HOUSE BILL NO. 6295

December 13, 2024, Introduced by Rep. Haadsma and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

A bill to amend 1969 PA 317, entitled "Worker's disability compensation act of 1969,"

by amending sections 301, 311, 313, 351, 354, 355, 356, 358, 361, 371, 401, and 891 (MCL 418.301, 418.311, 418.313, 418.351, 418.354, 418.355, 418.356, 418.358, 418.361, 418.371, 418.401, and 418.891), sections 301, 354, 358, 361, and 401 as amended by 2011 PA 266, sections 313, 355, and 371 as amended by 1982 PA 32, section 351 as amended by 1980 PA 357, section 356 as amended by 2014 PA 231, and section 891 as amended by 2012 PA 83; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Sec. 301. (1) An employee, who receives a personal injury 1 arising out of and in the course of employment by an employer who 2 3 is subject to this act at the time of the injury, shall must be 4 paid compensation as provided in this act. A personal injury under 5 this act is compensable if work causes, contributes to, or 6 aggravates, pathology in a manner so as to create a pathology that 7 is medically distinguishable from any pathology that existed prior 8 to the injury. In the case of death resulting accelerates, or 9 worsens a symptom or pathology related to a physical or mental 10 condition, regardless of any preexisting or coexisting condition 11 the employee may have. If an employee dies from the personal injury 12 to the employee, compensation shall must be paid to the employee's 13 dependents or the employee's estate as provided in this act. Time 14 of injury or date of injury as used in this act in the case of for 15 a disease or in the case of an injury not attributable to a single event is the last day of work in the employment in which the 16 17 employee was last subjected to the conditions that resulted in the 18 employee's disability or death. 19 (2) Mental disabilities and conditions of the aging process, 20 including but not limited to heart and cardiovascular conditions 21 and degenerative arthritis, are compensable if contributed to or 22 aggravated or accelerated by the employment in a significant 23 manner. Mental disabilities are compensable if arising out of 24 actual events of employment, not unfounded perceptions thereof, and 25 if the employee's perception of the actual events is reasonably

(2) (3)—An employee going to or from his or her the employee's work, while on the premises where the employee's work is to be

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grounded in fact or reality.

- 1 performed, and within a reasonable time before and after his or her
- 2 the employee's working hours, is presumed to be in the course of
- 3 his or her the employee's employment. Notwithstanding this
- 4 presumption, an injury incurred in the pursuit of an activity, the
- 5 major purpose of which is social or recreational, is not covered
- 6 under this act, . Any and any cause of action brought for such an
- 7 the injury is not subject to section 131.
- 8 (3) $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$ As used in this chapter:
- 9 (a) "Disability" means a limitation of an employee's wage
- 10 earning capacity in work suitable to his or her the employee's
- 11 qualifications and training resulting from a personal injury or
- 12 work-related disease. A limitation of wage earning capacity occurs
- 13 only if a personal injury covered under this act results in the
- 14 employee's employee being unable to perform all jobs paying the
- 15 maximum wages or obtain 1 or more jobs in work suitable to that the
- 16 employee's qualifications and training. , which includes work that
- 17 may be performed using the employee's transferable work skills. A
- 18 disability is total if the employee is unable to earn in any job
- 19 paying maximum wages in work suitable to the employee's
- 20 qualifications and training. A disability is partial if the
- 21 employee retains a wage earning capacity at a pay level less than
- 22 his or her maximum wages in work suitable to his or her
- 23 qualifications and training. The establishment of disability does
- 24 not create a presumption of wage loss.
- 25 (b) Except as provided in section 302, "wage earning capacity"
- ${\tt 26}$ means the wages the employee earns or is capable of earning at a
- 27 job reasonably available to that employee, whether or not wages are
- 28 actually earned. For the purposes of establishing a limitation of
- 29 wage earning capacity, an employee has an affirmative duty to seek

work reasonably available to that employee, taking into
consideration the limitations from the work-related personal injury
or disease. A magistrate may consider good-faith job search efforts
to determine whether jobs are reasonably available.

- (b) (c)—"Wage loss" means the amount of reduced wages lost due connected to a disability. The employee shall establish a connection between the disability and reduced wages in establishing the wage loss. Wage loss may be established, among other methods, by demonstrating the employee's good-faith effort to procure work within his or her wage carning capacity. A partially disabled employee who establishes a good-faith effort to procure work but cannot obtain work within his or her wage earning capacity is entitled to weekly benefits under subsection (7) as if totally disabled.wage loss to receive weekly wage loss benefits. If the employee establishes a connection between disability and wage loss, other factors that contribute to the employee's wage loss do not affect the payment or amount of wage loss benefits due the employee.
- (5) To establish an initial showing of disability, an employee shall do all of the following:
- (a) Disclose his or her qualifications and training, including education, skills, and experience, whether or not they are relevant to the job the employee was performing at the time of the injury.
- (b) Provide evidence as to the jobs, if any, he or she is qualified and trained to perform within the same salary range as his or her maximum wage earning capacity at the time of the injury.
- 27 (c) Demonstrate that the work-related injury prevents the
 28 employee from performing jobs identified as within his or her
 29 qualifications and training that pay maximum wages.

(d) If the employee is capable of performing any of the jobs identified in subdivision (c), show that he or she cannot obtain any of those jobs. The evidence shall include a showing of a goodfaith attempt to procure post-injury employment if there are jobs at the employee's maximum wage earning capacity at the time of the injury.

- (6) Once an employee establishes an initial showing of a disability under subsection (5), the employer bears the burden of production of evidence to refute the employee's showing. In satisfying its burden of production of evidence, the employer has a right to discovery if necessary for the employer to sustain its burden and present a meaningful defense. The employee may present additional evidence to challenge the evidence submitted by the employer.
- (4) (7) If Except as otherwise provided in subsection (6), if a personal injury arising out of the course of employment causes total results in disability and connected to wage loss and the injured employee is entitled to wage loss benefits, the does not receive wages in a week after the injury, the employer shall pay or cause to be paid to the injured employee as provided in this section weekly compensation equal to 80%—90% of the employee's after-tax average weekly wage, but not more than the maximum weekly rate determined under section 355. Compensation shall must be paid for the duration of the disability.
- (5) (8) If Except as otherwise provided in subsection (6), if a personal injury arising out of the course of employment causes partial results in disability and connected to wage loss and the employee is entitled to wage loss benefits, receives wages in a week after the injury, the employer shall pay or cause to be paid

- 1 to the injured employee as provided in this section weekly
- 2 compensation equal to 80%-90% of the difference between the injured
- 3 employee's after-tax average weekly wage before the personal injury
- 4 and the employee's wage earning capacity after-tax actual wages
- 5 paid after the personal injury, but not more than the maximum
- 6 weekly rate determined under section 355. Compensation shall must
- 7 be paid for the duration of the disability.
- 8 (6) (9)—If disability and wage loss are established,
- ${\bf 9}$ $\,$ entitlement to weekly wage loss benefits ${\color{red}{\rm shall}}\ {\color{red}{\rm must}}$ be determined
- 10 as applicable pursuant to under this section and as follows:
- 11 (a) If an employee receives a bona fide offer of reasonable
- 12 employment from the employee's previous employer, another employer,
- 13 or through the Michigan unemployment insurance agency and the
- 14 employee refuses that employment without good and reasonable cause,
- 15 the employee shall be is considered to have voluntarily removed
- 16 himself or herself from the work force workforce and is not
- 17 entitled to any wage loss benefits under this act during the period
- 18 of refusal. The employer has the burden of proof of establishing
- 19 that the employee received a bona fide offer of reasonable
- 20 employment.
- 21 (b) If an employee is terminated from reasonable employment
- 22 for fault of the employee, the employee is considered to have
- 23 voluntarily removed himself or herself from the work force and is
- 24 not entitled to any wage loss benefits under this act.
- (c) If an employee is employed and the weekly wage of the
- 26 employee is less than that which the employee received before the
- 27 date of injury, the employee shall receive weekly benefits under
- 28 this act equal to 80% of the difference between the injured
- 29 employee's after-tax weekly wage before the date of injury and the

after-tax weekly wage that the injured employee earns after the date of injury, but not more than the maximum weekly rate of compensation, as determined under section 355.

- (b) (d)—If an employee is employed and the average weekly wage of the employee earns a wage in a week that is equal to or more than the average weekly wage the employee received before the date of injury, the employee is not entitled to any wage loss benefits under this act for the duration—that week of that employment.
- (c) If an employee, after being employed under this subsection for less than 100 weeks, loses the employee's job, the employee's personal injury is conclusively presumed to result in disability connected to wage loss.
- (d) If an employee, after being employed under this subsection for more than 100 weeks, loses the employee's job, proof of work-related disability connected to wage loss is a question of fact.
- (e) If the employee, after having been employed pursuant to this subsection loses his or her job through no fault of the employee and the employee is still disabled, the employee shall receive compensation under this act as follows:
- (i) If the employee was employed for less than 100 weeks, the employee shall receive compensation based upon his or her average weekly wage at the time of the original injury.
- (ii) If the employee was employed for 100 weeks or more but less than 250 weeks, then after exhausting unemployment benefit eligibility, a worker's compensation magistrate may determine that the employment since the time of the injury has not established a new wage earning capacity and, if the magistrate makes that determination, benefits shall be based on his or her average weekly wage at the original date of injury. If the magistrate does not

- 1 make that determination, the employee is presumed to have
 2 established a post-injury wage earning capacity and benefits shall
 3 not be paid based on the wage at the original date of injury.
- 4 (iii) If the employee was employed for 250 weeks or more, the
 5 employee is presumed to have established a post-injury wage earning
 6 capacity.

- (7) (10)—The Michigan unemployment insurance agency shall notify the agency in writing of the name of any employee who refuses any bona fide offer of reasonable employment. Upon notification to the agency, the agency shall notify the carrier who shall—that must terminate the benefits of the employee pursuant to under subsection (9)(a).(6)(a).
- (8) (11)—"Reasonable employment", as used in this section, means suitable work that is within the an employee's qualifications, training, and capacity to perform that poses no clear and proximate threat unreasonable risk to that employee's health and safety, and that is within a reasonable distance from that the employee's residence. The employee's capacity to perform shall not be limited to jobs in work suitable to his or her qualifications and training.
- (9) (12) Weekly benefits are not payable during the period of confinement to a person who is incarcerated in a penal institution for violation of the criminal laws of this state or who is confined in a mental institution pending trial for a violation of the criminal laws of this state, if the violation or reason for the confinement occurred while at work and is directly related to the claim.
- 28 (10) (13)—A person or entity shall not discharge an employee 29 or in any manner discriminate against an employee because the

- 1 employee filed a complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted
- 2 a proceeding under this act or because of the exercise by the
- 3 employee on behalf of himself or herself the employee or others of
- 4 a right afforded by this act. In addition to any other benefits
- 5 payable under this act, a person aggrieved by a violation of this
- 6 subsection may bring a tort action to recover damages or pursue
- 7 sanctions before a worker's compensation magistrate. If a worker's
- 8 compensation magistrate determines that a person or entity violated
- 9 this subsection, in addition to any other benefits owing under this
- 10 act not subject to the maximum rate under section 355, the
- 11 magistrate shall order the person or entity to pay to the aggrieved
- 12 person, without regard to disability or wage loss, an amount equal
- 13 to 100 weeks of the aggrieved person's average weekly wage earned
- 14 at the time of the discharge, discrimination, or injury, whichever
- 15 is greater.
- 16 (11) (14) This section applies to personal injuries and work
- 17 related diseases occurring on or after June 30, 1985.
- 18 Sec. 311. No compensation shall be paid under this act for any
- 19 injury which does not incapacitate the employee from earning full
- 20 wages, for a period of at least 1 week, but if incapacity extends
- 21 beyond the period of 1 week, compensation shall begin on the eighth
- 22 day after the injury. If incapacity continues for 2 weeks or longer
- 23 or if death results from the injury, compensation shall be computed
- 24 from the date of the injury. Compensation must be paid under this
- 25 act for any period of time in which a work injury or occupational
- 26 disease results in disability connected to wage loss.
- Sec. 313. (1) As used in this act, "after-tax average weekly
- 28 wage" means average weekly wage as defined in section 371 reduced
- 29 by the prorated weekly amount which that would have been paid under

- 1 the federal insurance contributions act, 26 U.S.C. USC 3101 to
- 2 3126, state income tax and federal income tax, calculated on an
- 3 annual basis using as the number of exemptions the disabled
- 4 employee's dependents plus the employee, and without excess
- 5 itemized deductions. Effective January 1, 1982, and each January 1
- 6 thereafter, the applicable federal and state laws in effect on the
- 7 preceding July 1 shall must be used in determining the after-tax
- 8 weekly wage.
- 9 (2) Each December 1, the director shall publish tables of the 10 average weekly wage and 80%—90% of after-tax average weekly wage 11 that are to be in effect on the following January 1. These tables 12 shall be are conclusive for the purpose of converting an average
- 13 weekly wage into 80%-90% of after-tax average weekly wage.
- 14 Sec. 351. (1) While the incapacity for work resulting from a
- 15 personal injury is total, the employer shall pay, or cause to be
- 16 paid as provided in this section, to the injured employee, a weekly
- 17 compensation of 80% 90% of the employee's after-tax average weekly
- 18 wage, but not more than the maximum weekly rate of compensation τ
- 19 as determined under section 355. Compensation shall must be paid
- 20 for the duration of the disability. The conclusive presumption of
- 21 total and permanent disability shall does not extend beyond 800
- 22 weeks from the date of injury and thereafter after the 800 weeks,
- 23 the question of permanent and total disability shall be is
- 24 determined in accordance with the fact, as the fact may be at that
- **25** time.
- 26 (2) A totally and permanently disabled employee whose date of
- 27 injury preceded July 1, 1968, is entitled to the compensation under
- 28 this act that was payable to the employee immediately before the
- 29 effective date of this subsection, or compensation equal to 50% of

1 the state average weekly wage as last determined under section 355,
2 whichever is greater.

(3) If an employee who is eligible for weekly benefits under 3 this act would have received greater weekly benefits under the 4 5 prior benefit standard of 2/3 of average weekly wages, subject to 6 the maximum benefits which that were in effect before January 1, 7 1982, then the employee shall be is entitled to such the greater 8 weekly benefits, but not at a rate exceeding that exceeds the 9 maximum rate in his or her the employee's dependency classification 10 under such law. This subsection does not authorize payment to an 11 employee according to any schedule of minimum benefits, except 12 those provided in section 356. 13 Sec. 354. (1) This section applies if either weekly or lump 14 sum payments are made to an employee as a result because of 15 liability under section $\frac{301(7)}{301(4)}$ or $\frac{(8)}{(5)}$, 351, or 835 with 16 respect to during the same time period for which the employee also received or is receiving old-age insurance benefit payments under 17 18 the social security act, 42 USC 301 to 1397f; payments under a 19 self-insurance plan, a wage continuation plan, or a disability 20 insurance policy provided by the employer ;—or under a pension or retirement payments under a plan or program established or 21 maintained by the employer. Except as otherwise provided in this 22 23 section, the employer's obligation to pay or cause to be paid weekly benefits, other than specific loss benefits under section 24 25 361(2) and (3), shall must be reduced by these the following 26 amounts: 27

(a) Fifty percent of the amount of the old-age insurance benefits received or being received under the social security act, chapter 531, 49 Stat. 620. However, if the injured employee has

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- 1 been receiving old-age insurance benefit payments under the social
- 2 security act, chapter 531, 49 Stat. 620, before the date of the
- 3 personal injury or work-related disease, then in no event shall the
- 4 weekly benefits payable after the reduction provided by this
- 5 subdivision be less than 50% of the weekly benefits otherwise
- 6 payable without the reduction.
- 7 (a) (b) The after-tax amount of the payments received or being
- 8 received under a self-insurance plan, a wage continuation plan, or
- 9 under a disability insurance policy provided by the same employer
- 10 from whom benefits under section $\frac{301(7)}{301(4)}$ or $\frac{(8)}{(5)}$, 351, or
- 11 835 are received if the employee did not contribute directly to the
- 12 plan or to the payment of premiums regarding the disability
- insurance policy. If the self-insurance plans, wage continuation
- 14 plans, or disability insurance policies are entitled to repayment
- 15 in the event of a worker's compensation benefit recovery, the
- 16 carrier shall must satisfy that repayment out of funds the carrier
- 17 has received through the coordination of benefits provided for
- 18 under this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of this
- 19 subsection, attorney fees shall must be paid pursuant to under
- 20 section 821 to the attorney who secured the worker's compensation
- 21 recovery.
- 22 (b) (e) The proportional amount, based on the ratio of the
- 23 employer's contributions to the total insurance premiums for the
- 24 policy period involved, of the after-tax amount of the payments
- 25 received or being received by the employee pursuant to a disability
- 26 insurance policy provided by the same employer from whom benefits
- 27 under section $\frac{301(7)}{301(4)}$ or $\frac{(8)}{(5)}$, 351, or 835 are received,
- 28 if the employee did contribute directly to the payment of premiums
- 29 regarding the disability insurance policy.

(c) (d) Subject to subsection (12), the after-tax amount of the pension or retirement payments received or being received by the employee , or which the employee is currently eligible to receive if the employee has suffered total and permanent disability and has reached full retirement age, pursuant to a plan or program established or maintained by the same employer from whom benefits under section 301(7) - 301(4) or (8), (5), 351, or 835 are received, if the employee did not contribute directly to the pension or retirement plan or program. Subsequent increases in a pension or retirement program shall do not affect the coordination of these benefits.

- (d) (e)—The proportional amount, based on the ratio of the employer's contributions to the total contributions to the plan or program, of the after-tax amount of the pension or retirement payments received or being received by the employee pursuant to a plan or program established or maintained by the same employer from whom benefits under section 301(7)—301(4) or (8),—(5), 351, or 835 are received, if the employee did contribute directly to the pension or retirement plan or program. Subsequent increases in a pension or retirement program shall—do not affect the coordination of these benefits.
- (e) (f)—For those employers who that do not provide a pension plan, the proportional amount, based on the ratio of the employer's contributions to the total contributions made to a qualified profit sharing plan under section 401(a) of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 401, or any successor to section 401(a) of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 401, covering a profit sharing plan which that provides for the payment of benefits only upon retirement, disability, death, or other separation of employment to the extent

- 1 that benefits are vested under the plan.
- 2 (f) A reduction made under subdivisions (c), (d), or (e), or
- 3 the combination of reductions under subdivisions (c), (d), or (e),
- 4 must not exceed 50% of the employee's weekly benefit rate. This
- 5 subdivision applies to all claims regardless of the employee's date
- 6 of injury occurring before, on, or after the effective date of the
- 7 amendatory act that added this subdivision.
- **8** (2) To satisfy any remaining obligations under section $\frac{301(7)}{6}$
- 9 301(4) or $\frac{(8)}{(5)}$, 351, or 835, the employer shall pay or cause to
- ${f 10}$ be paid to the employee the balance due in either weekly or lump
- 11 sum payments after the application of subsection (1).
- 12 (3) In the application of subsection (1) any credit or
- 13 reduction shall occur pursuant to this section and all of the
- 14 following:
- (a) The agency shall promulgate rules to provide for
- 16 notification by an employer or carrier to an employee of possible
- 17 eligibility for social security benefits and the requirements for
- 18 establishing proof of application for those benefits. Notification
- 19 shall be promptly mailed to the employee after the date on which by
- 20 reason of age the employee may be entitled to social security
- 21 benefits. A copy of the notification of possible eligibility shall
- 22 be filed with the agency by the employer or carrier.
- (b) Within 30 days after receipt of the notification of
- 24 possible employee eligibility the employee shall:
- 25 (i) Apply for social security benefits.
- 26 (ii) Provide the employer or carrier with proof of that
- 27 application.
- 28 (iii) Provide the employer or carrier with an authority for
- 29 release of information which shall be utilized by the employer or

carrier to obtain necessary benefit entitlement and amount 1 2 information from the social security administration. The authority for release of information shall be effective for 1 year. 3 4 (4) If the employee fails to provide the proof of application or the authority for release of information as prescribed in 5 6 subsection (3), the employer or carrier, with the approval of the 7 agency, may discontinue the compensation benefits payable to the 8 employee under section 301(7) or (8), 351, or 835 until the proof 9 of application and the authority for release of information is 10 provided. Compensation benefits withheld shall be reimbursed to the 11 employee upon providing the required proof of application, or the 12 authority for release of information, or both. 13 (5) If the employer or carrier is required to submit a new 14 authority for release of information to the social security 15 administration in order to receive information necessary to comply 16 with this section, the employee shall provide the new authority for 17 release of information within 30 days of a request by the employer or carrier. If the employee fails to provide the new authority for 18 19 release of information, the employer or carrier, with the approval 20 of the agency, may discontinue benefits until the authority for 21 release of information is provided as prescribed in this subsection. Compensation benefits withheld shall be reimbursed to 22 23 the employee upon providing the new authority for release of 24 information. 25 (6) Within 30 days after either the date of first payment of 26 compensation benefits under section 301(7) or (8), 351, or 835, or 27 30 days after the date of application for any benefit under

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subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), or (e), whichever is later, the

employee shall provide the employer or carrier with a properly

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executed authority for release of information, which shall be
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    utilized by the employer or carrier to obtain necessary benefit
    entitlement and amount information from the appropriate source. The
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    authority for release of information is effective for 1 year.
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    Failure of the employee to provide a properly executed authority
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    for release of information allows the employer or carrier with the
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    approval of the agency to discontinue the compensation benefits
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    payable under section 301 (7) or (8), 351, or 835 to the employee
    until the authority for release of information is provided.
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    Compensation benefits withheld shall be reimbursed to the employee
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    upon providing the required authority for release of information.
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    If the employer or carrier is required to submit a new authority
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    for release of information to the appropriate source in order to
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    receive information necessary to comply with this section, the
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    employee shall provide a properly executed new authority for
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    release of information within 30 days after a request by the
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    employer or carrier. Failure of the employee to provide a properly
    executed new authority for release of information allows the
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    employer or carrier with the approval of the agency to discontinue
    benefits under section 301(7) or (8), 351, or 835 until the
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    authority for release of information is provided as prescribed in
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    this subsection. Compensation benefits withheld shall be reimbursed
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    to the employee upon the providing of the new authority for release
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    of information.
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          (7) A credit or reduction under this section shall not occur
    because of an increase granted by the social security
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    administration as a cost of living adjustment.
          (3) (8) Except as provided in subsections (4), (5), and (6), a
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A credit or reduction of benefits otherwise payable for any week

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- shall must not be taken under this section until there has been a determination of the benefit amount otherwise payable to the employee under section 301(7)—301(4) or (8), (5), 351, or 835 and the employee has begun receiving the benefit payments.
- 5 (4) (9) Except as otherwise provided in this section, any 6 benefit payments under the social security act, or any fund, 7 policy, or program as specified in subsection (1) that the employee 8 has received or is receiving after March 31, 1982 and during a 9 period in which the employee was receiving unreduced compensation 10 benefits under section 301(7) 301(4) or (8), (5), 351, or 835 shall 11 must be considered to have created an overpayment of compensation 12 benefits for that period. The employer or carrier shall calculate the amount of the overpayment and send a notice of overpayment and 13 14 a request for reimbursement to the employee. Failure by If the 15 employee to does not reimburse the employer or carrier within not 16 more than 30 days after the mailing date of the notice of request 17 for reimbursement, allows the employer or carrier, with the 18 approval of the agency, to may discontinue 50% of future weekly 19 compensation payments under section 301(7)—301(4) or (8), (5), 351, 20 or 835. The compensation payments withheld shall must be credited 21 against the amount of the overpayment. Payment of the appropriate compensation benefit shall must resume when the total amount of the 22 23 overpayment has been withheld.
 - (5) (10)—The employer or carrier taking a credit or making a reduction as provided in this section shall immediately report to the agency the amount of any credit or reduction, and as requested by the agency, furnish to the agency satisfactory proof of the basis for a credit or reduction.

29 (11) Disability insurance benefit payments under the social

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- 1 security act shall be considered to be payments from funds provided
- 2 by the employer and to be primary payments on the employer's
- 3 obligation under section 301(7) or (8), 351, or 835 as old-age
- 4 benefit payments under the social security act are considered
- 5 pursuant to this section. The coordination of social security
- 6 disability benefits shall commence on the date of the award
- 7 certificate of the social security disability benefits. Any accrued
- 8 social security disability benefits shall not be coordinated.
- 9 However, social security disability insurance benefits shall only
- 10 be so considered if section 224 of the social security act, 42 USC
- 11 424a, is revised so that a reduction of social security disability
- 12 insurance benefits is not made because of the receipt of worker's
- 13 compensation benefits by the employee.
- 14 (6) (12) Nothing in this section shall be considered to compel
- 15 an An employee to apply for early federal social security old-age
- 16 insurance benefits or is not required to apply for early or reduced
- 17 pension or retirement benefits.
- 18 (7) (13)—As used in this section, "after-tax amount" means the
- 19 gross amount of any benefit under subsection (1)(a), (1)(b),
- 20 (1)(c), or (1)(d) $\frac{1}{1000}$ reduced by the prorated weekly amount
- 21 which that would have been paid, if any, under the federal
- 22 insurance contributions act, 26 USC 3101 to 3128, and state income
- 23 tax and federal income tax, calculated on an annual basis using as
- 24 the number of exemptions the disabled employee's dependents plus
- 25 the employee, and without excess itemized deductions. In
- 26 determining the "after-tax amount" after-tax amount, the tables
- 27 provided for in section 313(2) shall must be used. The gross amount
- 28 of any benefit under subsection (1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c), or (1)(d),
- 29 or (1) (e) shall be is presumed to be the same as the average weekly

- 1 wage for purposes of the table. The applicable 80% 90% of after-tax
- 2 amount as provided in the table $\frac{\text{will must}}{\text{must}}$ be multiplied by $\frac{1.25}{\text{must}}$
- 3 which will be 1.11 and is conclusive for determining the "after-tax
- 4 amount after-tax amount of benefits under subsection (1)(a),
- 5 (1) (b), (1) (c), or (1) (d). , or (1) (e).
- 6 (8) (14) This section does not apply to any payments received
- 7 or to be received under a disability pension plan provided by the
- 8 same employer, which plan is in existence on March 31, 1982. Any
- 9 disability pension plan entered into or renewed after March 31,
- 10 1982 may provide that the payments under that disability pension
- 11 plan provided by the employer shall must not be coordinated
- 12 pursuant to under this section.
- (9) (15) With respect to volunteer fire fighters,
- 14 firefighters, volunteer safety patrol officers, volunteer civil
- 15 defense workers, and volunteer ambulance drivers and attendants who
- 16 are considered employees for purposes of this act pursuant to under
- 17 section 161(1)(a), the reduction of weekly benefits provided for
- 18 disability insurance payments under subsection $\frac{(1)}{(b)}$ (1) (a) and
- 19 (c) and subsection (11) (b) may be waived by the employer. An
- 20 employer that is not a self-insurer may make the waiver provided
- 21 for under this subsection only at the time a worker's compensation
- 22 insurance policy is entered into or renewed.
- (10) (16) This section does not apply to payments made to an
- 24 employee as a result of liability pursuant to under section 361(2)
- 25 and (3) for the specific loss period set forth therein. described
- 26 in section 361(2) and (3). It is the intent of the legislature
- 27 that, because benefits under section 361(2) and (3) are benefits
- 28 that recognize human factors substantially in addition to the wage
- 29 loss concept, coordination of benefits should not apply to those

1 benefits.

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2 (11) (17) The decision of the Michigan Supreme Court supreme court in Franks v White Pine Copper Division, Franks v White Pine 3 Copper Division, 422 Mich 636 (1985) is declared to have been 4 5 erroneously rendered insofar as it interprets this section, it 6 having been and being the legislative intention not to coordinate 7 payments under this section resulting from liability pursuant to 8 under section 301(7) -301(4) or (8), (5), 351, or 835 for personal 9 injuries occurring before March 31, 1982. It is the purpose of the 10 amendatory act that added this subsection to so affirm. This 11 remedial and curative amendment shall must be liberally construed 12 to effectuate this purpose. 13 (12) (18) This section applies only to payments resulting that 14 result from liability pursuant to under section 301 (7) 301(4) or 15 (8), (5), 351, or 835 for personal injuries occurring that occur on 16 or after March 31, 1982. Any payments made to an employee resulting 17 from liability pursuant to under section 301(7) 301(4) or (8), (5), 18 351, or 835 for a personal injury occurring before March 31, 1982 19 that have not been coordinated under this section as of the 20 effective date of this subsection shall-must not be coordinated, 21 shall not be are not considered to have created an overpayment of compensation benefits, and shall not be are not subject to 22 23 reimbursement to the employer or carrier.

(13) (19)—Notwithstanding any other section of this act, any payments made to an employee resulting—that result from liability pursuant to under section 301(7)—301(4) or (8), (5), 351, or 835 for a personal injury occurring—that occurs before March 31, 1982 that have been coordinated before May 14, 1987 shall be are considered to be an underpayment of compensation benefits, and the

- a amounts withheld pursuant to coordination shall must be reimbursed
 with interest, by July 13, 1987, to the employee by the employer or
 carrier.
- 4 (14) (20) Notwithstanding any other section of this act, any
 5 employee who has paid an employer or carrier money alleged by the
 6 employer or carrier to be owed the employer or carrier because that
 7 employee's benefits had not been coordinated under this section and
 8 whose date of personal injury was before March 31, 1982 shall must
 9 be reimbursed with interest, by July 13, 1987, that money by the
 10 employer or carrier.
 - (21) If any portion of this section is subsequently found to be unconstitutional or in violation of applicable law, it shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this section.

- Sec. 355. (1) The maximum weekly rate shall must be adjusted once each year annually in accordance with the increase or decrease in the average weekly wage in covered employment, as determined by the Michigan employment security commission.
- (2) Effective January 1, 1982, and each January 1 thereafter τ until the first January 1 after the effective date of the amendatory act that repealed section 357, the maximum weekly rate of compensation not including any increase in benefits paid under section 356(2) for injuries occurring within that year shall must be established as 90% of the state average weekly wage as of the prior June 30, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00.
- (3) Effective the January 1 after the effective date of the amendatory act that repealed section 357, and each January 1 thereafter, the maximum weekly rate of compensation not including any increase in benefits paid under section 356(2) for injuries occurring within that year must be established as 150% of the state

average weekly wage as of the prior June 30, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00.

(4) (3)—For the purpose of computing the supplemental benefit 3 4 under section 352, the state average weekly wage for any injury 5 year shall must be the average weekly wage in covered employment 6 determined by the Michigan employment security commission for the 7 12 months ending June 30 of the preceding year. 8 Sec. 356. (1) An injured employee who, at the time of the a 9 personal injury, is entitled to a rate of compensation less than 10 50% of the then applicable state average weekly wage as determined 11 for the year in which the injury occurred pursuant to under section 12 355, may be entitled to an increase in benefits after 2 years of continuous disability. After 2 years of continuous disability, the 13 14 employee may petition for a hearing at which the employee may 15 present evidence that, by virtue of the employee's age, education, 16 training, experience, or other documented evidence which that would 17 fairly reflect the employee's earning capacity, the employee's 18 earnings would have been expected to increase. Upon presentation of 19 this evidence, a worker's compensation magistrate may order an 20 adjustment of the compensation rate up to 50% of the state average 21 weekly wage for the year in which the employee's injury occurred. The adjustment of compensation, if ordered, shall be is effective 22

adjustments provided in this subsection shall must be paid by the carrier on a weekly basis. However, the carrier, the self-insurers' security fund, and the private employer group self-insurers security fund shall be are entitled to reimbursement for these payments from the second injury fund created in section 501. There shall must be only 1 adjustment made for an employee under this

as of the date of the employee's petition for the hearing. The

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- 1 subsection.
- 2 (2) An injured employee is entitled to an increase in benefits
- 3 after 1 year of continuous disability, including an injured
- 4 employee described in subsection (1). After 1 year of continuous
- 5 disability, the injured employee's compensation rate must be
- 6 adjusted annually on the date of the injury to a rate equal to the
- 7 same percentage of the annually adjusted state average weekly wage
- 8 under section 355 that the employee's original rate or the adjusted
- 9 rate under subsection (1) had in relation to the state average
- 10 weekly wage for the year when the employee's injury occurred. If
- 11 the state average weekly wage declines in a given year, the
- 12 employee's rate must not be adjusted.
- 13 (3) The carrier shall pay the adjustments described in 14 subsection (2) on a weekly basis without reimbursement.
- 15 (4) (2) The minimum weekly benefit for death under section 321
- 16 shall be is 50% of the state average weekly wage as determined
- 17 under section 355.
- 18 (5) (3) The minimum weekly benefit for 1 or more losses stated
- 19 in section 361(2) and (3) shall be 25% is 50% of the state average
- 20 weekly wage as determined under section 355.
- 21 (4) There is no minimum weekly benefit for total disability
- 22 under section 351.
- 23 (5) This section does not apply to an employee entitled to
- 24 benefits under section 361(1).
- 25 Sec. 358. Net weekly benefits payable under section 351, 361,
- 26 or lump sum benefits under section 835, shall must be reduced by
- 27 100% of the after-tax amount of benefits paid or payable to the
- 28 injured employee under the Michigan employment security act, 1936
- 29 (Ex Sess) PA 1, MCL 421.1 to 421.75, for identical periods of time

- 1 that are chargeable to the employer responsible for payment of
- 2 compensation benefits. Benefits paid under the coronavirus aid,
- 3 relief, and economic security act, Public Law 116-136, and similar
- 4 benefits under other federal or state relief statutes must not
- 5 reduce worker's compensation benefits even if the distribution of
- 6 the benefits occurs through the Michigan unemployment insurance
- 7 agency.
- 8 Sec. 361. (1) An employer is not liable for compensation under
- 9 section $\frac{301(7)}{301(4)}$ or $\frac{(8)}{(5)}$, $\frac{351}{371(1)}$, or $\frac{401(5)}{401(3)}$ or
- 10 (6) (4) for periods of time that the employee is unable to obtain
- 11 or perform work because of imprisonment or commission of a
- 12 <u>crime.</u>incarceration. An employer is liable for compensation under
- 13 this act regardless of the employee's immigration status.
- 14 (2) In cases included in the following schedule, the
- 15 disability in each case shall be is considered to continue for the
- 16 period specified, and the compensation paid for the personal injury
- 17 shall be 80% is 90% of the after-tax average weekly wage subject to
- 18 the maximum and minimum rates of compensation under this act. The
- 19 effect of any internal joint replacement surgery, internal implant,
- 20 or other similar medical procedure shall be considered in
- 21 determining whether a specific loss has occurred. The specific loss
- 22 period for the loss shall be is considered as follows:
- 23 (a) Thumb, 65 weeks.
- 24 (b) First finger, 38 weeks.
- (c) Second finger, 33 weeks.
- 26 (d) Third finger, 22 weeks.
- (e) Fourth finger, 16 weeks.
- The loss of the first phalange of the thumb, or of any finger,
- 29 shall be is considered to be equal to the loss of 1/2 of that thumb

- 1 or finger, and compensation shall be is 1/2 of the amount above
- 2 specified.
- 3 The loss of more than 1 phalange shall be is considered as the
- 4 loss of the entire finger or thumb. The amount received for more
- 5 than 1 finger shall must not exceed the amount provided in this
- 6 schedule for the loss of a hand.
- 7 (f) Great toe, 33 weeks.
- 8 (g) A toe other than the great toe, 11 weeks.
- 9 The loss of the first phalange of any toe shall be is
- 10 considered to be equal to the loss of 1/2 of that toe, and
- 11 compensation shall be is 1/2 of the amount above specified.
- 12 The loss of more than 1 phalange shall be is considered as the
- 13 loss of the entire toe.
- 14 (h) Hand, 215 weeks.
- 15 (i) Arm, 269 weeks.
- 16 An amputation between the elbow and wrist that is 6 or more
- 17 inches below the elbow shall be is considered a hand, and an
- 18 amputation above that point shall be is considered an arm.
- 19 (j) Foot, 162 weeks.
- 20 (k) Leq, 215 weeks.
- 21 An amputation between the knee and foot 7 or more inches below
- 22 the tibial table (plateau) shall be is considered a foot, and an
- 23 amputation above that point shall be is considered a leg.
- **24** (*l*) Eye, 162 weeks.
- 25 Eighty percent loss of vision of 1 eye shall constitute
- 26 constitutes the total loss of that eye.
- 27 (m) Serious and permanent scarring or disfigurement to the
- 28 face or head, 52 weeks.
- 29 (n) Serious impairment of an important body function of great

- value, significance, or consequence to the injured employee, 52
 weeks.
- 3 (3) Total and permanent disability, compensation for which is 4 provided in section 351 means:
- 5 (a) Total and permanent loss of sight of both eyes.
- **6** (b) Loss of both legs or both feet at or above the ankle.
- 7 (c) Loss of both arms or both hands at or above the wrist.
- 8 (d) Loss of any 2 of the members or faculties in subdivision
- 9 (a), (b), or (c).
- (e) Permanent and complete paralysis of both legs or both armsor of 1 leg and 1 arm.
- 12 (f) Incurable insanity or imbecility. Severe and permanent
- 13 impairment of function not responsive to treatment because of 1 of
- 14 the following:

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- (i) A neurocognitive disorder.
- 16 (ii) A traumatic or stress-related disorder.
- 17 (g) Permanent and total loss of industrial use of both legs or
- 18 both hands or both arms or 1 leg and 1 arm. ; for For the purpose
- 19 of this subdivision, such permanency shall be is determined not
- 20 less than 30 days before the expiration of 500 weeks from the date
- 21 of injury.
- 22 (4) The amounts specified in this clause are all subject to
- 23 the same limitations as to maximum and minimum as above stated. In
- 24 case of the loss of 1 member while compensation is being paid for
- 25 the loss of another member, compensation shall must be paid for the
- 26 loss of the second member for the period provided in this section.
- 27 Payments for the loss of a second member shall must begin at the
- 28 conclusion of the payments for the first member.
- 29 Sec. 371. (1) The weekly loss in wages referred to in this act

shall consist of the percentage of the average weekly earnings of the injured employee computed according to this section as fairly represents the proportionate extent of the impairment of the employee's earning capacity in the employments covered by this act in which the employee was working at the time of the personal injury. The weekly loss in wages shall be fixed as of the time of the personal injury, and determined considering the nature and extent of the personal injury. The Except as otherwise provided in this act, the compensation payable, when added to the employee's wage earning capacity earned wages after the personal injury in the

same or other employments, shall must not exceed the employee's

average weekly earnings at the time of the injury.

- (2) As used in this act, "average weekly wage" means the weekly wage earned by the an employee at the time of the employee's injury in all employment, inclusive of overtime, premium pay, and cost of living adjustment, and exclusive of any fringe or other benefits which that continue during the disability. Any fringe or other benefit which that does not continue during the disability shall be is included for purposes of determining an employee's average weekly wage. to the extent that the inclusion of the fringe or other benefit will not result in a weekly benefit amount which is greater than 2/3 of the state average weekly wage at the time of injury. The average weekly wage shall be is determined by computing the total wages paid in the highest paid 39 weeks of the 52 weeks immediately preceding the date of injury, and dividing by 39.
- (3) If the an employee worked less than 39 weeks in the employment in which the employee was injured, the average weekly wage shall be is based upon on the total wages earned by the employee divided by the total number of weeks the employee actually

- worked. For purposes of this subsection, only those weeks in which
 work is performed shall be are considered in computing the total
 wages earned and the number of weeks actually worked.
- 4 (4) If an employee sustains a compensable injury before
 5 completing his or her the employee's first work week, the average
 6 weekly wage shall be is calculated by determining the number of
 7 hours of work per week contracted for by that employee multiplied
 8 by the employee's hourly rate, or the weekly salary contracted for
 9 by the employee.

- (5) If the hourly earning earnings of the an employee cannot be ascertained, or if the pay has not been designated for the work required, the wage, for the purpose of calculating compensation, shall must be taken to be the usual wage for similar services if the services are rendered by paid employees.
- 16 weekly wage cannot justly be determined by applying subsections (2)
 17 to (5), an average weekly wage may be computed by dividing the
 18 aggregate earnings during the year before the injury by the number
 19 of days when work was performed and multiplying that daily wage by
 20 the number of working days customary in the employment, but not
 21 less than 5.
 - (7) The average weekly wage as determined under this section shall must be rounded to the nearest dollar.
 - Sec. 401. (1) As used in this chapter, "disability" means a limitation of an employee's wage earning capacity in work suitable to his or her the employee's qualifications and training resulting from a personal injury or work related disease. A limitation of wage earning capacity occurs only if a personal injury covered under this act results in the employee's employee being unable to

- 1 perform all jobs paying the maximum wages or obtain 1 or more jobs
- 2 in work suitable to that the employee's qualifications and
- 3 training. , which includes work that may be performed using the
- 4 employee's transferable work skills. A disability is total if the
- 5 employee is unable to earn in any job paying maximum wages in work
- 6 suitable to the employee's qualifications and training. A
- 7 disability is partial if the employee retains a wage earning
- 8 capacity at a pay level less than his or her maximum wages in work
- 9 suitable to his or her qualifications and training. The
- 10 establishment of disability does not create a presumption of wage
- **11** loss.
- 12 (2) As used in this chapter:
- 13 (a) "Disablement" means the event of becoming so disabled.
- 14 (b) "Personal injury" includes a disease or disability that is
- 15 due to causes and conditions that are characteristic of and
- 16 peculiar to the business of the employer and that arises out of and
- 17 in the course of the employment. An ordinary disease of life to
- 18 which the public is generally exposed outside of the employment is
- 19 not compensable. A personal injury under this act is compensable if
- 20 work causes, contributes to, or aggravates, accelerates, or worsens
- 21 a symptom or pathology in a manner so as to create a pathology that
- 22 is medically distinguishable from any pathology that existed prior
- 23 to the injury. Mental disabilities and conditions of the aging
- 24 process, including but not limited to heart and cardiovascular
- 25 conditions, and degenerative arthritis shall be compensable if
- 26 contributed to or aggravated or accelerated by the employment in a
- 27 significant manner. Mental disabilities shall be compensable when
- 28 arising out of actual events of employment, not unfounded
- 29 perceptions thereof, and if the employee's perception of the actual

events is reasonably grounded in fact or reality. A hernia to be compensable must be clearly recent in origin and result from a strain arising out of and in the course of the employment and be promptly reported to the employer.related to a physical or mental condition, regardless of any preexisting or coexisting condition the employee may have.

(c) Except as provided in section 302, "wage earning capacity" means the wages the employee earns or is capable of earning at a job reasonably available to that employee, whether or not actually earned. For the purposes of establishing wage earning capacity, an employee has an affirmative duty to seek work reasonably available to that employee, taking into consideration the limitations from the work-related personal injury or disease. A magistrate may consider good-faith job search efforts to determine whether jobs are reasonably available.

(c) (d)—"Wage loss" means the amount of reduced wages lost due connected to a disability. The employee shall establish a connection between the disability and reduced wages in establishing the wage loss. Wage loss may be established, among other methods, by demonstrating the employee's good-faith effort to procure work within his or her wage carning capacity. A partially disabled employee who establishes a good-faith effort to procure work but cannot obtain work within his or her wage earning capacity is entitled to weekly benefits under subsection (5) as if totally disabled.wage loss to receive weekly wage loss benefits. If the employee establishes a connection between disability and wage loss, other factors that contribute to the employee's wage loss do not affect the payment or amount of wage loss benefits due the employee.

(3) To establish an initial showing of disability, an employee shall do all of the following:

- (a) Disclose his or her qualifications and training, including
 education, skills, and experience, whether or not they are relevant
 to the job the employee was performing at the time of the injury.
 - (b) Provide evidence as to the jobs, if any, he or she is qualified and trained to perform within the same salary range as his or her maximum wage earning capacity at the time of the injury.
 - (c) Demonstrate that the work-related injury prevents the employee from performing jobs identified as within his or her qualifications and training that pay maximum wages.
 - (d) If the employee is capable of performing any of the jobs identified in subdivision (c), show that he or she cannot obtain any of those jobs. The evidence shall include a showing of a goodfaith attempt to procure postinjury employment if there are jobs at the employee's maximum wage earning capacity at the time of the injury.
 - (4) Once an employee establishes an initial showing of a disability under subsection (3), the employer bears the burden of production of evidence to refute the employee's showing. In satisfying its burden of production of evidence, the employer has a right to discovery if necessary for the employer to sustain its burden and present a meaningful defense. The employee may present additional evidence to challenge the evidence submitted by the employer.
 - (3) (5) If Except as otherwise provided under subsection (5), if a personal injury arising out of the course of employment causes total results in disability and connected to wage loss and the injured employee is entitled to wage loss benefits, does not

- 1 receive wages in a week after the injury, the employer shall pay or
- 2 cause to be paid to the injured employee as provided in this
- 3 section weekly compensation equal to 80%-90% of the employee's
- 4 after-tax average weekly wage, but not more than the maximum weekly
- 5 rate determined under section 355. Compensation shall must be paid
- 6 for the duration of the disability.
- 7 (4) (6) If Except as otherwise provided under subsection (5),
- 8 a personal injury arising out of the course of employment causes
- 9 partial results in disability and connected to wage loss and the
- 10 employee is entitled to wage loss benefits, receives wages in a
- 11 week after the injury, the employer shall pay or cause to be paid
- 12 to the injured employee as provided in this section weekly
- 13 compensation equal to 80%-90% of the difference between the injured
- 14 employee's after-tax average weekly wage before the personal injury
- 15 and the employee's wage earning capacity after-tax actual wages
- 16 paid after the personal injury, but not more than the maximum
- 17 weekly rate determined under section 355. Compensation shall must
- 18 be paid for the duration of the disability.
- 19 (5) $\frac{(7)}{}$ If disability and wage loss are established,
- 20 entitlement to weekly wage loss benefits shall must be determined
- 21 as applicable pursuant to under this section and as follows:
- 22 (a) If an employee receives a bona fide offer of reasonable
- 23 employment from the employee's previous employer, another employer,
- 24 or through the Michigan unemployment insurance agency and the
- 25 employee refuses that employment without good and reasonable cause,
- 26 the employee shall be is considered to have voluntarily removed
- 27 himself or herself from the work force workforce and is no longer
- 28 entitled to any wage loss benefits under this act during the period
- 29 of refusal. The employer has the burden of proof of establishing

that the employee received a bona fide offer of reasonable employment.

- (b) If an employee is terminated from reasonable employment for fault of the employee, the employee is considered to have voluntarily removed himself or herself from the work force and is not entitled to any wage loss benefits under this act.
- (c) If an employee is employed and the average weekly wage of the employee is less than that which the employee received before the date of injury, the employee shall receive weekly benefits under this act equal to 80% of the difference between the injured employee's after-tax weekly wage before the date of injury and the after-tax weekly wage that the injured employee earns after the date of injury, but not more than the maximum weekly rate of compensation, as determined under section 355.
- (b) (d)—If an employee is employed and the average weekly wage of the employee is equal to or more than the average weekly wage the employee received before the date of injury, the employee is not entitled to any wage loss benefits under this act for the duration—that week of that—employment.
- (e) If the employee, after having been employed pursuant to this subsection, loses his or her job through no fault of the employee and the employee is still disabled, the employee shall receive compensation under this act as follows:
- (i) If the employee was employed for less than 100 weeks, the employee shall receive compensation based upon his or her wage at the time of the original injury.
- 27 (ii) If the employee was employed for 100 weeks or more but
 28 less than 250 weeks, then after the employee exhausts unemployment
 29 benefit eligibility, a worker's compensation magistrate may

- 1 determine that the employment since the time of the injury has not
- 2 established a new wage earning capacity and, if the magistrate
- 3 makes that determination, benefits shall be based on the employee's
- 4 wage at the original date of injury. If the magistrate does not
- 5 make that determination, the employee is presumed to have
- 6 established a post-injury wage earning capacity and benefits shall
- 7 not be paid based on the wage at the original date of injury.
- 8 (iii) If the employee was employed for 250 weeks or more, the
- 9 employee is presumed to have established a post-injury wage earning
- 10 capacity.
- 11 (c) If an employee, after being employed under this subsection
- 12 for less than 100 weeks, loses the employee's job, the employee's
- 13 personal injury is conclusively presumed to result in disability
- 14 connected to wage loss.
- 15 (d) If an employee, after being employed under this subsection
- 16 for more than 100 weeks, loses the employee's job, proof of work-
- 17 related disability connected to wage loss is a question of fact.
- 18 (6) (8)—The Michigan unemployment insurance agency shall
- 19 notify the agency in writing of the name of any employee who
- 20 refuses any bona fide offer of reasonable employment. Upon
- 21 notification to the agency, the agency shall notify the carrier who
- 22 shall terminate the benefits of the employee pursuant to under
- 23 subsection $\frac{(7)(a)}{(5)(a)}$.
- 24 (7) $\frac{(9)}{}$ As used in this section, "reasonable employment" means
- 25 suitable work that is within the an employee's qualifications,
- 26 training, and capacity to perform that poses no clear and proximate
- 27 threat unreasonable risk to that employee's health and safety, and
- 28 that is within a reasonable distance from that employee's
- 29 residence. The employee's capacity to perform shall not be limited

- to work suitable to his or her qualifications and training.
- (8) (10) This section shall apply applies to personal injuries
 or work related diseases occurring on or after June 30, 1985.
- 4 Sec. 891. (1) To the extent that they are reenacted herein,
- 5 all the provisions of former 1965 PA 44 apply only to personal
- 6 injuries occurring on or after September 1, 1965, except as
- 7 otherwise provided in that act and except for the amendment to part
- 8 2, section 4 of that act, concerning selection of physicians as
- 9 provided in that act.

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- 10 (2) In all cases where the date of injury is on or after
- 11 September 1, 1965, and the employee or his employee's dependents
- 12 would be entitled to the new maximum weekly benefit rates, the
- 13 employee or his employee's dependents shall receive, without
- 14 application to the workers' compensation agency, an adjustment to
- 15 the increased maximum rate as it becomes effective September 1,
- 16 1966, or September 1, 1967, for any compensable weeks subsequent to
- 17 the above dates.
- 18 (3) This act does not affect or impair any right accruing,
- 19 accrued or acquired or any liability developing or imposed prior to
- 20 the time this act takes effect, and all such rights and liabilities
- 21 shall be are governed by the provisions of former 1912 (1st Ex
- 22 Sess) PA 10. The first adjustment to the maximum rates of weekly
- 23 compensation provided previously in section 9(f) of part 2 of
- 24 former 1912 (1st Ex Sess) PA 10 , shall remain remains in effect to
- 25 the extent provided in such section, and the amount of change in
- 26 the average weekly wage not incorporated in the first adjustment
- 27 made January 1, 1969 shall be is carried forward as provided in
- 28 such section.
- 29 (4) Notwithstanding sections $\frac{301(14)}{301(11)}$ and $\frac{401(10)}{7}$

- 1 401(8), the amendments to this act made by 2011 PA 266 apply to
- 2 personal injuries and work-related diseases incurred on or after
- **3** December 19, 2011.
- 4 (5) Notwithstanding sections 301(11) and 401(8), and except as
- 5 provided in section 354(1)(f), the amendments to this act made by
- 6 the amendatory act that added this subsection apply to personal
- 7 injuries and work-related diseases incurred on or after the
- 8 effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection.
- 9 Enacting section 1. Sections 302, 357, and 431 of the worker's
- 10 disability compensation act of 1969, 1969 PA 317, MCL 418.302,
- 11 418.357, and 418.431, are repealed.