

**Increases and Reductions** 

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# Disfigurement

- Injured workers must be evaluated by an ALJ, who will determine if further action is appropriate.
- § 102.56(1), Wis. Stats. provides the criteria that an ALJ will use to increase the award for injuries causing permanent cosmetic injury.
- Maximum award for disfigurement is one year's wages.
- § 102.56(2) states no disfigurement benefits will be allowed if the injured worker remains employed at the original employer at pre-injury wage or higher.

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# Criteria for Disfigurement Benefits

- Disfigurement benefits are generally allowed for areas of the body that are exposed in the normal course of employment.
- ALJ to determine disfigurement allowed based on these criteria:
  - o Age,
  - Education,
  - o Training
  - Present and previous experience and earnings, and
  - Likelihood of future suitable occupational change.

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## Safety Violation Increase

- § 102.57 provides for an increase of 15% in compensation and death benefits, up to a maximum of \$15,000.
- Injury must be caused by the failure of the employer to comply with any statute, rule, or order of the Department of Safety and Professional Services.
- Failure to reasonably enforce safety standards constitutes failure to comply with them.

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# **Reduced** Compensation

- Two decreases in compensation provided:
  - o Safety violations due to the fault of the injured worker.
  - Violation of the employer's drug or alcohol policy being directly responsible for the injury.
- DWC will not apply the reduction until the adjuster submits a request with all the proper supporting documentation.
- As of November 2024, processing time for these requests is about four to six weeks.

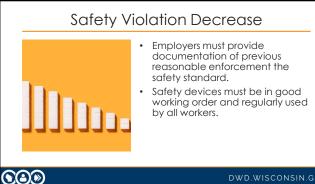
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# Safety Violation Decrease

- § 102.58(1) provides a decrease of 15% to compensation and death benefits, up to a maximum of \$15,000. ٠
- Must be due to misuse of safety devices required by statute, rule, or order of the Department of Safety and Professional Services.
- Employee must have previously acknowledged the safety standard.





# Drug or Alcohol Decrease

- § 102.58(2) provides a total bar to indemnity and death benefits if the employee's injury is caused by their violation of the employer's drug or alcohol policy.
- There must be a medical opinion determining a direct causation between intoxication and injury.
- The employer's drug and alcohol policy must predate the injury.
- Insurers are still liable for medical expenses, incidentals, and medication treatments.

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## Documentation

- The employer's policy or government rule that was violated.
- Records of previous reasonable enforcement of the policy.
- Statement(s) showing the injured worker was in violation of the policy, e.g. write-up or accident report.
- In the cases of alcohol, drug, or failure to use a safety device, a medical opinion linking causation of the injury to violation of that policy.

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