the person registers the utilization review program with the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation and certifies compliance with the Health Utilization Management Standards of URAC sufficient to achieve URAC accreditation or submits evidence of accreditation by URAC for its Health Utilization Management Standards. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require an employer or insurer or its subcontractors to become URAC accredited.

(b) In addition, the Secretary of the Department of

1	Financial and Professional Regulation may certify alternative
2	utilization review standards of national accreditation
3	organizations or entities in order for plans to comply with
4	this Section. Any alternative utilization review standards
5	shall meet or exceed those standards required under subsection
6	<u>(a).</u>
7	(c) This registration shall include submission of all of
8	the following information regarding utilization review program
9	activities:
10	(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the
11	utilization review programs.
12	(2) The organization and governing structure of the
13	utilization review programs.
14	(3) The number of lives for which utilization review is
15	conducted by each utilization review program.
16	(4) Hours of operation of each utilization review
17	program.
18	(5) Description of the grievance process for each
19	utilization review program.
20	(6) Number of covered lives for which utilization
21	review was conducted for the previous calendar year for
22	each utilization review program.
23	(7) Written policies and procedures for protecting
24	confidential information according to applicable State and
25	federal laws for each utilization review program.
26	(d)(1) A utilization review program shall have written
27	procedures for assuring that patient-specific information
28	obtained during the process of utilization review will be:
29	(A) kept confidential in accordance with applicable
30	State and federal laws; and
31	(B) shared only with the employee, the employee's
32	designee, the employee's health care provider, and those
33	who are authorized by law to receive the information.
34	Summary data shall not be considered confidential if it does
35	not provide information to allow identification of individual
36	patients or health care providers.

- (2) Only a health care professional may make determinations regarding the medical necessity of health care services during the course of utilization review.
- (3) When making retrospective reviews, utilization review programs shall base reviews solely on the medical information available to the attending physician or ordering provider at the time the health care services were provided.
- (4) When making prospective, concurrent, and retrospective determinations, utilization review programs shall collect only information that is necessary to make the determination and shall not routinely require health care providers to numerically code diagnoses or procedures to be considered for certification, but may request such code if available, or routinely request copies of medical records of all employees reviewed. During prospective or concurrent review, copies of medical records shall only be required when necessary to verify that the health care services subject to review are medically necessary. In these cases, only the necessary or relevant sections of the medical record shall be required.
 - (e) If the Department finds that a utilization review program is not in compliance with this Section, the Department shall issue a corrective action plan and allow a reasonable amount of time for compliance with the plan. If the utilization review program does not come into compliance, the Department may issue a cease and desist order. Before issuing a cease and desist order under this Section, the Department shall provide the utilization review program with a written notice of the reasons for the order and allow a reasonable amount of time to supply additional information demonstrating compliance with requirements of this Section and to request a hearing. The hearing notice shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and the hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.
- (f) A utilization review program subject to a corrective action may continue to conduct business until a final decision has been issued by the Department.

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(h) The Secretary may by rule establish a registration fee

for each person conducting a utilization review program. All

fees paid to and collected by the Secretary under this Section

shall be deposited into the Workers' Compensation Fund.

(820 ILCS 305/16) (from Ch. 48, par. 138.16)

Sec. 16. The Commission shall make and publish procedural rules and orders for carrying out the duties imposed upon it by law and for determining the extent of disability sustained, which rules and orders shall be deemed prima facie reasonable and valid.

The process and procedure before the Commission shall be as simple and summary as reasonably may be.

The Commission upon application of either party may issue dedimus potestatem directed to a commissioner, notary public, justice of the peace or any other officer authorized by law to administer oaths, to take the depositions of such witness or witnesses as may be necessary in the judgment of such applicant. Such dedimus potestatem may issue to any of the officers aforesaid in any state or territory of the United States. When the deposition of any witness resident of a foreign country is desired to be taken, the dedimus shall be directed to and the deposition taken before a consul, vice consul or other authorized representative of the government of the United States of America, whose station is in the country where the witness whose deposition is to be taken resides. In countries where the government of the United States has no consul or other diplomatic representative, then depositions in such case shall be taken through the appropriate judicial authority of that country; or where treaties provide for other methods of taking depositions, then the same may be taken as in such treaties provided. The Commission shall have the power to adopt necessary rules to govern the issue of such dedimus potestatem.

The Commission, or any member thereof, or any Arbitrator designated by the Commission shall have the power to administer

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oaths, subpoena and examine witnesses; to issue subpoenas duces tecum, requiring the production of such books, papers, records and documents as may be evidence of any matter under inquiry and to examine and inspect the same and such places or premises as may relate to the question in dispute. The Commission, or any member thereof, or any Arbitrator designated by the Commission, shall on written request of either party to the dispute, issue subpoenas for the attendance of such witnesses and production of such books, papers, records and documents as shall be designated in the applications, and the parties applying for such subpoena shall advance the officer and witness fees provided for in civil actions pending in circuit courts of this State, except as otherwise provided by Section 20 of this Act. Service of such subpoena shall be made by any sheriff or other person. In case any person refuses to comply with an order of the Commission or subpoenas issued by it or by any member thereof, or any Arbitrator designated by the Commission or to permit an inspection of places or premises, or to produce any books, papers, records or documents, or any witness refuses to testify to any matters regarding which he or she may be lawfully interrogated, the Circuit Court of the which the hearing or matter is pending, county in application of any member of the Commission or any Arbitrator designated by the Commission, shall compel obedience by attachment proceedings, as for contempt, as in a case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena from such court on a refusal to testify therein.

The records kept by a hospital, certified to as true and correct by the superintendent or other officer in charge, showing the medical and surgical treatment given an injured employee in such hospital, shall be admissible without any further proof as evidence of the medical and surgical matters stated therein, but shall not be conclusive proof of such matters.

The Commission at its expense shall provide an official court reporter to take the testimony and record of proceedings

at the hearings before an Arbitrator or the Commission, who shall furnish a transcript of such testimony or proceedings to either party requesting it, upon payment therefor at the rate of \$1.00 per page for the original and 35 cents per page for each copy of such transcript. Payment for photostatic copies of exhibits shall be extra. If the Commission has determined, as provided in Section 20 of this Act, that the employee is a poor person, a transcript of such testimony and proceedings, including photostatic copies of exhibits, shall be furnished to such employee at the Commission's expense.

In accordance with subsection (a) of Section 8 of this Act, the The Commission shall have the power to determine the reasonableness and fix the amount of any fee of compensation charged by any person, including attorneys, physicians, surgeons and hospitals, for any service performed in connection with this Act, or for which payment is to be made under this Act or rendered in securing any right under this Act.

Whenever the Commission shall find that the employer, his or her agent, service company or insurance carrier has been guilty of delay or unfairness towards an employee in the adjustment, settlement or payment of benefits due such employee within the purview of the provisions of paragraph (c) of Section 4 of this Act; or has been guilty of unreasonable or vexatious delay, intentional under-payment of compensation benefits, or has engaged in frivolous defenses which do not present a real controversy, within the purview of the provisions of paragraph (k) of Section 19 of this Act, the Commission may assess all or any part of the attorney's fees and costs against such employer and his or her insurance carrier.

31 (Source: P.A. 86-998.)

32 Section 10. The Workers' Occupational Diseases Act is 33 amended by changing Section 16 as follows:

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Sec. 16. The Commission shall make and publish procedural rules and orders for carrying out the duties imposed upon it by law, which rules and orders shall be deemed prima facie reasonable and valid.

The process and procedure before the Commission shall be as simple and summary as reasonably may be.

The Commission upon application of either party may issue a dedimus potestatem directed to a commissioner, notary public, magistrate, justice of the peace or any other officer authorized by law to administer oaths, to take the depositions of such witness or witnesses as may be necessary in the judgment of such applicant. Such dedimus potestatem may issue to any of the officers aforesaid in any state or territory of the United States. When the deposition of any witness resident of a foreign country is desired to be taken, the dedimus shall be directed to and the deposition taken before a consul, vice consul or other authorized representative of the government of the United States of America, whose station is in the country where the witness whose deposition is to be taken resides. In countries where the government of the United States has no consul or other diplomatic representative, then depositions in such case shall be taken through the appropriate judicial authority of that country; or where treaties provide for other methods of taking depositions, then the same may be taken as in such treaties provided. The Commission shall have the power to adopt necessary rules to govern the issue of such dedimus potestatem.

The Commission, or any member thereof, or any Arbitrator designated by said Commission shall have the power to administer oaths, subpoena and examine witnesses; to issue subpoenas duces tecum, requiring the production of such books, papers, records and documents as may be evidence of any matter under inquiry and to examine and inspect the same and such places or premises as may relate to the question in dispute. Said Commission or any member thereof, or any Arbitrator designated by said Commission, shall on written request of

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either party to the dispute, issue subpoenas for the attendance of such witnesses and production of such books, papers, records and documents as shall be designated in said applications, providing however, that the parties applying for such subpoena shall advance the officer and witness fees provided for in suits pending in the Circuit Court. Service of such subpoena shall be made by any sheriff or other person. In case any person refuses to comply with an order of the Commission or subpoenas issued by it or by any member thereof, or any Arbitrator designated by said Commission or to permit an inspection of places or premises, or to produce any books, papers, records or documents, or any witness refuses to testify to any matters regarding which he may be lawfully interrogated, the Circuit Court for the county in which said hearing or matter is pending, on application of any member of the Commission or any Arbitrator designated by the Commission, shall compel obedience by attachment proceedings, contempt, as in a case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena from such court on a refusal to testify therein.

The records kept by a hospital, certified to as true and correct by the superintendent or other officer in charge, showing the medical and surgical treatment given an injured employee in such hospital, shall be admissible without any further proof as evidence of the medical and surgical matters stated therein, but shall not be conclusive proof of such matters.

The Commission at its expense shall provide an official court reporter to take the testimony and record of proceedings at the hearings before an Arbitrator or the Commission, who shall furnish a transcript of such testimony or proceedings to either party requesting it, upon payment to him therefor at the rate of \$1.00 per page for the original and 35 cents per page for each copy of such transcript. Payment for photostatic copies of exhibits shall be extra. If the Commission has determined, as provided in Section 19.5 of this Act, that the employee is a poor person, a transcript of such testimony and

proceedings, including photostatic copies of exhibits, shall be furnished to such employee at the Commission's expense.

In accordance with subsection (a) of Section 8 of the Workers' Compensation Act, the The Commission shall have the power to determine the reasonableness and fix the amount of any fee of compensation charged by any person, including attorneys, physicians, surgeons and hospitals, for any service performed in connection with this Act, or for which payment is to be made under this Act or rendered in securing any right under this Act.

Whenever the Commission shall find that the employer, his agent, service company or insurance carrier has been guilty of delay or unfairness towards an employee in the adjustment, settlement or payment of benefits due such employee or has been guilty of unreasonable or vexatious delay, intentional under-payment of compensation benefits, or has engaged in frivolous defenses which do not present a real controversy, the Commission may assess all or any part of the attorney's fees and costs against such employer and his insurance carrier.

- 20 (Source: P.A. 86-998; 87-895.)
- Section 97. Severability. The provisions of this Act are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.
- 23 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 24 1, 2006.