

WORK COMP INSIGHTS

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 so the employee can return to the workplace quickly and smoothly.

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? This piece is designed to help you determine when—and if—an injury is covered by workers' compensation.

Requirements

The claim must meet all five of these requirements in order 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

Injury is not the only thing that can potentially be covered by workers' compensation. Illnesses could also qualify as a compensable claim, 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.

Compensable workers' compensation claims have specific characteristics that will help you determine if and when an injury is covered.

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. If the employer benefits in some way, whether monetarily or otherwise, from the employee's activity, then the claim meets this qualification.

Occurred in the 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



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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.

Identifying a Fraudulent Claim

Studies commonly show that roughly 90 percent of all workers' compensation claims filed are legitimate. However, it is still important as an employer to watch for these red flags that may indicate a fraudulent claim:

- Filing multiple claims
- Longer absences than anticipated by the employee, combined with an unwillingness to return to work
- Unwillingness to be assigned to other, lighter jobs within the company or to complete partial duties
- Constantly missing medical appointments
- Employee will not provide date, time or location of the incident that caused injury
- Employee has no recollection of services provided for related medical bills
- Lack of witnesses to an accident or incident
- Employee cannot produce specific information about the nature of the injury
- Employee has a history of short-term employment

If any of these red flags occur, it by no means makes the claim automatically fraudulent. These are simply guidelines to keep employers proactively evaluating the legitimacy of a workers' compensation claim.