

WHEN IS A WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIM COMPENSABLE



Carefully evaluating workers' compensation claims is crucial in helping your company save money and prevent fraud. Workers' compensation is simply a form of insurance that offers employees medical coverage in the event they are injured during a work-related function. Depending on the state of residence, it may also give compensation for disabilities sustained or cover rehabilitation costs. Workers' compensation is crucial to protecting employees, but it is often a source of contention among employers because it comes with considerable gray areas. When is a claim compensable? How do we identify a fraudulent claim? How do we report a claim, and should we report all workplace injuries no matter how serious?

A CLAIM MUST MEET THESE REQUIREMENTS TO BE COMPENSABLE

Happened to One of Your Employees

The first requirement is in place to ensure it is your employee filing the claim, not an independent contractor or vendor who works for themselves or a third party. Even if the incident occurs on your property, unless it is someone who works directly for you, the claim is not compensable.

Resulted in an Injury or Illness

Illness may qualify as compensable claims, but only if they are related directly to the job. The illness also must be caused directly by the working conditions to be covered in a workers' compensation policy. For example, a miner's contraction of black lung would be compensable in all states. However, an employee in an office with a co-worker who smokes would not be eligible for workers' compensation for treatment of illness due to secondhand smoke.

Arose Out of Employment

This requirement means there must be a direct connection between the injury and the desire or attempt to further the employer's business employer benefits in some way, whether monetarily or otherwise, from the employee's activity, then the claim meets this qualification.

Occurred - Course and Scope of Employment

The employee must be at work when the injury occurs. This includes any place or location mandated or expected by the employer. So, when an injury occurs at the employee's physical everyday work site, that employee must prove he or she was injured while actively engaging in the furtherance of the employer's business. There is a special provision called the "coming and going rule," which maintains that benefits are denied for injuries received when traveling to or from work. Additionally, injuries arising out of transit from one work site to another, for instance when traveling to visit clients, are compensable. This provision also requires that the actions leading to the injury of the employee in question be prompted by the aspiration to further the employer's business interests.

Resulted in Impairment and/or Lost Wages

The injury or illness in question must cause the employee to be impaired in some way and lose wages from not being able to complete his or her tasks completely. It is also a compensable incident if the injury or illness results in impairment but without lost wages, or vice versa.



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