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State of Misconsin 2017 - 2018 LEGISLATURE

LRBs0313/1 AJM:amn&emw

SENATE SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1, TO SENATE BILL 564

February 12, 2018 - Offered by Senator WANGGAARD.

1	A N A CT $\emph{to amend}$ 102.42 (1); and $\emph{to create}$ 102.17 (9), 102.42 (1p) and 102.44
2	(7) of the statutes; relating to: claims for compensation for post-traumatic
3	stress disorder by police officers or fire fighters under the worker's
4	compensation law.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. 102.17 (9) of the statutes is created to read:

- 102.17 (9) (a) In this subsection, "post-traumatic stress disorder" means that condition, as described in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders by the American Psychiatric Association.
- (b) In the case of a mental injury that is not accompanied by a physical injury and that results in a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder in a law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 23.33 (1) (ig), or a fire fighter, the claim for compensation for

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- the mental injury, in order to be compensable under this chapter, is subject to the following requirements:
 - 1. The mental injury must satisfy all of the following conditions:
- a. The diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder is made by a psychiatrist or
 psychologist.
- b. The conditions of liability under s. 102.03 (1) are proven by clear and
 convincing medical or psychiatric evidence.
 - 2. The mental injury may not be a result of or first reported during any of the following actions taken in good faith by the employer:
 - a. A disciplinary action.
 - b. A work evaluation.
 - c. A job transfer.
- d. A layoff.
- e. A demotion.
- 15 f. A termination.
- **SECTION 2.** 102.42 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
 - 102.42 (1) TREATMENT OF EMPLOYEE. The Subject to the limitations under sub. (1p), the employer shall supply such medical, surgical, chiropractic, psychological, podiatric, dental, and hospital treatment, medicines, medical and surgical supplies, crutches, artificial members, appliances, and training in the use of artificial members and appliances, or, at the option of the employee, Christian Science treatment in lieu of medical treatment, medicines, and medical supplies, as may be reasonably required to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury, and to attain efficient use of artificial members and appliances, and in case of the employer's neglect or refusal seasonably to do so, or in emergency until it is practicable for the

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employee to give notice of injury, the employer shall be liable for the reasonable expense incurred by or on behalf of the employee in providing such treatment, medicines, supplies, and training. When the employer has knowledge of the injury and the necessity for treatment, the employer's failure to tender the necessary treatment, medicines, supplies, and training constitutes such neglect or refusal. The employer shall also be liable for reasonable expense incurred by the employee for necessary treatment to cure and relieve the employee from the effects of occupational disease prior to the time that the employee knew or should have known the nature of his or her disability and its relation to employment, and as to such treatment subs. (2) and (3) shall not apply. The obligation to furnish such treatment and appliances shall continue as required to prevent further deterioration in the condition of the employee or to maintain the existing status of such condition whether or not healing is completed.

Section 3. 102.42 (1p) of the statutes is created to read:

102.42 (1p) Liability for treatment of Certain Mental Injuries. The employer of an employee whose injury is a mental injury that is compensable under s. 102.17 (9) is liable for the employee's treatment of the mental injury for no more than 80 weeks after the injury is first reported.

Section 4. 102.44 (7) of the statutes is created to read:

102.44 (7) In the case of an employee whose injury is a mental injury that is compensable under s. 102.17 (9), the period of disability may not exceed 80 weeks after the injury is first reported.

SECTION 5. Initial applicability.

- 1 (1) This act first applies to injuries reported on the effective date of this subsection.
- 3 (END)