

CHAPTER 102.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

102.01	Definitions.	102.33	Blanks and records.
102.03	Conditions of liability.	102.34	Nonelection, notice by employer.
102.04	Definition of employer.	102.35	Penalties.
102.05	Election by employer, withdrawal.	102.37	Employers' records.
102.06	Joint liability of employer and contractor; loaned employees.	102.38	Records of payments; reports thereon.
102.07	Employee defined.	102.39	General orders; application of statutes.
102.08	Nonelection by epileptics, blind persons, corporation officers.	102.40	Reports not evidence in actions.
102.11	Earnings, method of computation.	102.42	Incidental compensation.
102.12	Notice of injury, exception, laches.	102.43	Weekly compensation schedule.
102.13	Examination by physician, competent witnesses, exclusion of evidence, autopsy.	102.44	Maximum limitations.
102.14	Jurisdiction of commission; advisory committee.	102.45	Benefits payable to minors; how paid.
102.15	Rules of procedure; transcripts.	102.46	Death benefit.
102.16	Submission of disputes, contributions by employees.	102.47	Death benefit, continued.
102.17	Procedure; notice of hearing; witnesses, contempt; testimony, medical examination.	102.48	Death benefit, continued.
102.18	Findings and award.	102.49	Additional death benefit for children, state fund.
102.19	Alien dependents; payments through consular officers.	102.50	Burial expenses.
102.195	Employee confined in institutions; payment of benefits.	102.51	Dependents.
102.20	Judgment on award.	102.52	Permanent partial disability schedule.
102.21	Payment of awards by municipalities.	102.53	Multiple injury and age variations.
102.22	Penalty for delayed payments.	102.55	Application of schedules.
102.23	Judicial review.	102.555	Occupational deafness; definitions.
102.24	Remanding record.	102.56	Disfigurement.
102.25	Appeal from judgment on award.	102.565	Silicosis, nondisabling; medical examination; conditions of liability.
102.26	Fees and costs.	102.57	Violations of safety provisions, penalty.
102.27	Claims unassignable, and exempt.	102.58	Decreased compensation.
102.28	Preference of claims; workmen's compensation insurance.	102.59	Pre-existing disability, indemnity, state fund, investment.
102.29	Third party liability.	102.60	Minor illegally employed, compensation.
102.30	Other insurance not affected; liability of insured employer.	102.61	Indemnity under rehabilitation law.
102.31	Workmen's compensation insurance; policy regulations.	102.62	Primary and secondary liability; unchangeable.
102.32	Continuing liability; guarantee settlement, gross payment.	102.63	Refunds by state.
		102.64	Attorney general shall represent state and commission.
		102.65	Workmen's compensation security funds.

102.01 Definitions. (1) The provisions of this chapter may be known, cited and referred to as the "Workmen's Compensation Act" and allowances, recoveries and liabilities under or pursuant to this act constitute and may be known, designated and referred to as "Workmen's Compensation."

(2) "Act" as used in this chapter means "chapter"; "compensation" means workmen's compensation; "primary compensation and death benefit" means compensation or indemnity for disability, or death benefit, other than increased, double or treble compensation or death benefit; "injury" is mental or physical harm to an employe caused by accident or disease, and also damage to or destruction of artificial members, dental appliances, teeth, hearing aids, and eyeglasses, but, in the case of hearing aids or eyeglasses, only if such damage or destruction resulted from accident which also caused personal injury entitling the employe to compensation therefor (either for disability or treatment); "municipality" includes county, city, town, village, school district, sewer district, drainage district, and other public or quasi-public corporations; "examiner" includes the director of workmen's compensation; and "commission" means the industrial commission of Wisconsin. "Time of injury," "occurrence of injury," or "date of injury" is the date of the accident which caused the injury, or in the case of disease, the last day of work for the last employer whose employment caused disability, except that in case of occupational deafness the definition in s. 102.555 controls.

History: 1963 c. 281.

In compensation cases involving mental injuries caused by accident or disease, either directly or as a part of the "process which the injury started," the commission should find the nature of the injury, what caused it, and its healing period; and it is not sufficient in such cases to find merely an injury and leave it to the reviewing court to determine whether the injury is mental or physical, or both. *Johnson v Industrial Comm.* 14 W (2d) 211, 109 NW (2d) 666.

102.03 Conditions of liability. (1) Liability under this chapter shall exist against

an employer only where the following conditions concur:

(a) Where the employe sustains an injury.
 (b) Where, at the time of the injury, both the employer and employe are subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(c) 1. Where, at the time of the injury, the employe is performing service growing out of and incidental to his employment. Every employe going to and from his employment in the ordinary and usual way, while on the premises of his employer, or while in the immediate vicinity thereof if the injury results from an occurrence on the premises, shall be deemed to be performing service growing out of and incidental to his employment; and so shall any fireman or municipal utility employe responding to a call for assistance outside the limits of his city or village, unless such response is in violation of law. The premises of his employer shall be deemed to include also the premises of any other person on whose premises service is being performed.

2. To enhance the morale and efficiency of public employes in this state and attract qualified personnel to the public service, it is the policy of the state that the benefits of this chapter shall extend and be granted to employes in the service of the state or of any municipality therein on the same basis, in the same manner, under the same conditions, and with like right of recovery as in the case of employes of persons, firms or private corporations. Accordingly, the same considerations, standards, and rules of decision shall apply in all cases in determining whether any employe under this chapter, at the time of the injury, was performing service growing out of and incidental to his employment. For the purposes of this subsection no differentiation shall be made among any of the classes of employers enumerated in s. 102.04 or of employes enumerated in s. 102.07; and no statutes, ordinances, or administrative regulations otherwise applicable to any employes enumerated in s. 102.07 shall be controlling.

(d) Where the injury is not intentionally self-inflicted.

(e) Where the accident or disease causing injury arises out of his employment.

(f) Every employe whose employment requires him to travel shall be deemed to be performing service growing out of and incidental to his employment at all times while on a trip, except when engaged in a deviation for a private or personal purpose. Acts reasonably necessary for living or incidental thereto shall not be regarded as such a deviation. Any accident or disease arising out of a hazard of such service shall be deemed to arise out of his employment.

(g) For the purposes of this chapter, members of the state legislature shall be deemed covered while traveling to and from the capital in the performance of their function as legislators, and while traveling in the performance of their official duties as members of committees or other bodies created by the legislature or the governor, either during the session or during the interim.

(2) Where such conditions exist the right to the recovery of compensation pursuant to this chapter shall be the exclusive remedy against the employer and the workmen's compensation insurance carrier.

(3) In the case of disease intermittent periods of temporary disability shall create separate claims, and permanent partial disability shall create a claim separate from a claim for any subsequent disability which latter disability is the result of an intervening cause.

(4) The right to compensation and the amount thereof shall in all cases be determined in accordance with the provisions of law in effect as of the date of the injury.

History: 1961 c. 269, 323, 641; 1965 c. 346.

(1) (c) does not require that an injury to an employe be "within the scope of employment," but only that at the time thereof the employe be performing service "growing out of and incidental to his employment." Although a workmen's compensation claimant cannot recover where he performs forbidden acts outside the range of his service, such rule is not applicable when an employe, in furtherance of his employer's interests and not merely to further his own personal ends, commits some acts of disobedience. *M. W. Martin, Inc. v. Industrial Comm.* 13 W (2d) 574, 109 NW (2d) 92.

The "positional risk" doctrine does not embrace within its ambit all falls on the employer's premises, and consequently no valid presumption can arise that an unexplained fall on the employer's premises arose out of the employment. Where a hotel chambermaid testified that she did not know how or why she happened to fall while going to the hotel from the hotel laundry where she had her lunch, and there was no evidence indicating that her fall

was caused by any hazard or danger of her employment or by any other cause entitling her to compensation, the commission properly denied her application on the ground that she had not met her burden of proof of the essential fact that the accident arose out of her employment. *Nielsen v. Industrial Comm.* 14 W (2d) 112, 109 NW (2d) 483.

Under (1) (f), providing that an employe who is required to travel is deemed to be performing services growing out of and incidental to his employment at all times while on the trip, except when engaged in a deviation for a private or personal purpose, the effect is to cast on the one claiming such a deviation the burden of proving either that such portion of the trip was for personal purposes solely, or that any business purpose was merely incidental. When the work of the employe has a part in creating the necessity for the trip, service to the employer need be only a concurrent cause of the trip, and need not be the sole, the primary, or the dominant cause. *James*

v. Industrial Comm. 18 W (2d) 239, 118 NW (2d) 185.

For the purposes of (1) (c) a parking lot which an employer provided near its plant proper for the use of its employes, and on which an employe fell while on her way to get her car after the close of her working day in the plant proper, was part of the "premises" of her employer, although the plant proper was entirely inclosed either by building walls or by fences. American Motors Corp. v. Industrial Comm. 18 W (2d) 246, 118 NW (2d) 181.

Where an employe had dislocated a shoulder several times in non-employment connected accidents and then dislocates it at work, the commission could order payment for a corrective operation, as against a claim that the operation was ordered because of the cumulative history and not required by the last accident. Green Bay Whse. Oper. Inc. v. Industrial Comm. 19 W (2d) 11, 119 NW (2d) 435.

The sentence in (1) (c) providing that the premises of the employer include the premises of any other person on whose premises service is being performed does not restrict coverage to instances where services are being performed for the other person. A stevedore employed by one company on a dock owned by a railroad, who was injured away from the dock while walking to lunch across tracks not connected to the dock, could claim benefits. J. F. McNamara Corp. v. Industrial Comm. 24 W (2d) 300, 128 NW (2d) 635.

Injuries suffered by an employe while engaging in satisfying curiosity, when the deviation is a deliberate, conscious, and substantial excursion which involves the temporary abandonment of the employe's regular duties, do not arise from the employment, and are not compensable. Deviations which are impulsive, momentary, and insubstantial should not be regarded as departures from the scope of employment. Maahs v. Industrial Comm. 25 W (2d) 240, 130 NW (2d) 845.

If an employe engages in an activity in disobedience of an order of his employer but his actions were undertaken in furtherance of the employer's interests rather than the employe's, compensation is to be granted. Grant County Service Bur. v. Industrial Comm. 25 W (2d) 579, 131 NW (2d) 293.

102.04 Definition of employer. (1) The following shall constitute employers subject to the provisions of this chapter, within the meaning of s. 102.03:

(a) The state, each county, city, town, village, school district, sewer district, drainage district and other public or quasi-public corporations therein.

(b) 1. Every person who usually employs 3 or more employes, whether in one or more trades, businesses, professions or occupations, and whether in one or more locations.

2. Every person who usually employs less than 3 employes, provided he has paid wages of \$500 or more in any calendar quarter for services performed in this state. Such employer shall become subject as of the first day of the calendar year next succeeding such quarter.

3. This paragraph shall not apply to farmers or farm labor.

(c) Every person engaged in farming who on any 20 consecutive or nonconsecutive days during a calendar year employs 6 or more employes, whether in one or more locations. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to such employer 10 days after the twentieth such day.

(d) Every person to whom pars. (a), (b) and (c) are not applicable, who has any person in service under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, and who, at or prior to the time of the injury to the employe for which compensation may be claimed, shall, as provided in s. 102.05, have elected to become subject to the provisions of this chapter, and who shall not, prior to such accident, have effected a withdrawal of such election.

(2) Members of partnerships shall not be counted as employes. Except as provided in s. 102.07 (5) (a), a person under contract of hire for the performance of any service for any employer subject to this section (1961) shall not constitute an employer of any other person with respect to such service and such other person shall, with respect to

A teacher who was responsible for supervising a group of students who were preparing a dinner for parents as part of their group activity, who drove 18 miles home to bathe and change clothes in preparation for the dinner was performing service incidental to her employment in so doing. Horvath v. Industrial Comm. 26 W (2d) 253, 131 NW (2d) 876.

A hunting trip by a part-time officer of a company with a customer, partly to discuss the sale of stock or assets of the company, which trip was approved by the president of the company constituted a business trip under (1) (c). Continental Casualty Co. v. Industrial Comm. 26 W (2d) 470, 132 NW (2d) 584.

An employe who was injured while in the process of parking her car in the company's parking lot provided for employes when she attempted to disengage the bumper of her vehicle from that of another—sustained such injury in the course of her employment and established the requisite condition for imposition of liability in that this was the "ordinary and usual way" of going to her place of employment within the intentment of the statute. Cmelak v. Industrial Comm. 27 W (2d) 552, 135 NW (2d) 304.

An employe is covered when accidentally killed during working hours while helping a superior, at his request, handle a personal matter which was not related to the employer's business. Continental Casualty Co. v. Industrial Comm. 28 W (2d) 89, 135 NW (2d) 803.

An unexplained fall on a hard, level floor is not compensable. Kraynick v. Industrial Comm. 34 W (2d) 107, 148 NW (2d) 668.

Under (1) (f) a deviation of 30 miles from the ordinary route to go to a particular restaurant was not reasonably necessary even though claimant was allowed considerable latitude by his employer, where the evidence was that there were a number of good restaurants on or close to his route. Neese v. State Medical Society, 36 W (2d) 497, 153 NW (2d) 552.

Cardiac cases under the act. 48 MLR 397.

"Personal comfort" doctrine discussed. Clemons, 1960 WLR 91.

Unexplained and idiopathic falls as arising out of employment. 1962 WLR 532.

such service, be deemed to be an employe only of such employer for whom the service is being performed.

(3) As used in this chapter "farming" means the operation of farm premises owned or rented by the operator. "Farm premises" means areas used for operations herein set forth, but does not include other areas, greenhouses or other similar structures unless used principally for the production of food and farm plants. "Farmer" means any person engaged in farming as defined. Operation of farm premises shall be deemed to be the planting and cultivating of the soil thereof; the raising and harvesting of agricultural, horticultural or arboricultural crops thereon; the raising, breeding, tending, training and management of livestock, bees, poultry, fur bearing animals, wildlife or aquatic life, or their products, thereon; the processing, drying, packing, packaging, freezing, grading, storing, delivering to storage, to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, distributing directly to consumers or marketing any of the above-named commodities, substantially all of which have been planted or produced thereon; the clearing of such premises and the salvaging of timber and management and use of wood lots thereon, but not including logging, lumbering or wood cutting operations unless conducted as an accessory to other farming operations; the managing, conserving, improving and maintaining of such premises or the tools, equipment and improvements thereon and the exchange of labor, services or the exchange of use of equipment with other farmers in pursuing such activities. The operation for not to exceed 30 days during any calendar year, by any person deriving his principal income from farming, of farm machinery in performing farming services for other farmers for a consideration other than exchange of labor shall be deemed farming. Operation of such premises shall be deemed to include also any other activities commonly considered to be farming whether conducted on or off such premises by the farm operator.

History: 1961 c. 387; 1967 c. 350.

102.05 Election by employer, withdrawal. (1) An employer who has had no employe at any time within a continuous period of 2 years shall be deemed to have effected withdrawal, which shall be effective on the last day of such period. An employer who has not usually employed 3 employes and who has not paid wages of at least \$500 for employment in this state in any calendar quarter in a calendar year may file a withdrawal notice with the commission, which withdrawal shall take effect 30 days after the date of such filing or at such later date as is specified in the notice.

(2) Any employer who shall enter into a contract for the insurance of compensation, or against liability therefor, shall be deemed thereby to have elected to accept the provisions of this chapter, and such election shall include farm laborers, domestic servants and employes not in the course of a trade, business, profession or occupation of the employer if such intent is shown by the terms of the policy. Such election shall remain in force until withdrawn in the manner provided in sub. (1).

(3) Any person engaged in farming who has become subject to this chapter may withdraw by filing with the commission a notice of withdrawal, providing he has not employed 6 or more employes as defined by s. 102.07 (5) on 20 or more days during the current or previous calendar year. Such withdrawal shall be effective 30 days after the date of receipt by the commission, or at such later date as is specified in the notice. Such person may again become subject to this chapter as provided by s. 102.04 (1) (c) and (d).

History: 1963 c. 281; 1967 c. 350.

Under (3) [(2)], the terms of a workmen's compensation policy may govern whether an employer is subject to the act with respect to certain classes of employes, but in all other respects the provisions in such a policy cannot determine which relationships are or are not those of employment under the workmen's compensation act. *Endersby v. Industrial Comm.* 12 W (2d) 91, 106 NW (2d) 315.

102.06 Joint liability of employer and contractor; loaned employes. An employer shall be liable for compensation to an employe of a contractor or subcontractor under him who is not subject to this chapter, or who has not complied with the conditions of s. 102.28 (2) in any case where such employer would have been liable for compensation if such employe had been working directly for him, including also work in the erection, alteration, repair or demolition of improvements or of fixtures upon premises of such employer which are used or to be used in the operations of such employer. The contractor or subcontractor (if he is subject to the workmen's compensation act) shall also be liable for such compensation, but the employe shall not recover compensation for the same injury from more than one party. In the same manner, under the same conditions, and with like right of recovery, as in the case of an employe of a contractor or subcontractor, described above, an employer shall also be liable for compensation to an employe who

has been loaned by him to another employer. The employer who becomes liable for and pays such compensation may recover the same from such contractor, subcontractor or other employer for whom the employe was working at the time of the injury if such contractor, subcontractor or other employer was an employer as defined in s. 102.04.

Of the four essential tests to be applied in determining whether a loaned employe retains his employment with his original employer, or becomes the employe of the special employer, the most-important one is whether the employe actually or impliedly consented to work for the special employer. *Springfield Lbr., F. & F. Co. v. Industrial Comm.* 10 W (2d) 405, 102 NW (2d) 754.

Although a contractor may be liable to employes of a subcontractor who has no in-

surance, he is not liable for the insurance premiums if the subcontractor does not pay them. *Boehck Construction Equipment Corp. v. Voigt*, 17 W (2d) 62, 115 NW (2d) 627, 117 NW (2d) 372.

The question whether plaintiff was a loaned employe is for the jury although facts are undisputed, if inferences which may be drawn therefrom reasonably admit of different conclusions. *Schaub v. Calder Van & Storage Co.* 308 F (2d) 835.

102.07 Employee defined. "Employee" as used in this chapter means:

(1) Every person, including all officials, in the service of the state, or of any municipality therein whether elected or under any appointment, or contract of hire, express or implied, and whether a resident or employed or injured within or without the state. The state and any municipality may require a bond from a contractor to protect it against compensation to employes of such contractor or employes of a subcontractor under him.

(2) Any peace officer shall be considered an employe while engaged in the enforcement of peace or in the pursuit and capture of those charged with crime.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall prevent municipalities from paying teachers, policemen, firemen and other employes full salaries during disability, nor interfere with any pension funds, nor prevent payment to teachers, policemen or firemen therefrom.

(4) Every person in the service of another under any contract of hire, express or implied, all helpers and assistants of employes, whether paid by the employer or employe, if employed with the knowledge, actual or constructive, of the employer, including minors (who shall have the same power of contracting as adult employes), but not including (a) domestic servants, (b) any person whose employment is not in the course of a trade, business, profession or occupation of his employer, unless as to any of said classes, such employer has elected to include them. Item (b) shall not operate to exclude an employe whose employment is in the course of any trade, business, profession or occupation of his employer, however casual, unusual, desultory or isolated any such trade, business, profession or occupation may be.

(5) For the purpose of determining the number of employes to be counted under s. 102.04 (1) (c), but for no other purpose, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) Farmers or their employes working on an exchange basis shall not be deemed employes of a farmer to whom their labor is furnished in exchange.

(b) The parents, spouse, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law of a farmer shall not be deemed his employes.

(6) Every person selling or distributing newspapers or magazines on the street or from house to house. Such a person shall be deemed an employe of each independent news agency which is subject to this chapter, or (in the absence of such agencies) of each publisher's (or other intermediate) selling agency which is subject to this chapter, or (in the absence of all such agencies) of each publisher, whose newspapers or magazines he sells or distributes. Such a person shall not be counted in determining whether an intermediate agency or publisher is subject to this chapter.

(7) Every member of any volunteer fire company or fire department organized under ch. 213 or any legally organized rescue squad shall be deemed an employe of such company, department or squad. Every such member, while serving as an auxiliary policeman at an emergency, shall also be deemed an employe of said company, department or squad. If such company, department or squad has not insured its liability for compensation to its employes, the municipality or county within which such company, department or squad was organized shall be liable for such compensation.

(8) Every independent contractor who does not maintain a separate business and who does not hold himself out to and render service to the public, provided he is not himself an employer subject to this chapter or has not complied with the conditions of subsection (2) of section 102.28, shall for the purpose of this chapter be an employe of any employer under this chapter for whom he is performing service in the course of the trade, business, profession or occupation of such employer at the time of the injury.

(9) Members of the national and state guards, when in state service performing official duty under direction of appropriate authority, but only in case federal laws, rules or regulations provide no benefits substantially equivalent to those provided in this chapter.

(10) Further to effectuate the policy of the state that the benefits of this chapter shall extend and be granted to employes in the service of the state, or of any municipality therein on the same basis, in the same manner, under the same conditions, and with like right of recovery as in the case of employes of persons, firms or private corporations, any question whether any person is an employe under this chapter shall be governed by and determined under the same standards, considerations, and rules of decision in all cases under subs. (1) to (9). Any statutes, ordinances, or administrative regulations which may be otherwise applicable to the classes of employes enumerated in sub. (1) shall not be controlling in deciding whether any person is an employe for the purposes of this chapter.

History: 1961 c. 323, 337; 1963 c. 287.

In a proceeding on the claim of a member of a church who was injured while helping to clean the kitchen of the church when a stepladder collapsed under her while she was wiping a light in the ceiling, the evidence supported findings of the commission that the services which the claimant rendered were not undertaken pursuant to contract of hire, express or implied, and that the claimant was a volunteer and not an employe. *Enderby v. Industrial Comm.* 12 W (2d) 91, 106 NW (2d) 315.

Compensation is payable to the parents of a 14-year-old boy killed while at work even though the boy was unemancipated, had no work permit, received no regular wage and was the son of an officer of the corporate employer. *Harry Crow & Son,*

Inc. v. Industrial Comm. 18 W (2d) 436, 118 NW (2d) 341.

A man who owns practically all of the stock of a corporation operating a tavern and who is responsible only to himself in running it is not an employe. *Duvick v. Industrial Comm.* 22 W (2d) 155, 125 NW (2d) 356.

A man is an employe although he owned 80% of the corporate stock where he performed duties normal to an employe and was so working at the time of his injury. An insurance company is not estopped to deny the relationship because it treated him as an employe in computing premiums. *Marlin Electric Co. v. Industrial Comm.* 33 W (2d) 651, 148 NW (2d) 74.

102.08 Nonelection by epileptics, blind persons, corporation officers. Epileptics and persons who are totally blind may elect not to be subject to the provisions of this chapter for injuries resulting because of such epilepsy or blindness and still remain subject to its provisions for all other injuries. Officers of corporations may also elect not to be subject to the provisions of this chapter. Such elections shall be made by giving notice to the employer in writing on a form to be furnished by the industrial commission, and filing a copy of such notice with the industrial commission. An election may be revoked by giving written notice to the employer of revocation, and such revocation shall be effective upon filing a copy of such notice with the industrial commission.

Where an employe knowingly makes a false representation concerning his epilepsy at the time he is hired, no claim can be made for accident or death resulting from an epileptic seizure. *Volunteers of America v. Industrial Comm.* 30 W (2d) 607, 141 NW (2d) 890.

102.11 Earnings, method of computation. (1) The average weekly earnings for temporary disability shall be taken at not less than \$12.50, nor more than \$104.29, resulting in a maximum weekly compensation rate of \$73; for permanent total disability or death at not less than \$20, nor more than \$104.29, resulting in a maximum weekly compensation rate of \$73 for permanent total disability and of \$52.145 for death benefits; and for permanent partial disability at not less than \$20, nor more than \$67.86, resulting in a maximum weekly compensation rate of \$47.50. Between said limits the average weekly earnings shall be determined as follows:

(a) Daily earnings shall mean the daily earnings of the employe at the time of the injury in the employment in which he was then engaged. In determining daily earnings under this paragraph, overtime shall not be considered. If at the time of the injury the employe is working on part time for the day, his daily earnings shall be arrived at by dividing the amount received, or to be received by him for such part-time service for the day, by the number of hours and fractional hours of such part-time service, and multiplying the result by the number of hours of the normal full-time working day for the employment involved. The words "part time for the day" shall apply to Saturday half days and all other days upon which the employe works less than normal full-time working hours. The average weekly earnings shall be arrived at by multiplying the daily earnings by the number of days and fractional days normally worked per week at the time of the injury in the business operation of the employer for the particular employment in which the employe was engaged at the time of his injury.

(b) In case of seasonal employment, average weekly earnings shall be arrived at by the method prescribed in paragraph (a), except that the number of hours of the normal full-time working day and the number of days of the normal full-time working week shall be such hours and such days in similar service in the same or similar nonseasonal employment. Seasonal employment shall mean employment which can be conducted only during certain times of the year, and in no event shall employment be considered seasonal if it extends during a period of more than fourteen weeks within a calendar year.

(c) In the case of persons performing service without fixed earnings, or where normal full-time days or weeks are not maintained by the employer in the employment in which the employe worked when injured, or where, for other reason, earnings cannot be determined under the methods prescribed by paragraph (a) or (b), the earnings of the injured person shall, for the purpose of calculating compensation payable under this chapter, be taken to be the usual going earnings paid for similar services on a normal full-time basis in the same or similar employment in which earnings can be determined under the methods set out in paragraph (a) or (b).

(d) Except in situations where paragraph (b) applies, average weekly earnings shall in no case be less than actual average earnings of the employe for the calendar weeks during the year before his injury within which the employe has been employed in the business, in the kind of employment and for the employer for whom he worked when injured. Calendar weeks within which no work was performed shall not be considered under this provision. This paragraph shall be applicable only if the employe has worked within each week of at least six calendar weeks during the year before his injury in the business, in the kind of employment and for the employer for whom he worked when injured.

(e) Where any things of value are received in addition to monetary earnings as a part of the wage contract, they shall be deemed a part of earnings and computed at the value thereof to the employe.

(f) Average weekly earnings shall in no case be less than 30 times the normal hourly earnings, at the time of injury, provided that for injury occurring before September 1, 1947, they shall not be less than 40 times such earnings.

(g) If an employe is under twenty-seven years of age, his average weekly earnings on which to compute the benefits accruing for permanent disability or death shall be determined on the basis of the earnings that such employe, if not disabled, probably would earn after attaining the age of twenty-seven years. Unless otherwise established, said earnings shall be taken as equivalent to the amount upon which maximum weekly indemnity is payable.

(2) The average annual earnings when referred to in this chapter shall consist of fifty times the employe's average weekly earnings. Subject to the maximum limitation, average annual earnings shall in no case be taken at less than the actual earnings of the employe in the year immediately preceding his injury in the kind of employment in which he worked at the time of injury.

(3) The weekly wage loss referred to in this chapter, except under subsection (6) of section 102.60, shall be such percentage of the average weekly earnings of the injured employe computed according to the provisions of this section, as shall fairly represent the proportionate extent of the impairment of his earning capacity in the employment in which he was working at the time of the injury, and other suitable employments, the same to be fixed as of the time of the injury, but to be determined in view of the nature and extent of the injury.

History: 1961 c. 269; 1963 c. 281; 1965 c. 166; 1967 c. 350.

In the case of an executive of one company, injured while doing manual labor for another, who had no established wage rate for manual labor, the commission cannot award compensation at the highest rate nor on any average weekly rate. It must base the award on the going rate for manual labor in the community at the time. *Springfield Lbr., F. & F. Co. v. Industrial Comm.* 10 W (2d) 405, 102 NW (2d) 754.

102.12 Notice of injury, exception, laches. No claim for compensation shall be maintained unless, within 30 days after the occurrence of the injury or within 30 days after the employe knew or ought to have known the nature of his disability and its relation to his employment, actual notice was received by the employer or by an officer, manager or designated representative of an employer. If no representative has been designated by posters placed in one or more conspicuous places, then notice received by any superior shall be sufficient. Absence of notice shall not bar recovery if it is found that the employer was not misled thereby. Regardless of whether notice was received, if no payment of compensation (other than medical treatment or burial expense) is made, and no application is filed with the commission within 2 years from the date of the injury or death, or from the date the employe or his dependent knew or ought to have known the nature of the disability and its relation to the employment, the right to compensation therefor shall be barred, except that the right to compensation shall not be barred if the employer knew or should have known, within the 2-year period, that the employe had sustained the injury on which claim is based. Issuance of notice of a hearing on the commission's own motion shall have the same effect for the purposes of this section as the filing of an application.

Where employe told his employer on the day of the accident that he had hurt his back and where he was in the hospital 7 days, this was sufficient notice even though no compensation was paid for more than 2 years. *Western Cas. & Surety Co. v. Industrial Comm.* 24 W (2d) 439, 129 NW (2d) 127.

102.13 Examination by physician, competent witnesses, exclusion of evidence, autopsy. (1) Whenever compensation is claimed by any employe, he shall, upon the written request of his employer, submit to reasonable examination by a physician, provided and paid for by the employer, and shall likewise submit to examination from time to time by any physician selected by said commission, or a member or examiner thereof. The employe shall be entitled to have a physician, provided by himself, present at any such examination. So long as the employe, after such written request of the employer, shall refuse to submit to such examination, or shall in any way obstruct the same, his right to begin or maintain any proceeding for the collection of compensation shall be suspended; and if he shall refuse to submit to such examination after direction by the commission, or any member or examiner thereof, or shall in any way obstruct the same, his right to the weekly indemnity which shall accrue and become payable during the period of such refusal or obstruction, shall be barred. Any physician who shall be present at any such examination may be required to testify as to the results thereof. Any physician having attended an employe may be required to testify before the commission when it shall so direct. Notwithstanding any other statutory provisions, any physician attending a workmen's compensation claimant may furnish to the employe, employer, workmen's compensation insurance carrier, or the commission information and reports relative to a compensation claim. The testimony of any physician or surgeon who is licensed to practice where he resides or practices outside the state, may be received in evidence in compensation proceedings.

(2) The commission may refuse to receive testimony as to conditions determined from an autopsy if it appears (a) that the party offering the testimony had procured the autopsy and had failed to make reasonable effort to notify at least one party in adverse interest or the commission at least twelve hours before said autopsy of the time and place it would be performed, or (b) that the autopsy was performed by or at the direction of the coroner for purposes not authorized by ch. 966. The commission may in its discretion withhold findings until an autopsy is held in accordance with its directions.

102.14 Jurisdiction of commission; advisory committee. (1) This chapter shall be administered by the commission.

(2) The commission shall appoint an advisory committee on workmen's compensation which shall consist of a member of the industrial commission or someone designated by the commission, who shall serve as chairman, with 5 representatives of employers and 5 representatives of employes. Such committee shall submit its recommendations with respect to amendments to this chapter to each regular session of the legislature and shall report its views upon any pending bill relating to this chapter to the proper legislative committee. The commission shall also appoint 3 nonvoting representatives of casualty insurance companies to sit with the committee in an advisory capacity.

History: 1963 c. 281, 459.

102.15 Rules of procedure; transcripts. (1) Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the commission may adopt its own rules of procedure and may change the same from time to time.

(2) The commission may provide by rule the conditions under which transcripts of testimony and proceedings shall be furnished.

102.16 Submission of disputes, contributions by employes. (1) Any controversy concerning compensation, including any in which the state may be a party, shall be submitted to said commission in the manner and with the effect provided in this chapter. Every compromise of any claim for compensation may be reviewed and set aside, modified or confirmed by the commission within one year from the date such compromise is filed with the commission, or from the date an award has been entered, based thereon, or the commission may take such action upon application made within such year. Unless the word "compromise" appears in a stipulation of settlement, the settlement shall not be deemed a compromise, and further claim shall not be barred except as provided in s. 102.17 (4) irrespective of whether award is made. The employer or insurer shall have equal rights with the employe to have review of a compromise. Upon petition filed by the employer or insurer with the commission within one year from any award upon a stipulation of settlement the commission shall have power to set aside said award or otherwise determine the rights of the parties.

(2) The commission shall have jurisdiction to pass upon the reasonableness of medical and hospital bills in all cases of dispute where compensation is paid, in the same manner and to the same effect as it passes upon compensation.

(3) No employer subject to the provisions of this chapter shall solicit, receive or collect any money from his employes or make any deduction from their wages, either directly or

indirectly, for the purpose of discharging any liability under the provisions thereof; nor shall any such employer sell to an employe, or solicit or require him to purchase medical or hospital tickets or contracts for medical, surgical, or hospital treatment required to be furnished by such employer.

(4) Any employer violating subsection (3) shall be subject to the penalties provided in subsection (3) of section 102.28, and, in addition thereto, shall be liable to an injured employe for the reasonable value of the necessary services rendered to such employe pursuant to any arrangement made in violation of subsection (3) of this section without regard to said employe's actual disbursements for the same.

The commission has the exclusive and absolute discretion to review agreements and compromise releases entered into in workmen's compensation cases. *Meyer v. Industrial Comm.* 13 W (2d) 377. 108 NW (2d) 556.

102.17 Procedure; notice of hearing; witnesses, contempt; testimony, medical examination. (1) (a) Upon the filing with the commission by any party in interest of any application in writing stating the general nature of any claim as to which any dispute or controversy may have arisen, it shall mail a copy of such application to all other parties in interest and the insurance carrier shall be deemed a party in interest. The commission may bring in additional parties by service of a copy of the application. The commission shall fix a time for the hearing on such application which shall not be more than 40 days after the filing of such application. The commission shall cause notice of such hearing, to be given to each party interested, by service of such notice on him personally or by mailing a copy thereof to him at his last known post-office address at least 10 days before such hearing. In case a party in interest is located without the state, and has no post-office address within this state, the copy of the application and copies of all notices shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state and shall also be sent by registered or certified mail to the last known post-office address of such party. Such filing and mailing shall constitute sufficient service, with the same effect as if served upon a party located within this state. Such hearing may be adjourned from time to time in the discretion of the commission, and hearings may be held at such places as the commission designates, within or without the state. The commission may also arrange to have hearing held by the commission, officer or tribunal having authority to hear cases arising under the workmen's compensation law of any other state, of the District of Columbia, or of any territory of the U. S., the testimony and proceedings at any such hearing to be reported to the commission and to be part of the record in the case. Any evidence so taken shall be subject to rebuttal upon final hearing before the commission.

(am) Either party shall have the right to be present at any hearing, in person or by attorney, or any other agent, and to present such testimony as may be pertinent to the controversy before the commission. No person, firm or corporation other than an attorney at law, duly licensed to practice law in the state, shall appear on behalf of any party in interest before the commission or any member or employe of the said commission assigned to conduct any hearing, investigation or inquiry relative to a claim for compensation or benefits under this chapter, unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, of full age, of good moral character and otherwise qualified, and shall have obtained from the commission a license authorizing him to appear in matters or proceedings before the commission. Such license shall be issued by the commission under rules to be adopted by it. In such rules the commission may prescribe such reasonable tests of character and fitness as it may deem necessary. There shall be maintained in the office of the commission a registry or list of persons to whom licenses have been issued as provided herein, which list shall be corrected as often as licenses are issued or revoked. Any such license may be suspended or revoked by the commission for fraud or serious misconduct on the part of any such agent. Before suspending or revoking the license of any such agent, the commission shall give notice in writing to such agent of the charges of fraud or misconduct preferred against him, and shall give such agent full opportunity to be heard in relation to the same. Such license and certificate of authority shall, unless otherwise suspended or revoked, be in force from and after the date of issuance until the thirtieth day of June following such date of issuance and may be renewed by the commission from time to time, but each renewed license shall expire on the thirtieth day of June following the issuance thereof.

(as) The contents of verified medical and surgical reports, by physicians and surgeons licensed in and practicing in Wisconsin, presented by claimants for compensation shall constitute prima facie evidence as to the matter contained therein, subject to such rules and limitations as the commission prescribes. Verified reports of physicians and surgeons, wherever licensed and practicing, to whom the claimant had been sent for examination or treatment by the employer or insurer, if such doctor consents to

subject himself to cross-examination shall also constitute prima facie evidence as to the matter contained therein and verified reports by doctors of dentistry shall be admissible as evidence of the diagnosis and necessity for treatment but not of disability. Physicians and surgeons licensed in and practicing in this state may certify instead of verify such reports, and such certification shall be equivalent to verification; and any physician or surgeon who knowingly makes a false statement of fact or opinion in such certified report may be fined or imprisoned or both under s. 943.39. The record of a hospital or sanatorium in this state operated by any department, agency, or municipality of the federal or state government, or of any other hospital or sanatorium in this state which is satisfactory to the commission, established by certificate, affidavit or testimony of the supervising officer or other person having charge of such records, or of a physician or surgeon, to be such record of the patient in question, and made in the regular course of examination or treatment of such patient, shall constitute prima facie evidence in any workmen's compensation proceeding as to the matter contained therein, insofar as it is otherwise competent and relevant.

(b) The commission may, with or without notice to either party, cause testimony to be taken, or an inspection of the premises where the injury occurred to be had, or the time books and pay rolls of the employer to be examined by any member of the commission or any examiner appointed by it, and may from time to time direct any employe claiming compensation to be examined by a regular physician; the testimony so taken, and the results of any such inspection or examination, to be reported to the commission for its consideration upon final hearing. All ex parte testimony taken by the commission shall be reduced to writing and either party shall have opportunity to rebut the same on final hearing.

(bm) Section 887.12 shall not apply to proceedings under this act, except as to a witness:

1. Who is beyond reach of the subpoena of a commissioner or examiner; or
2. Who is about to go out of the state, not intending to return in time for the hearing; or
3. Who is so sick, infirm or aged as to make it probable that he will not be able to attend the hearing; or
4. Who is a member of the legislature, if any committee of the same or the house of which he is a member, is in session, provided he waives his privilege.

(c) Whenever the testimony presented at any hearing indicates a dispute, or is such as to create doubt, as to the extent or cause of disability or death, the commission may direct that the injured employe be examined or autopsy be performed, or an opinion of a physician be obtained without examination or autopsy, by an impartial, competent physician designated by the commission who is not under contract with or regularly employed by a compensation insurance carrier or self-insured employer. The expense of such examination shall be paid by the employer. The report of such examination shall be transmitted in writing to the commission and a copy thereof shall be furnished by the commission to each party who shall have an opportunity to rebut the same on further hearing.

(2) If the commission shall have reason to believe that the payment of compensation has not been made, it may on its own motion give notice to the parties, in the manner provided for the service of an application, of a time and place when a hearing will be had for the purpose of determining the facts. Such notice shall contain a statement of the matter to be considered. Thereafter all other provisions governing proceedings on application shall attach in so far as the same may be applicable.

(3) Any person who shall wilfully and unlawfully fail or neglect to appear or to testify or to produce books, papers and records as required, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not longer than thirty days. Each day such person shall so refuse or neglect shall constitute a separate offense.

(4) The right of an employe, his legal representative or dependent to proceed under this section shall not extend beyond 6 years from the date of the injury or death or from the date that compensation (other than medical treatment or burial expenses) was last paid, or would have been last payable if no advancement were made, whichever date is latest, except that in case of injury or death caused by exposure to ionized radiation the right to proceed hereunder shall be subject to no time limitations. Payment of wage by the employer during disability or absence from work to obtain treatment shall be deemed payment of compensation for the purpose of this section provided the employer knew of the employe's condition and its alleged relation to the employment.

(5) This section does not limit the time within which the state may bring an action to recover the amounts specified in subsection (5) of section 102.49 and section 102.59.

(6) If an employe or dependent shall, at the time of injury, or at the time his right accrues, be under 21 years of age, the limitations of time within which he may file application or proceed under this chapter, if they would otherwise sooner expire, shall be extended to one year after he attains the age of 21 years. If, within any part of the last year of any such period of limitation, an employe, his personal representative, or surviving dependent be insane or on active duty in the armed forces of the United States such period of limitation shall be extended to 2 years after the date that the limitation would otherwise expire. The provision hereof with respect to persons on active duty in the armed forces of the United States shall apply only where no applicable federal statute is in effect.

History: 1961 c. 269, 621; 1963 c. 281; 1967 c. 350.

Where the medical report was based on claimant's statement to the doctor and there was a material variance between the statement and his testimony, the commission could disregard the report. *Davis v. Industrial Comm.* 22 W (2d) 674, 126 NW 26 W (2d) 62, 131 NW (2d) 847. (2d) 611. The 6-year statute is a bar even though the original order denying compensation was entered because of fraud on the part of the employer. *Borello v. Industrial Comm.*

102.18 Findings and award. (1) After final hearing the commission shall make and file its findings upon all the facts involved in the controversy, and its order, which shall state its determination as to the rights of the parties. Pending the final determination of any controversy before it, the commission may after any hearing make interlocutory findings, orders and awards which may be enforced in the same manner as final awards. The commission may include in its final award, as a penalty for noncompliance with any such interlocutory order or award, if it shall find that noncompliance was not in good faith, not exceeding twenty-five per cent of each amount which shall not have been paid as directed thereby. Where there is a finding that the employe is in fact suffering from an occupational disease caused by the employment of the employer against whom the application is filed, a final award dismissing such application upon the ground that the applicant has suffered no disability from said disease shall not bar any claim he may thereafter have for disability sustained after the date of said award.

(2) The industrial commission may authorize a commissioner or examiner to make findings and orders, and to review, set aside, modify or confirm compromises of claims for compensation under rules to be adopted by the commission. Any party in interest who is dissatisfied with the findings or order of a commissioner or examiner may file a written petition with the industrial commission as a commission to review the findings or order.

(3) If no petition is filed within twenty days from the date that a copy of the findings or order of the commissioner or examiner was mailed to the last known address of the parties in interest, such findings or order shall be considered the findings or order of the industrial commission as a body, unless set aside, reversed or modified by such commissioner or examiner within such time. If the findings or order are set aside by the commissioner or examiner the status shall be the same as prior to the findings or order set aside. If the findings or order are reversed or modified by the commissioner or examiner the time for filing petition with the commission shall run from the date that notice of such reversal or modification is mailed to the last known address of the parties in interest. Within ten days after the filing of such petition with the commission the commission shall either affirm, reverse, set aside or modify such findings or order in whole or in part, or direct the taking of additional testimony. Such action shall be based on a review of the evidence submitted. If the commission is satisfied that a party in interest has been prejudiced because of exceptional delay in the receipt of a copy of any findings or order it may extend the time another twenty days for filing petition with the commission.

(4) The commission shall have power to remove or transfer the proceedings pending before a commissioner or examiner. It may also on its own motion, set aside, modify or change any order, findings or award (whether made by an individual commissioner, an examiner or by the commission as a body) at any time within twenty days from the date thereof if it shall discover any mistake therein, or upon the grounds of newly discovered evidence. Unless the liability under sections 102.49, 102.57, 102.58, 102.59, 102.60 and 102.61 is specifically mentioned, the order, findings or award shall be deemed not to affect such liability.

(5) If it shall appear to the commission that a mistake may have been made as to cause of injury in the findings, order or award upon an alleged injury based on accident, when in fact the employe was suffering from an occupational disease, the commission may upon its own motion, with or without hearing, within 3 years from the date of such findings, order or award, set aside such findings, order or award, or the commission may take such action upon application made within such 3 years. Thereafter, and after opportunity for hearing, the commission may, if in fact the employe is suffering from disease

arising out of the employment, make new findings and award, or it may reinstate the previous findings, order or award.

(6) In case of disease arising out of the employment, the commission may from time to time review its findings, order or award, and make new findings, order or award, based on the facts regarding disability or otherwise as they may then appear. This subsection shall not affect the application of the limitation in 102.17 (4).

A finding by the commission, that at the time of his injury a loaned employe was the employe of the special employer, is a finding of an ultimate fact which satisfies the requirements of (1), even though the question of whether an employe-employer relationship exists presents a question of law. Where the facts are undisputed and but one reasonable inference can be drawn therefrom, such ultimate finding of fact constitutes but a conclusion of law which is not binding on a reviewing court. *Springfield Lbr., P. & F. Co. v. Industrial Comm.* 10 W (2d) 405, 102 NW (2d) 754.

There is a constitutional right to the benefit of demeanor evidence which is lost if an administrative agency decides the controversy without the benefit of participation of the hearing officer who heard such testimony. Where different hearing examiners hear parts of the testimony in a workmen's compensation proceeding, and all join in the initial findings, the commission has the benefit of the findings, conclusions, and impressions of each hearing examiner who heard any part of the testimony, so that there is no denial of due process in such case. *Wright v. Industrial Comm.* 10 W (2d) 653, 103 NW (2d) 531.

Those who exercise the quasi-judicial powers intrusted to administrative agencies ordinarily should not be harassed by judicial inquiry directed toward ascertaining how they performed their adjudicative function in a particular case, and the presumption of regularity that attaches to the decisions of administrative agencies should protect against such harassment based on mere suspicion but, on a proper showing of illegal procedure, the reviewing circuit court possesses the power to subpoena industrial commission personnel in a workmen's compensation review proceeding. *Wright v. Industrial Comm.* 10 W (2d) 653, 103 NW (2d) 531.

Where the commission in 1948 issued a final order, and in 1952 suggested that the compensation carrier make further payment because the injury appeared more serious than was found, and the carrier did so, the commission could not grant further compensation at a later date. Jurisdiction cannot be revived by waiver. *Kizewski v. Industrial Comm.* 11 W (2d) 274, 105 NW (2d) 326.

The commission's finding that "the silicosis from which the applicant suffers is nondisabling" was a sufficient finding of "ultimate facts" to meet the requirements of (1), the commission not being required by the statute to make findings of evidentiary facts. *Glodowski v. Industrial Comm.* 11 W (2d) 525, 105 NW (2d) 833.

102.19 Alien dependents; payments through consular officers. In case a deceased employe, for whose injury or death compensation is payable, leaves surviving him alien dependents residing outside of the United States, the duly accredited consular officer of the country of which such dependents are citizens or his designated representative residing within the state shall, except as otherwise determined by the commission, be the sole representative of such deceased employe and of such dependents in all matters pertaining to their claims for compensation. The receipt by such officer or agent of compensation funds and the distribution thereof shall be made only upon order of the commission, and payment to such officer or agent pursuant to any such order shall be a full discharge of the benefits or compensation. Such consular officer or his representative shall furnish, if required by the commission, a bond to be approved by it, conditioned upon the proper application of all moneys received by him. Before such bond is discharged, such consular officer or representative shall file with the commission a verified account of the items of his receipts and disbursements of such compensation. Such consular officer or representative shall make interim reports to the commission as it may require.

102.195 Employes confined in institutions; payment of benefits. In case an em-

Where the essential finding on which an order of the industrial commission dismissing an application for workmen's compensation rested was that the applicant sustained no permanent disability as a result of his injury, a further finding that his present complaints and alleged disability were due to causes wholly unrelated to his accident or employment was mere surplusage, not requiring that the order of the commission be set aside even if such further finding was based on mere speculation. *Franckowiak v. Industrial Comm.* 12 W (2d) 85, 106 NW (2d) 51.

The questions of law decided by the supreme court on the first appeal became the law of the case on remand, but the same rule does not apply to findings of fact made or implied when they are set aside as being erroneous as a matter of law. What was decided on a first appeal as a question of law may be binding on a new trial, but the decision may become inapplicable if the facts change and the question does not arise. *Johnson v. Industrial Comm.* 14 W (2d) 211, 109 NW (2d) 666.

Where an examiner who heard part of the testimony dies before reporting on the case, his notes as to testimony are not a substitute for his conclusions as to the weight and sufficiency of the evidence. The due process issue need not be raised before the commission, but must be raised in circuit court. *Shawley v. Industrial Comm.* 16 W (2d) 535, 114 NW (2d) 872.

The examiner's synopsis of the testimony must fully and adequately reflect the testimony, and if it does not, the commission's reversal of his findings on the question of applicant's credibility will be remanded for a consideration of the transcript. *Falke v. Industrial Comm.* 17 W (2d) 289, 116 NW (2d) 125.

A petition for review mailed before the 20 days expire but not received by the commission until the 21st day is not timely. *Chevrolet Division, G.M.C. v. Industrial Comm.* 31 W (2d) 481, 143 NW (2d) 532.

Where an examiner hears conflicting testimony and makes findings based upon the credibility of witnesses, and the commission thereafter reverses its examiner and makes contrary findings, the demands of due process require that the record affirmatively show that the commission had the benefit of the examiner's personal impressions of the material witnesses which may take the form of either adequate notes of the examiner or personal consultation with him. *Braun v. Industrial Comm.* 36 W (2d) 48, 153 NW (2d) 81.

ploye is adjudged insane or incompetent, or convicted of a felony, and is confined in a public institution and has wholly dependent upon him for support a person, whose dependency is determined as if the employe were deceased, compensation payable during the period of his confinement may be paid to the employe and his dependents, in such manner, for such time and in such amount as the commission by order provides.

History: 1963 c. 281.

102.20 Judgment on award. Either party may present a certified copy of the award to the circuit court for any county, whereupon said court shall, without notice, render judgment in accordance therewith; such judgment shall have the same effect as though rendered in an action tried and determined by said court, and shall, with like effect, be entered and docketed.

102.21 Payment of awards by municipalities. Whenever an award is made by the commission under this chapter or s. 66.191 against any municipality, the person in whose favor it is made shall file a certified copy thereof with the municipal clerk. Within 20 days thereafter, unless an appeal is taken, such clerk shall draw an order on the municipal treasurer for the payment of the award. If upon appeal such award is affirmed in whole or in part the order for payment shall be drawn within 10 days after a certified copy of such judgment is filed with the proper clerk. If more than one payment is provided for in the award or judgment, orders shall be drawn as the payments become due. No statute relating to the filing of claims against, and the auditing, allowing and payment of claims by municipalities shall apply to the payment of an award or judgment under this section.

102.22 Penalty for delayed payments. If the sum ordered by the commission to be paid shall not be paid when due, such sum shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The state of Wisconsin shall be liable for such interest on awards issued against it under this chapter. The commission shall have jurisdiction to issue award for payment of such interest at any time within one year of the date of its order or upon appeal within one year after final court determination. Where the employer or his insurer is guilty of inexcusable delay in making payments, the payments as to which such delay is found shall be increased by 10 per cent. Where such delay is chargeable to the employer and not to the insurer s. 102.62 shall be applicable and the relative liability of the parties shall be fixed and discharged as therein provided.

102.23 Judicial review. (1) The findings of fact made by the commission acting within its powers shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive; and the order or award, either interlocutory or final, whether judgment has been rendered thereon or not, shall be subject to review only in the manner and upon the grounds following: Within 30 days from the date of an order or award originally made by the commission as a body or following the filing of petition for review with the commission under s. 102.18 any party aggrieved thereby may commence, in the circuit court for Dane county, an action against the commission for the review of such order or award, in which action the adverse party shall also be made defendant. In such action a complaint, which need not be verified, but which shall state the grounds upon which a review is sought, shall be served with the summons. Service upon the secretary of the commission, or any member of the commission, shall be deemed completed service on all parties, but there shall be left with the person so served as many copies of the summons and complaint as there are defendants, and the commission shall mail one such copy to each other defendant. If the circuit court is satisfied that a party in interest has been prejudiced because of exceptional delay in the receipt of a copy of any findings or order it may extend the time another 30 days in which such action may be commenced. The commission shall serve its answer within 20 days after the service of the complaint, and, within the like time, such adverse party shall, if he so desires, serve his answer to said complaint, which answer may, by way of counterclaim or cross complaint, ask for the review of the order or award referred to in the complaint, with the same effect as if such party had commenced a separate action for the review thereof. With its answer, the commission shall make return to said court of all documents and papers on file in the matter, and of all testimony which may have been taken therein, and of its order, findings and award. Such return of the commission when filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court shall, with the papers mentioned in supreme court Rule 251.25, constitute the record and it shall not be necessary to have a transcript approved. Said action may thereupon be brought on for hearing before said court upon such record by either party on 10 days' notice to the other; subject, however, to the provisions of law for a change of the place of trial or the calling in of another judge. Upon such hearing, the court may confirm or set aside such order or award;

and any judgment which may theretofore have been rendered thereon; but the same shall be set aside only upon the following grounds:

- (a) That the commission acted without or in excess of its powers.
 - (b) That the order or award was procured by fraud.
 - (c) That the findings of fact by the commission do not support the order or award.
- (2) Upon the trial of any such action the court shall disregard any irregularity or error of the commission unless it be made to affirmatively appear that the plaintiff was damaged thereby.
- (3) The record in any case shall be transmitted to the commission within 5 days after expiration of the time for appeal from the order or judgment of the court, unless appeal shall be taken from such order or judgment.
- (4) Whenever an award is made against the state the attorney-general may bring an action for review thereof in the same manner and upon the same grounds as are provided by subsection (1) hereof.

(5) The commencement of action for review shall not relieve the employer from paying compensation as directed, when such action involves only the question of liability as between the employer and one or more insurance companies or as between several insurance companies.

History: 1963 c. 429.

The commission acts in excess of its powers if it makes a finding of fact not supported by the evidence. Recognized presumptions may operate in fact findings by the commission in a workmen's compensation case. In the absence of statute limiting the power of the commission in such a situation, the circuit court is not authorized to review the accuracy with which the commission weighs rebutting evidence against a strong presumption. *Zschock v. Industrial Comm.* 11 W (2d) 231, 105 NW (2d) 374.

An appeal would not lie where the commission issued no order but only by letter refused to review an examiner's order because the petition for review was filed one day late. Mandamus would lie to compel a review but is quashed because of the late filing. *Chevrolet Division, G.M.C. v. Industrial Comm.* 31 W (2d) 481, 143 NW (2d) 532.

102.24 Remanding record. (1) Upon the setting aside of any order or award the court may recommit the controversy and remand the record in the case to the commission, for further hearing or proceedings; or it may enter the proper judgment upon the findings, as the nature of the case shall demand. An abstract of the judgment entered by the trial court upon the review of any order or award shall be made by the clerk thereof upon the docket entry of any judgment which may theretofore have been rendered upon such order or award and transcripts of such abstract may thereupon be obtained for like entry upon the dockets of the courts of other counties.

(2) After the commencement of an action to review any award of the commission the parties may have the record remanded by the court for such time and under such condition as they may provide, for the purpose of having the commission act upon the question of approving or disapproving any settlement or compromise that the parties may desire to have so approved. If approved the action shall be at an end and judgment may be entered upon the approval as upon an award. If not approved the record shall forthwith be returned to the circuit court and the action shall proceed as if no remand had been made.

102.25 Appeal from judgment on award. (1) Said commission, or any party aggrieved by a judgment entered upon the review of any order or award, may appeal therefrom within 30 days from the date of service by either party upon the other of notice of entry of judgment. However, it shall not be necessary for said commission or any party to said action to execute, serve or file the undertaking required by section 274.11 (3) in order to perfect such appeal; but all such appeals shall be placed on the calendar of the supreme court and brought to a hearing in the same manner as state causes on such calendar. The state shall be deemed a party aggrieved, within the meaning of this subsection, whenever a judgment is entered upon such a review confirming any order or award against it. At any time before the case is set down for hearing in the supreme court, the parties may have the record remanded by the court to the industrial commission in the same manner and for the same purposes as provided for remanding from the circuit court to the industrial commission under section 102:24 (2).

(2) It shall be the duty of the clerk of any court rendering a decision affecting an award of the commission to promptly furnish the commission with a copy of such decision without charge.

102.26 Fees and costs. (1) No fees shall be charged by the clerk of any court for the performance of any service required by this chapter, except for the docketing of judgments and for certified transcripts thereof. In proceedings to review an order or

award, costs as between the parties shall be in the discretion of the court, but no costs shall be taxed against the commission.

(2) Unless previously authorized by the commission, no fee shall be charged or received for the enforcement or collection of any claim for compensation, nor shall any contract therefor be enforceable, where such fee, inclusive of all taxable attorney's fees paid or agreed to be paid for such enforcement or collection, exceeds 20 per cent of the amount at which such claim shall be compromised or of the amount awarded, adjudged or collected, except that in cases of admitted liability where there is no dispute as to amount of compensation due and in which no hearing or appeal is necessary, the fee charged shall not exceed 10 per cent but not to exceed \$100, of the amount at which such claim shall be compromised or of the amount awarded, adjudged or collected. The limitation as to fees shall apply to the combined charges of attorneys, solicitors, representatives and adjusters who knowingly combine their efforts toward the enforcement or collection of any compensation claim.

(2m) In any action for the recovery of costs of hospitalization in a tuberculosis sanatorium, where such cost was incurred by a patient whose tuberculosis entitled him to workmen's compensation, no attorney fee for the recovery of such cost shall be allowed to the attorney for such patient in such workmen's compensation action, unless, by express agreement with the governing board of such institution he has been retained by such governing board to also act as its attorney.

(3) Compensation in favor of any claimant, which exceeds \$100, shall be made payable to such claimant in person; however, in any award the commission shall upon application of any interested party and subject to the provisions of sub. (2) fix the fee of his attorney or representative and provide in the award for payment of such fee direct to the person entitled thereto. At the request of the claimant medical expense, witness fees and other charges associated with the claim may be ordered paid out of the amount awarded. Payment according to the directions of the award shall protect the employer and his insurer from any claim of attorney's lien.

(4) The charging or receiving of any fee in violation of this section shall be unlawful, and the attorney or other person guilty thereof shall forfeit double the amount retained by him, the same to be collected by the state in an action in debt, upon complaint of the commission. Out of the sum recovered the court shall direct payment to the injured party of the amount of the overcharge.

History: 1961 c. 329; 1963 c. 281.

Costs will not be taxed in actions for review under Chs. 102 or 108 unless the court expressly directs such taxation. *Rice Lake Creamery Co. v. Industrial Comm.* 17 W (2d) 177, 115 NW (2d) 756.

102.27 Claims unassignable, and exempt. No claim for compensation shall be assignable, but this provision shall not affect the survival thereof; nor shall any claim for compensation, or compensation awarded, or paid, be taken for the debts of the party entitled thereto.

102.28 Preference of claims; workmen's compensation insurance. (1) The whole claim for compensation for the injury or death of any employe or any award or judgment thereon, and any claim for unpaid compensation insurance premiums shall be entitled to the same preference in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings as is given by any law of this state or by the federal bankruptcy act to claims for labor, but this section shall not impair the lien of any judgment entered upon any award.

(2) An employer liable under this act to pay compensation shall insure payment of such compensation in some company authorized to insure such liability in this state unless such employer shall be exempted from such insurance by the industrial commission. An employer desiring to be exempt from insuring his liability for compensation shall make application to the industrial commission showing his financial ability to pay such compensation, and agreeing as a condition for the granting of the exemption to faithfully report all injuries under compensation according to law and the requirements of the commission and to comply with this act, and the rules of the commission pertaining to the administration thereof, whereupon the commission by written order may make such exemption. The commission may from time to time require further statement of financial ability of such employer to pay compensation and may upon ten days' notice in writing, for financial reasons or for failure of the employer to faithfully discharge his obligations according to the agreements contained in his application for exemption, revoke its order granting such exemption, in which case such employer shall immediately insure his liability. As a condition for the granting of an exemption the commission shall have authority to require the employer to furnish such security as it may consider sufficient to insure payment of all claims under compensation. Where the security is in the form of a bond or other personal

guaranty, the commission may at any time either before or after the entry of an award, upon at least ten days' notice and opportunity to be heard require the sureties to pay the amount of the award, the same to be enforced in like manner as the award itself may be enforced. Where an employer procures an exemption as herein provided and thereafter enters into any form of agreement for insurance coverage with an insurance company or interinsurer not licensed to operate in this state, his conduct shall automatically operate as a revocation of such exemption. An order exempting an employer from insuring his liability for compensation shall be null and void if the application contains a financial statement which is false in any material respect.

(3) An employer who shall fail to comply with the provisions of subsection (2) of section 102.28 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day's failure shall be a separate offense. Upon complaint of the commission, the fines specified in this section may be collected by the state in an action in debt.

(4) If it appears by the complaint or by the affidavit of any person in behalf of the state that the employer's liability continues uninsured there shall forthwith be served on the employer an order to show cause why he should not be restrained from employing any person in his business pending the proceedings or until he shall have satisfied the court in which the matter is pending that he has complied with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section. Such order to show cause shall be returnable before the court or the judge thereof at a time to be fixed in the order not less than twenty-four hours nor more than three days after its issuance. In so far as the same may be applicable and not herein otherwise provided, the provisions of chapter 268 relative to injunctions shall govern these proceedings. If the employer denies under oath that he is subject to this act, and furnishes bond with such sureties as the court may require to protect all his employes injured after the commencement of the action for such compensation claims as they may establish, then an injunction shall not issue. Every judgment or forfeiture against an employer, under subsection (3) of this section, shall perpetually enjoin him from employing any person in his business at any time when he is not complying with subsection (2) of this section.

(5) If compensation is awarded under this act, against any employer who at the time of the accident has not complied with the provisions of sub. (2) of this section, such employer shall not be entitled as to such award or any judgment entered thereon, to any of the exemptions of property from seizure and sale on execution allowed in ss. 272.18 to 272.21. If such employer is a corporation, the officers and directors thereof shall be individually and jointly and severally liable for any portion of any such judgment as is returned unsatisfied after execution against the corporation.

(6) Every employer shall upon request of the industrial commission report to it the number of his employes and the nature of their work and also the name of the insurance company with whom he has insured his liability under the workmen's compensation act and the number and date of expiration of such policy. Failure to furnish such report within ten days from the making of a request by registered mail shall constitute presumptive evidence that the delinquent employer is violating the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.

102.29 Third party liability. (1) The making of a claim for compensation against an employer or compensation insurer for the injury or death of an employe shall not affect the right of the employe, his personal representative, or other person entitled to bring action, to make claim or maintain an action in tort against any other party for such injury or death, hereinafter referred to as a third party; nor shall the making of a claim by any such person against a third party for damages by reason of an injury to which sections 102.03 to 102.64 are applicable, or the adjustment of any such claim, affect the right of the injured employe or his dependents to recover compensation. The employer or compensation insurer who shall have paid or is obligated to pay a lawful claim under this chapter shall likewise have the right to make claim or maintain an action in tort against any other party for such injury or death. However, each shall give to the other reasonable notice and opportunity to join in the making of such claim or the instituting of an action and to be represented by counsel. If a party entitled to notice cannot be found, the industrial commission of Wisconsin shall become the agent of such party for the giving of a notice as required herein and the notice, when given to the industrial commission, shall include an affidavit setting forth the facts, including the steps taken to locate such party. Each shall have an equal voice in the prosecution of said claim, and any disputes arising shall be passed upon by the court before whom the case is pending,

and if no action is pending, then by a court of record or the industrial commission. If notice is given as herein provided, the liability of the tortfeasor shall be determined as to all parties having a right to make claim, and irrespective of whether or not all parties join in prosecuting said claim, the proceeds of such claim shall be divided as follows: After deducting the reasonable cost of collection, one-third of the remainder shall in any event be paid to the injured employe or his personal representative or other person entitled to bring action. Out of the balance remaining, the employer or insurance carrier shall be reimbursed for all payments made by it, or which it may be obligated to make in the future, under the workmen's compensation act, except that it shall not be reimbursed for any payments of increased compensation made or to be made under the provisions of section 102.22, 102.57 or 102.60. Any balance remaining shall be paid to the employe or his personal representative or other person entitled to bring action. If both the employe or his personal representative or other person entitled to bring action, and the employer or compensation insurer, join in the pressing of said claim and are represented by counsel, the attorneys' fees allowed as a part of the costs of collection shall be, unless otherwise agreed upon, divided between such attorneys as directed by the court or by the industrial commission. A settlement of any third party claim shall be void unless said settlement and the distribution of the proceeds thereof is approved by the court before whom the action is pending and if no action is pending, then by a court of record or the industrial commission.

(2) In the case of liability of the employer or insurer to make payment into the state treasury under s. 102.49 or 102.59, if the injury or death was due to the actionable act, neglect or default of a third party, the employer or insurer shall have a right of action against such third party to recover the sum so paid into the state treasury, which right may be enforced either by joining in the action mentioned in sub. (1), or by independent action. Contributory negligence of the employe because of whose injury or death such payment was made shall bar recovery if such negligence was as great as the negligence of the person against whom recovery is sought, and the recovery allowed the employer or insurer shall be diminished in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such injured or deceased employe. Any action brought under this subsection may, upon order of the court, be consolidated and tried together with any action brought under sub. (1).

(3) Nothing in this act shall prevent an employe from taking the compensation he may be entitled to under it and also maintaining a civil action against any physician or surgeon for malpractice. The employer or compensation insurer shall have no interest in or right to share in the proceeds of any civil action against any physician or surgeon for malpractice.

(4) If the insurance carrier of the employer and of the third party shall be the same, or if there is common control of the insurer of each, the insurance carrier of the employer shall promptly notify the parties in interest and the industrial commission of that fact; likewise, if the employer has assumed the liability of the third party he shall give similar notice; and, in default of such notice, any settlement with an injured employe or beneficiary shall be void. Nothing contained in this subsection shall prevent the employer or compensation insurer from sharing in the proceeds of any third party claim or action, as set forth in subsection (1).

(5) If the insurance carrier of the employer and of the third party are the same or if there is common control of the insurer of each, and the insurer fails to commence a third party action, within the 3 years allowed by s. 893.205, the 3-year statute of limitations in s. 893.205 shall not be pleaded as a bar in any action commenced by the injured employe herein against any such third party subsequent to 3 years from the date of injury, but prior to 6 years from such date of injury, provided that any recovery in such action shall be limited to the insured liability of the third party. In any such action commenced by the injured employe subsequent to the 3-year period, the insurance carrier of the employer shall forfeit all right to participate in such action as a complainant and to recover any payments made under the workmen's compensation act. This subsection shall not apply if the insurance carrier has complied with sub. (4).

An agreement by a compensation carrier to settle a third party claim and submit the settlement for approval would constitute a bar to an action on the claim until such submission. The word "void" in (1) means "voidable." *Lumbermens Mut. Cas. Co. v. Royal Indem. Co.* 10 W (2d) 380, 103 NW (2d) 69.

Action brought under Illinois wrongful death act against third-party tort-feasor. Held, that the reimbursement provision of Wisconsin will apply to all proceeds, not just the portion that the Illinois wrongful death act would distribute to the widow.

Gall v. Robertson, 10 W (2d) 594, 103 NW (2d) 903.

In a third-party action under (1), the proceeds of a settlement of the employe's case must be divided in accordance with the statutory formula for division of proceeds; the statute does not give the trial court power to vary the formula without the consent of the parties, nor does the statutory formula apply only to the "proceeds of such claim" when recovered by judgment and not when liquidated by settlement. *Huck v. Chicago, St. P., M. & O. R. Co.* 14 W (2d) 445, 111 NW (2d) 434.

An insurance company which was both the liability and workmen's compensation carrier for plaintiff's employer, and which paid plaintiff, the employe, \$14,000 plus additional weekly compensation, and thereafter in settlement with the defendant driver in connection with his claim against the employer and employe, took a release from defendant driver discharging him without reservation of rights, and similarly settled its subrogation claim as collision carrier without any reservation of rights in the release—was estopped from participating in so much of the judgment as was allocable to it under (1), and the judgment must be reduced by the share allocable to the carrier. *Pagel v. Kees*, 23 W (2d) 462, 127 NW (2d) 816.

Third party actions under (2) are derivative in nature and are subject to the statute of limitation. *Shelby Mut. Ins. Co. v. Home Mut. Ins. Co.* 25 W (2d) 25, 130 NW (2d) 296.

An insurer which was both the liability and workmen's compensation carrier for plaintiff's employer and which paid workmen's compensation benefits to plaintiff, who thereafter instituted a third-party action which he contended was settled for a lesser sum than his claim was worth because of

defenses which were made known by the insurer to the other defendants—was not barred from sharing in the proceeds derived from the settlement of said action, where the record failed to support the charge that the insurer disclosed defensive techniques which it learned only by reason of its status as workmen's compensation insurer, and since aside from the foregoing, by express statutory provision the insurer was entitled to share in the proceeds. *Rice v. Gruetzmacher*, 30 W (2d) 222, 140 NW (2d) 238.

An injured employe who has collected compensation cannot bring a 3rd party action against the compensation insurer on the ground of negligence in making safety inspections even though the insurer was also the public liability carrier of the employer. *Kerner v. Employers Mut. Liability Ins. Co.* 35 W (2d) 391, 151 NW (2d) 72.

An insurer who paid money to Wisconsin under 102.49 in a case of a covered employe killed in Minnesota could not maintain an action in Minnesota against the tortfeasor. *Shelby Mut. Ins. Co. v. Girard Steel Supply Co.* 224 F Supp. 690.

Third party actions and products liability. *Arnold*, 46 MLR 135.

Unrecognized third party actions. *Phillips*, 46 MLR 146.

102.30 Other insurance not affected; liability of insured employer. (1) This act shall not affect the organization of any mutual or other insurance company, nor the right of the employer to insure in mutual or other companies, against such liability, or against the liability for the compensation provided for by this act, or to provide by mutual or other insurance, or by arrangement with his employes, or otherwise, for the payment to such employes, their families, dependents or representatives, of sick, accident or death benefits in addition to the compensation provided herein. But liability for compensation shall not be reduced or affected by any insurance, contribution or other benefit whatsoever, due to or received by the person entitled to such compensation, and the person so entitled shall, irrespective of any insurance or other contract, have the right to recover the same directly from the employer; and in addition thereto, the right to enforce in his own name, in the manner provided in this act, the liability of any insurance company which may have insured the liability for such compensation, and the appearance, whether general or special, of any such insurance carrier by agent or attorney shall be a waiver of the service of copy of application and of notice of hearing required by section 102.17; provided, however, that payment of such compensation by either the employer or the insurance company, shall, to the extent thereof, be a bar to recovery against the other of the amount so paid, and provided, further, that as between the employer and the insurance company, payment by either directly to the employe, or to the person entitled to compensation, shall be subject to the conditions of the policy.

(2) The failure of the assured to do or refrain from doing any act required by the policy shall not be available to the insurance carrier as a defense against the claim of the injured employe or his dependents.

(3) The commission may order direct reimbursement out of the proceeds payable under this chapter for payments made under a nonindustrial insurance policy covering the same disability and medical expense when the claimant consents, or when it is established that such payments under the nonindustrial insurance policy were improper.

History: 1963 c. 281.

102.31 Workmen's compensation insurance; policy regulations. (1) (a) Every contract for the insurance of the compensation herein provided for, or against liability therefor, shall be deemed to be made subject to this act, and provisions thereof inconsistent with this act are void. Such contract shall be construed to grant full coverage of all liability of the assured under this act, notwithstanding any agreement of the parties to the contrary unless the commission has theretofore by written order specifically consented to the issuance of a policy on a part of such liability, except that an intermediate agency or publisher referred to in s. 102.07 (6) may, under its own policy, cover liability of employes as defined in s. 102.07 (6) for an intermediate or independent news agency, provided the policy of insurance of such publisher or intermediate agency is indorsed to cover such persons. If the publisher so covers it is not necessary for the intermediate or independent news agency to cover liability for such persons. No policy shall be canceled by either party within the policy period nor terminated upon expiration date until a notice in writing is given to the other party, fixing the date on which it is proposed to cancel it, or declaring that the party does not intend to renew the policy

upon expiration date. Such cancellation or termination shall not become effective until 30 days after written notice has been given to the commission unless prior thereto the employer obtains other insurance coverage or an order exempting him from carrying insurance as provided in s. 102.28 (2). Such notice to the commission shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail on the commission at its office in Madison. Issuance of a new policy shall automatically revoke and terminate any former policy or policies issued by the same company.

(b) If the insured is a partnership, such contract of insurance shall not be construed to grant coverage of the individual liability of the members of such partnership in the course of a trade, business, profession or occupation conducted by them as individuals, nor shall a contract of insurance procured to cover individual liability be construed to grant coverage of a partnership of which the individual is a member, nor to grant coverage of the liability of the individual arising as a member of any partnership.

(2) Each employe shall constitute a separate risk. Five employers or more may join in the organization of a mutual company under s. 201.04 (16) and no such company organized by employers shall be authorized to effect such insurance unless it shall have in force or put in force simultaneously insurance on at least 1,500 separate risks.

(3) The commission may examine from time to time the books and records of any insurance company insuring liability or compensation for an employer in this state. Any such company that shall refuse or fail to allow the commission to examine its books and records shall have its license revoked.

(5) Two or more companies, licensed to carry on the business of workmen's compensation insurance in this state, may with the approval of the commissioner of insurance, form a corporation for the purpose of insuring special risks under the workmen's compensation act. The articles of incorporation shall contain a declaration that the various company members shall contribute such amounts as may be necessary to meet any deficit of such corporation, such declaration to be in lieu of all capital, surplus and other requirements for the organization of companies and the transaction of the business of workmen's compensation insurance in this state. Such corporation shall be owned, operated and controlled by its company members as may be provided in the articles of incorporation.

(6) If any corporation licensed to transact the business of workmen's compensation insurance shall fail promptly to pay claims for compensation for which it shall become liable or if it shall fail to make reports to the industrial commission as provided in section 102.38, the industrial commission may recommend to the commissioner of insurance that the license of such company be revoked, setting forth in detail the reasons for its recommendation. The commissioner shall thereupon furnish a copy of such report to the corporation and shall set a date for a hearing, at which both the corporation and the industrial commission shall be afforded an opportunity to present evidence. If after such hearing the commissioner is satisfied that the corporation has failed to live up to all of its obligations under this chapter, he shall promptly revoke its license; otherwise he shall dismiss the complaint.

(7) If any corporation licensed to transact the business of workmen's compensation insurance shall encourage, persuade or attempt to influence any employer, arbitrarily or unreasonably to refuse employment to, or to discharge employes, the commissioner of insurance may, upon complaint of the industrial commission, under procedure set out in subsection (6) of section 102.31, revoke the license of such corporation.

(8) If any employer who has by the industrial commission been granted exemption from the carrying of compensation insurance shall arbitrarily or unreasonably refuse employment to or shall discharge employes because of a nondisabling physical condition, the industrial commission shall revoke the exemption of such employer.

History: 1961 c. 621; 1967 c. 350.

102.32 Continuing liability; guarantee settlement, gross payment. In any case in which compensation payments have extended or will extend over six months or more from the date of the injury (or at any time in death benefit cases), any party in interest may, in the discretion of the commission, be discharged from, or compelled to guarantee, future compensation payments as follows:

(1) By depositing the present value of the total unpaid compensation upon a three per cent interest discount basis with such bank or trust company as may be designated by the commission; or

(2) By purchasing an annuity within the limitations provided by law, in such insurance company granting annuities and licensed in this state, as may be designated by the commission; or

(3) By payment in gross upon a three per cent interest discount basis to be approved by the commission; and

(4) In cases where the time for making payments or the amounts thereof cannot be definitely determined, by furnishing a bond, or other security, satisfactory to the commission for the payment of such compensation as may be due or become due. The acceptance of such bond, or other security, and the form and sufficiency thereof, shall be subject to the approval of the commission. If the employer or insurer is unable or fails to immediately procure such bond, then, in lieu thereof, deposit shall be made with such bank or trust company, as may be designated by the commission, of the maximum amount that may reasonably become payable in such cases, to be determined by the commission at amounts consistent with the extent of the injuries and the provisions of the law. Such bonds and deposits are to be reduced only to satisfy such claims and withdrawn only after the claims which they are to guarantee are fully satisfied or liquidated under the provisions of subsection (1), (2) or (3); and

(5) Any insured employer may, within the discretion of the commission, compel the insurer to discharge, or to guarantee payment of its liabilities in any such case under the provisions of this section and thereby release himself from compensation liability therein, but if for any reason a bond furnished or deposit made under subsection (4) does not fully protect, the compensation insurer or uninsured employer, as the case may be, shall still be liable to the beneficiary thereof.

(6) Any time after six months from the date of the injury, the commission may order payment in gross or in such manner as it may determine to the best interest of the injured employe or his dependents. When payment in gross is ordered, the commission shall fix the gross amount to be paid based on the present worth of partial payments, considering interest at three per cent per annum.

(7) No lump sum settlement shall be allowed in any case of permanent total disability upon an estimated life expectancy, except upon consent of all parties, after hearing and finding by the commission that the interests of the injured employe will be conserved hereby.

102.33 Blanks and records. The commission shall print and furnish free to any employer or employe such blank forms as it shall deem requisite to facilitate efficient administration of this act; it shall keep such record books or records as it shall deem required for the proper and efficient administration of this act.

102.34 Nonelection, notice by employer. Knowledge of the fact that an employer is subject to this act shall conclusively be imputed to all employes. Every employer who would be subject to this act but for the fact that he has elected not to accept its provisions thereof, shall post and maintain printed notices of such nonelection on his premises, of such design, in such numbers, and at such places as the commission, shall, by order, determine to be necessary to give information to his employes.

102.35 Penalties. (1) Every employer and every insurance company that fails to keep the records or to make the reports required by chapter 102 or that knowingly falsifies such records or makes false reports shall forfeit to the state not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

(2) Any employer, or duly authorized agent thereof, who, without reasonable cause, refuses to rehire an employe injured in the course of employment, or who, because of a claim or attempt to claim compensation benefits from such employer, shall discriminate or threaten to discriminate against an employe as to his employment, shall forfeit to the state not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for each offense. No action under this subsection shall be commenced except upon request of the industrial commission.

102.37 Employers' records. Every employer of three or more persons and every employer who is subject to the workmen's compensation act shall keep a record of all accidents causing death or disability of any employe while performing services growing out of and incidental to the employment, which record shall give the name, address, age and wages of the deceased or injured employe, the time and causes of the accident, the nature and extent of the injury, and such other information as the industrial commission may require by general order. Reports based upon this record shall be furnished to the industrial commission at such times and in such manner as it may require by general order, upon forms to be procured from the commission.

102.38 Records of payments; reports thereon. Every insurance company which transacts the business of compensation insurance, and every employer who is subject to the workmen's compensation act, but who has not insured his liability, shall keep a record

of all payments made under the provisions of chapter 102 of the statutes and of the time and manner of making such payments, and shall furnish such reports based upon these records to the industrial commission as it may require by general order, upon forms to be procured from the commission.

102.39 General orders; application of statutes. The provisions of chapter 101, relating to the adoption, publication, modification and court review of general orders of the commission shall apply to all general orders adopted pursuant to this chapter.

102.40 Reports not evidence in actions. Reports furnished to the commission pursuant to sections 102.37 and 102.38 shall not be admissible as evidence in any action or proceeding arising out of the death or accident reported.

102.42 Incidental compensation. (1) The employer shall supply such medical, surgical 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 employe, if the employer has not filed notice as hereinafter provided, 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 his neglect or refusal seasonably to do so, or in emergency until it is practicable for the employe to give notice of injury, the employer shall be liable for the reasonable expense incurred by or on behalf of the employe in providing the same. The employer shall also be liable for reasonable expense incurred by the employe for necessary treatment to cure and relieve him from the effects of occupational disease prior to the time that the employe knew or should have known the nature of his disability and its relation to employment, and as to such treatment the provisions of section 102.42 (2) and (3) shall not apply.

(2) The employe shall have the right to make choice of his attending physician from a panel of physicians to be named by the employer. Where the employer has knowledge of the injury and the necessity for treatment, his failure to tender the same shall constitute such neglect or refusal. Failure of the employer to maintain a reasonable number of competent and impartial physicians, ready to undertake the treatment of the employe, and to permit the employe to make choice of his attendant from among them, shall constitute neglect and refusal to furnish such attendance and treatment. Nothing contained in this section shall limit the right of the employe to make a second choice of physician from the panel of physicians named by the employer. The commission may upon summary hearing permit an injured employe to make selection of a physician not on the panel.

(3) **MEDICAL PANEL.** In determining the reasonableness of the size of the medical panel, the commission shall take into account the number of competent physicians immediately available to the community in which the medical service is required, and where only one such physician is available, the tender of attention by such physician shall be construed as a compliance with this section unless specialized or extraordinary treatment is necessary. In such panel, partners and clinics shall be deemed as one physician. Every employer shall post the names and addresses of the physicians on his panel in such manner as to afford his employes reasonable notice thereof.

(4) **PREJUDICED PHYSICIAN.** Whenever in the opinion of the commission a panel physician has not impartially estimated the degree of permanent disability or the extent of temporary disability of any injured employe, the commission may cause such employe to be examined by a physician selected by it, and to obtain from him a report containing his estimate of such disabilities. If the report of such physician shows that the estimate of the panel physician has not been impartial from the standpoint of such employe, the commission may in its discretion charge the cost of such examination to the employer, if he is a self-insurer, or to the insurance company which is carrying the risk.

(5) **CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.** Any employer may elect not to be subject to the provisions for Christian Science treatment provided for in this section by filing written notice of such election with the commission.

(6) **ARTIFICIAL MEMBERS.** Artificial members furnished at the end of the healing period need not be duplicated.

(7) **TREATMENT REJECTED BY EMPLOYEE.** Unless the employe shall have elected Christian Science treatment in lieu of medical, surgical, hospital or sanatorium treatment, no compensation shall be payable for the death or disability of an employe, if his death be caused, or insofar as his disability may be aggravated, caused or continued (a) by an unreasonable refusal or neglect to submit to or follow any competent and reasonable medical or surgical treatment, (b) or, in the case of tuberculosis, by his refusal or neglect to submit to or follow hospital or sanatorium treatment when found by the commission to

be necessary. The right to compensation accruing during a period of refusal or neglect under (b) shall be barred, irrespective of whether disability was aggravated, caused or continued thereby.

(8) **MEDICAL EXPENSES OF STATE EMPLOYEE.** In the event of a claim by a state employe under the conditions enumerated in s. 102.03, involving only payment of medical expense of not to exceed a gross of \$50, the employing department may approve payment of such reasonable medical expense for necessary medical treatment to whomsoever owing, subject to subsequent review by the commission. If the employing department rejects the claim, the employe may make claim to the commission. Payment shall be charged to the appropriate fund, as provided by s. 20.865(1) (d).

(9) **AWARD TO STATE EMPLOYEE.** Whenever an award is made by the commission in behalf of a state employe, duplicate copies of the award shall be filed with the employing department, board or commission. Upon receipt of the copies of the awards, the head of the department, board or commission shall promptly issue a voucher in payment of the award from the proper state fund and appropriation, and shall transmit the voucher and one copy of the award to the department of administration.

History: 1965 c. 166; 1967 c. 43 ss. 170, 181m; 1967 c. 291 s. 14.

102.43 Weekly compensation schedule. If the injury causes disability, an indemnity shall be due as wages commencing the fourth calendar day, exclusive of Sundays only, excepting where such employes work on Sunday, after the employe leaves work as the result of the injury, and shall be payable weekly thereafter, during such disability. If the disability shall exist after 10 calendar days from the date the employe leaves work as a result of the injury and only if it so exist indemnity shall also be due and payable for the first 3 calendar days, exclusive of Sundays only, excepting where such employes work on Sunday. Said weekly indemnity shall be as follows:

(1) If the injury causes total disability, seventy per cent of the average weekly earnings during such total disability.

(2) If the injury causes partial disability, during the partial disability, such proportion of the weekly indemnity rate for total disability as the actual wage loss of the injured employe bears to his average weekly wage at the time of his injury.

(3) If the disability caused by the injury is at times total and at times partial, the weekly indemnity during each total or partial disability shall be in accordance with subsections (1) and (2), respectively.

(4) If the disability period involves a fractional week, indemnity shall be paid for each day of such week, except Sundays only, at the rate of one-sixth of the weekly indemnity.

(5) Temporary disability, during which compensation shall be payable for loss of earnings, shall include such period as may be reasonably required for training in the use of artificial members and appliances, and shall include such period as the employe may be receiving instruction pursuant to the provisions of section 102.61. Temporary disability on account of receiving instruction of the latter nature, and not otherwise resulting from the injury, shall not be in excess of 40 weeks.

102.44 Maximum limitations. Section 102.43 shall be subject to the following limitations:

(2) In case of permanent total disability aggregate indemnity shall be weekly indemnity for the period that he may live. Total impairment for industrial use of both eyes, or the loss of both arms at or near the shoulder, or of both legs at or near the hip, or of one arm at the shoulder and one leg at the hip, shall constitute permanent total disability. This enumeration shall not be exclusive but in other cases the commission shall find the facts.

(3) For permanent partial disability not covered by the provisions of sections 102.52 to 102.56 the aggregate number of weeks of indemnity shall bear such relation to the number of weeks set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) as the nature of the injury bears to one causing permanent total disability and shall be payable at the rate of 70 per cent of the average weekly earnings of the employe to be computed as provided in section 102.11. Such weekly indemnity shall be in addition to compensation for healing period and shall be for the period that he may live, not to exceed, however, these named limitations, to wit:

(a) One thousand weeks for all persons 50 years of age or less.

(b) For each successive yearly age group, beginning with 51 years, the maximum limitation shall be reduced by 2½ per cent per year, with no reduction in excess of 50 per cent.

(4) Where the permanent disability is covered by the provisions of sections 102.52, 102.53 and 102.55, such sections shall govern; provided, that in no case shall the percentage of permanent total disability be taken as more than 100 per cent.

102.45 Benefits payable to minors; how paid. Compensation and death benefit payable to an employe or dependent who was a minor when his right began to accrue, may, in the discretion of the commission, be ordered paid to a bank, trust company, trustee, parent or guardian, for the use of such employe or dependent as may be found best calculated to conserve his interests. Such employe or dependent shall be entitled to receive payments, in the aggregate, at a rate not less than that applicable to payments of primary compensation for total disability or death benefit as accruing from his twenty-first birthday.

102.46 Death benefit. Where death proximately results from the injury and the deceased leaves a person wholly dependent upon him for support, the death benefit shall equal four times his average annual earnings, but when added to the disability indemnity paid and due at the time of death, shall not exceed seventy per cent of weekly wage for the number of weeks set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) of section 102.44, based on the age of the deceased at the time of his injury.

The burden of proving total dependency Comm. 27 W (2d) 663, 135 NW (2d) 340. is on the claimant. Forde v. Industrial

102.47 Death benefit, continued. If death occurs to an injured employe other than as a proximate result of the injury, before disability indemnity ceases, death benefit and burial expense allowance shall be as follows:

(1) Where the injury proximately causes permanent total disability, they shall be the same as if the injury had caused death, except that the burial expense allowance shall be included in the items subject to the limitation stated in section 102.46. The amount available shall be applied toward burial expense before any is applied toward death benefit.

(2) Where the injury proximately causes permanent partial disability, the unaccrued compensation shall first be applied toward funeral expenses, not to exceed \$500, any remaining sum to be paid to dependents, as provided in this section and ss. 102.46 and 102.48, and there shall be no liability for any other payments. All computations under this subsection shall take into consideration the present value of future payments.

History: 1965 c. 166.

102.48 Death benefit, continued. If the deceased employe leaves no one wholly dependent upon him for support, partial dependency and death benefits therefor shall be as follows:

(1) An unestranged surviving parent or parents to whose support the deceased has contributed less than \$500 in the 52 weeks next preceding the injury causing death shall receive a death benefit of \$2,000. If the parents are not living together, the commission shall divide this sum in such proportion as it deems to be just, considering their ages and other facts bearing on dependency.

(2) In all other cases the death benefit shall be such sum as the commission shall determine to represent fairly and justly the aid to support which the dependent might reasonably have anticipated from the deceased employe but for the injury. To establish anticipation of support and dependency, it shall not be essential that the deceased employe made any contribution to support. The aggregate benefits in such case shall not exceed twice the average annual earnings of the deceased; or four times the contributions of the deceased to the support of such dependents during the year immediately preceding his death, whichever amount is the greater. In no event shall the aggregate benefits in such case exceed the amount which would accrue to a person solely and wholly dependent. Where there is more than one partial dependent the weekly benefit shall be apportioned according to their relative dependency. The term "support" as used in sections 102.42 to 102.63 shall include contributions to the capital fund of the dependents, for their necessary comfort.

(3) Death benefit, other than burial expenses, except otherwise provided, shall be paid in weekly instalments corresponding in amount to fifty per cent of the weekly earnings of the employe, until otherwise ordered by the commission.

History: 1967 c. 350.

102.49 Additional death benefit for children, state fund. (1) Where the beneficiary under s. 102.46 or s. 102.47 (1) is the wife or husband of the deceased employe and is wholly dependent for support, an additional death benefit shall be paid from the funds provided by sub. (5) for each child by their marriage living at the time of the death of

the employe, and who is likewise wholly dependent upon him for support. Such additional benefit shall be computed from the date of the death of the employe as follows: For the child one year of age or under (including a posthumous child), a sum equal to 1-1/15 times the average annual earnings of the deceased employe. For children in each successive yearly age group the amount allowed shall be reduced by one-sixteenth part of such sum, with no allowance for any child over 16 years of age at the death of the employe unless such child be physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, in which case the commission shall make such allowance as the equities and the necessities of the case merit, not more, however, than the amount payable on account of a child under one year of age.

(2) A child lawfully adopted by the deceased employe and the surviving spouse, prior to the time of the injury, and a child not his own by birth or adoption but living with him as a member of his family at the time of the injury shall for the purpose of this section be taken as a child by their marriage.

(3) Where the employe leaves a wife or husband wholly dependent and also a child or children by a former marriage or adoption, likewise wholly dependent, aggregate benefits shall be the same in amount as if the children were the children of such surviving spouse, and the entire benefit shall be apportioned to the dependents in such amounts as the commission shall determine to be just, considering their ages and other facts bearing on dependency. The benefit awarded to the surviving spouse shall not exceed four times the average annual earnings of the deceased employe.

(4) Dependency of any child for the purposes of this section shall be determined according to the provisions of subsection (1) of section 102.51, in like manner as would be done if there was no surviving dependent parent.

(5) (a) In each case of injury resulting in death, leaving one or more persons wholly dependent for support, the employer or insurer shall pay into the state treasury the sum of \$2,500.

(b) In each case of injury resulting in death leaving no person dependent for support, the employer or insurer shall pay into the state treasury the sum of \$11,000.

(c) In each case of injury resulting in death, leaving one or more persons partially dependent for support, the employer or insurer shall pay into the state treasury an amount which, when added to the sums paid or to be paid on account of partial dependency, shall equal the death benefit payable to a person wholly dependent, plus the amount payable into the state treasury under this subsection where there is a person wholly dependent, such payment to the state treasury in no event to exceed \$11,000.

(d) The payment into the state treasury shall be made in all such cases regardless of whether the dependents or personal representatives of the deceased employe commence action against a third party under s. 102.29. If such payment is not made within 20 days after the commission makes request therefor, any sum payable shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

(e) If the balance in the fund provided by this subsection on any June 30 equals or exceeds 1½ times the amount paid out of the fund during the fiscal year ending on said June 30, then the amount of the payment into the state treasury, where one or more persons is wholly dependent for support, shall be \$2,000 instead of \$2,500 for injuries occurring on or after the following October 1. If the balance is 2 times the amount paid out, the amount of the payment shall be \$1,500 instead of \$2,500. If the balance is 2½ times the amount paid out, the payment shall be \$1,000. If the balance is 3 times the amount paid out, the payment shall be \$500. If the balance is 3½ times the amount paid out, no payment shall be required. Any provision for payment of less than \$2,500 shall be valid for a period of one year commencing on said October 1. The commission shall by findings and order annually before October 1 determine the amount to be paid into the fund; such findings and order shall set forth the balance in the fund as of June 30, and the amount paid out during such fiscal year.

(6) The moneys paid into the state treasury pursuant to subsection (5) with all accrued interest is hereby appropriated to the commission for the discharge of all liability for additional death benefits accruing under this section.

(7) The additional benefits for account of each child shall accrue at the rate of 13 per cent of the surviving parent's weekly indemnity. The commission may award such benefits to the surviving parent of such child, to his guardian or to such other person, bank or trust company for his use as may be found best calculated to conserve the interest of the child. In the case of death of a child while benefits are still payable there shall be paid the reasonable expense for burial not exceeding \$300.

(8) For the proper administration of the funds available under subsections (5) and (6) the commission shall, by order, set aside in the state treasury suitable reserves to carry

to maturity the liability for additional death benefit. Such moneys shall be invested by the state of Wisconsin investment board, in the securities authorized in section 206.34.

History: 1963 c. 281.

102.50 Burial expenses. In all cases where death of an employe proximately results from the injury the employer or insurer shall pay the reasonable expense for burial, not exceeding \$500.

History: 1963 c. 281.

102.51 Dependents. (1) **WHO ARE.** The following shall be conclusively presumed to be solely and wholly dependent for support upon a deceased employe: A wife upon a husband with whom she is living at the time of his death; a husband upon a wife with whom he is living at the time of her death; a child under the age of 18 years (or over said age, but physically or mentally incapacitated from earning), upon the parent with whom he is living at the time of the death of such parent, there being no surviving dependent parent. Where a dependent entitled to the presumption in this subsection survives the deceased employe, all other dependents shall be excluded. The charging of any portion of the support and maintenance of a child upon one of the parents, or any voluntary contribution toward the support of a child by a parent, or an obligation to support a child by a parent shall constitute a living with any such parent within the meaning of this section.

(2) **WHO ARE NOT.** (a) No person shall be considered a dependent unless a member of the family or a spouse, or a divorced spouse who has not remarried, or lineal descendant or ancestor, or brother or sister of the deceased employe.

(b) Where for eight years or more prior to the date of injury a deceased employe has been a resident of the United States, it shall be conclusively presumed that no person who has remained a nonresident alien during that period is either totally or partially dependent upon him for support.

(c) No person who is a nonresident alien shall be found to be either totally or partially dependent on a deceased employe for support who cannot establish dependency by proving contributions from the deceased employe by written evidence or tokens of the transfer of money, such as drafts, letters of credit, canceled checks, or receipts for the payment to any bank, express company, United States post office, or other agency commercially engaged in the transfer of funds from one country to another, for transmission of funds on behalf of said deceased employe to such nonresident alien claiming dependency. This provision shall not be applicable unless the employe has been continuously in the United States for at least one year prior to his injury, and has been remuneratively employed therein for at least 6 months.

(3) **DIVISION AMONG DEPENDENTS.** If there is more than one person wholly or partially dependent, the death benefit shall be divided between such dependents in such proportion as the commission shall determine to be just, considering their ages and other facts bearing on such dependency.

(4) **DEPENDENCY AS OF DATE OF INJURY.** Questions as to who constitute dependents and the extent of their dependency shall be determined as of the date of the injury to the employe, and their right to any death benefit shall become fixed as of such time, irrespective of any subsequent change in conditions; and the death benefit shall be directly recoverable by and payable to the dependents entitled thereto or their legal guardians or trustees; in case of the death of a dependent whose right to a death benefit has thus become fixed, so much of the same as is then unpaid shall be payable to his personal representatives in gross.

(5) **WHEN NOT INTERESTED.** No dependent of an injured employe shall be deemed a party in interest to any proceeding by him for the enforcement of his claim for compensation, nor as respects the compromise thereof by such employe. Subject to the provisions of section 102.16 (1), a compromise of all liability entered into by an employe shall be binding upon his dependents.

(6) **DIVISION AMONG DEPENDENTS.** Benefits accruing to a minor dependent child may be awarded to the mother in the discretion of the commission. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) the commission may reassign the death benefit, in accordance with their respective needs therefor as between a surviving spouse and children designated in section 102.49.

(7) **CERTAIN DEFENSE BARRED.** In proceedings for the collection of primary death benefit or burial expense it shall not be a defense that the applicant, either individually or as a partner, was an employer of the deceased.

(6) authorizes the industrial commission, in a proper case, to reassign a death benefit as between a widow and her children. *Gall v. Robertson*, 10 W (2d) 594, 103 NW (2d) 903.

Illegitimate children not living with deceased employe, but to whom he sent clothing and gifts, are conclusively presumed dependents under (1); (2) (a) does not exclude them, since it was intended to limit the class of those not entitled to the conclusive presumption of dependency but who otherwise establish dependency in fact. *Zschock v. Industrial Comm.* 11 W (2d) 231, 105 NW (2d) 374.

102.52 Permanent partial disability schedule. In cases included in the following schedule of permanent partial disabilities indemnity shall be paid for the healing period, and in addition thereto, where the employe is 50 years of age or less, for the period specified, at the rate of 70 per cent of the average weekly earnings of the employe, to be computed as provided in section 102.11:

- (1) The loss of an arm at the shoulder, 500 weeks;
- (2) The loss of an arm at the elbow, 450 weeks;
- (3) The loss of a hand, 400 weeks;
- (4) The loss of a palm where the thumb remains, 275 weeks;
- (5) The loss of a thumb and the metacarpal bone thereof, 125 weeks;
- (6) The loss of a thumb at the proximal joint, 100 weeks;
- (7) The loss of a thumb at the distal joint, 40 weeks;
- (8) The loss of all fingers on one hand at their proximal joints, 225 weeks;
- (9) Losses of fingers on each hand as follows:
 - (a) An index finger and the metacarpal bone thereof, 60 weeks;
 - (b) An index finger at the proximal joint, 50 weeks;
 - (c) An index finger at the second joint, 30 weeks;
 - (d) An index finger at the distal joint, 12 weeks;
 - (e) A middle finger and the metacarpal bone thereof, 45 weeks;
 - (f) A middle finger at the proximal joint, 35 weeks;
 - (g) A middle finger at the second joint, 20 weeks;
 - (h) A middle finger at the distal joint, 8 weeks;
 - (i) A ring finger and the metacarpal bone thereof, 26 weeks;
 - (j) A ring finger at the proximal joint, 20 weeks;
 - (k) A ring finger at the second joint, 15 weeks;
 - (l) A ring finger at the distal joint, 6 weeks;
 - (m) A little finger and the metacarpal bone thereof, 28 weeks;
 - (n) A little finger at the proximal joint, 22 weeks;
 - (o) A little finger at the second joint, 16 weeks;
 - (p) A little finger at the distal joint, 6 weeks;
- (10) The loss of a leg at the hip joint, 500 weeks;
- (11) The loss of a leg at the knee, 425 weeks;
- (12) The loss of a foot at the ankle, 250 weeks;
- (13) The loss of the great toe with the metatarsal bone thereof, 83½ weeks;
- (14) Losses of toes on each foot as follows:
 - (a) A great toe at the proximal joint, 25 weeks;
 - (b) A great toe at the distal joint, 12 weeks;
 - (c) The second toe with the metatarsal bone thereof, 25 weeks;
 - (d) The second toe at the proximal joint, 8 weeks;
 - (e) The second toe at the second joint, 6 weeks;
 - (f) The second toe at the distal joint, 4 weeks;
 - (g) The third, fourth or little toe with the metatarsal bone thereof, 20 weeks;
 - (h) The third, fourth or little toe at the proximal joint, 6 weeks;
 - (i) The third, fourth or little toe at the second or distal joint, 4 weeks;
- (15) The loss of an eye by enucleation or evisceration, 275 weeks;
- (16) Total impairment of one eye for industrial use, 250 weeks;
- (17) Total deafness from accident or sudden trauma, 330 weeks;
- (18) Total deafness of one ear from accident or sudden trauma, 55 weeks.

History: 1965 c. 166.

A workman who had only 4% vision in amount. *Mednis v. Industrial Comm.* 27 W one eye because of preexisting conditions (2d) 439, 134 NW (2d) 416.
can recover only 4% of the scheduled

102.53 Multiple injury and age variations. (1) In case an injury causes more than one permanent disability specified in sections 102.44 (3), 102.52 and 102.55, the period for which indemnity shall be payable for each additional equal or lesser disability shall be increased as follows:

- (a) In the case of impairment of both eyes, by 200 per cent.
- (b) In the case of disabilities on the same hand covered by section 102.52 (9), by

100 per cent for the first equal or lesser disability and by 150 per cent for the second and third equal or lesser disabilities.

(c) In the case of disabilities on the same foot covered by section 102.52 (14), by 20 per cent.

(d) In all other cases, by 20 per cent.

(e) The aggregate result as computed by applying paragraph (a), and the aggregate result for members on the same hand or foot as computed by applying paragraphs (b) and (c), shall each be taken as a unit for applying paragraph (d) as between such units, and as between such units and each other disability.

(2) In cases where the injured employe is above 50 years of age when injured the periods for which indemnity shall be payable, in addition to the healing period, shall be reduced from those specified in section 102.52 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for each year that the age of such employe exceeds 50, with no reduction in excess of 50 per cent.

102.55 Application of schedules. (1) Whenever amputation of a member is made between any 2 joints mentioned in the schedule in section 102.52 the determined loss and resultant indemnity therefor shall bear such relation to the loss and indemnity applicable in case of amputation at the joint next nearer the body as such injury bears to one of amputation at the joint nearer the body.

(2) For the purposes of this schedule permanent and complete paralysis of any member shall be deemed equivalent to the loss thereof.

(3) For all other injuries to the members of the body or its faculties which are specified in this schedule resulting in permanent disability, though the member be not actually severed or the faculty totally lost, compensation shall bear such relation to that named in this schedule as disabilities bear to the disabilities named in this schedule. Indemnity in such cases shall be determined by allowing weekly indemnity during the healing period resulting from the injury and the percentage of permanent disability resulting thereafter as found by the commission.

102.555 Occupational deafness; definitions. (1) "Occupational deafness" means permanent partial or permanent total loss of hearing of one or both ears due to prolonged exposure to noise in employment. "Noise" means sound capable of producing occupational deafness. "Noisy employment" means employment in the performance of which an employe is subjected to noise.

(2) No benefits shall be payable for temporary total or temporary partial disability under this act for loss of hearing due to prolonged exposure to noise.

(3) An employe who because of occupational deafness is transferred by his employer to other noisy employment and thereby sustains actual wage loss shall be compensated at the rate provided in s. 102.43 (2), not exceeding \$3,500 in the aggregate from all employers. "Time of injury," "occurrence of injury," "date of injury" in such case shall be the date of wage loss.

(4) Subject to the limitations herein contained and the provisions of s. 102.53 (2) there shall be payable for total occupational deafness of one ear, 36 weeks of compensation; for total occupational deafness of both ears, 216 weeks of compensation; and for partial occupational deafness, compensation shall bear such relation to that named herein as disabilities bear to the maximum disabilities herein provided. The reduction of the periods for which indemnity is paid made because of age under s. 102.53 (2) shall not apply in cases of occupational deafness; however, a reduction of the period shall be made at the rate of one-half per cent for each year that the age of such employe exceeds 50 in recognition of the loss attributable to presbycusis. In cases covered by this subsection "time of injury," "occurrence of injury," or "date of injury" shall be exclusively the date of occurrence of any of the following events to an employe:

(a) Transfer because of occupational deafness to nonnoisy employment by an employer whose employment has caused occupational deafness;

(b) Retirement;

(c) Termination of the employer-employe relationship;

(d) Layoff, provided the layoff is complete and continuous for one year;

(e) No claim under this subsection shall be filed, however, until 6 consecutive months of removal from noisy employment after the time of injury except that under par. (d) such 6 consecutive months' period may commence within the last 6 months of layoff.

(5) The limitation provisions in this act shall control claims arising under this section. Such provisions shall run from the first date upon which claim may be filed, or from the date of subsequent death, provided that no claim shall accrue to any dependent unless an award has been issued or liability admitted.

(6) No payment shall be made to an employe under this section unless he shall have worked in noisy employment for a total period of at least 90 days for the employer from whom he claims compensation.

(7) An employer shall become liable for the entire occupational deafness to which his employment has contributed; but if previous deafness is established by a hearing test or other competent evidence, whether or not the employe was exposed to noise within the 6 months preceeding such test, he shall not be liable for previous loss so established nor shall he be liable for any loss for which compensation has previously been paid or awarded.

(8) Any amount paid to an employe under this section by any employer shall be credited against compensation payable by any employer to such employe for occupational deafness under subs. (3) and (4). No employe shall in the aggregate receive greater compensation from any or all employers for occupational deafness than that provided in this section for total occupational deafness.

History: 1967 c. 350.

102.56 Disfigurement. If an employe is so permanently disfigured about the face, head, neck, hand or arm as to occasion potential loss of wage, the commission may allow such sum for compensation on account thereof, as it deems just, not exceeding his average annual earnings as defined in s. 102.11.

102.565 Silicosis, nondisabling; medical examination; conditions of liability. (1) When an employe working subject to this chapter is, because he has a nondisabling silicosis, discharged from the employment in which he is engaged, or when an employe ceases such employment and it is in fact inadvisable for him on account of a nondisabling silicosis to continue in it, and suffers wage loss by reason of such discharge, or such cessation, the commission may allow such compensation on account thereof as it deems just, not exceeding \$7,000. In case of such discharge prior to a finding by the industrial commission that it is inadvisable for him to continue in such employment, the liability of the employer who so discharges his employe shall be primary, and the liability of the insurer shall be secondary, under the same procedure and to the same effect as provided by s. 102.62.

(2) Upon application of any employer or employe the commission may direct any employe of such employer or such employe who, in the course of his employment, has been exposed to the inhalation of silica, to submit to examination by a physician or physicians to be appointed by the industrial commission to determine whether such employe has silicosis, and the degree thereof. The cost of such medical examination shall be borne by the person making application. The results of such examination shall be submitted by the physician to the industrial commission, which shall submit copies of such reports to the employer and employe, who shall have opportunity to rebut the same provided request therefor is made to the commission within 10 days from the mailing of such report to the parties. The commission shall make its findings as to whether or not it is inadvisable for the employe to continue in his employment.

(3) If an employe shall refuse to submit to such examination after direction by the commission, or any member or examiner thereof, or shall in any way obstruct the same, his right to compensation under this section shall be barred.

(4) No payment shall be made to an employe under this section unless he shall have worked for the employer from whom he claims compensation in work exposing him to inhalation of silica for a total period of at least 90 days.

(5) Payment of a benefit under this section to an employe shall estop such employe from any further recovery whatsoever from any employer under this section.

History: 1961 c. 269.

102.57 Violations of safety provisions, penalty. Where injury is caused by the failure of the employer to comply with any statute or any lawful order of the commission, compensation and death benefits as provided in this chapter shall be increased 15% but not more than a total increase of \$7,500. Failure of an employer reasonably to enforce compliance by employes with such statute or order of the commission shall constitute failure by the employer to comply with such statute or order.

History: 1967 c. 350.

The assessment of the 15 per cent penalty was approved where a foreman told a lineman to start work on the mistaken assumption that the current in the line had been cut off. Even though accident happened because of human error or negligence, the employer failed to provide safe employment. *Eau Claire Electric Co-op v. Industrial Comm.* 10 W (2d) 209, 102 NW (2d) 274.

An employer may not be penalized where the violation of the safety order was attributable to the momentary negligence of a

fellow employe who was not a supervisor. *Icke Construction Co. v. Industrial Comm.* 30 W (2d) 63, 139 NW (2d) 841.

Where an employe had an accident which involved a violation of a safety order but no compensation was paid and later suffered another injury which the examiner found aggravated the first injury, no increase in compensation is payable where the commission determined that all of the disability was attributable to the 2nd injury. *Casey v. Industrial Comm.* 30 W (2d) 542, 141 NW (2d) 232.

102.58 Decreased compensation. Where injury is caused by the failure of the employe to use safety devices where provided in accordance with any statute or lawful order of the commission and adequately maintained, and their use is reasonably enforced by the employer, or where injury results from the employe's failure to obey any reasonable rule adopted by the employer for the safety of the employe and of which the employe has notice, or where injury results from the intoxication of the employe, the compensation and death benefit provided herein shall be reduced 15% but the total reduction shall not exceed \$7,500.

History: 1965 c. 166; 1967 c. 350.

102.59 Pre-existing disability, indemnity, state fund, investment. (1) If an employe has at the time of injury permanent disability which if it had resulted from such injury would have entitled him to indemnity for 200 weeks less 2½% thereof for each year of age above 50 years with no reduction in excess of 50%, and, as a result of such injury, incurs further permanent disability, which entitles him to indemnity for 200 weeks less 2½% thereof for each year of age above 50 years with no reduction in excess of 50%, he shall be paid from the funds provided in this section additional compensation equivalent to the amount which would be payable for said previous disability if it had resulted from such injury or the amount which is payable for said further disability, whichever is the lesser. If said disabilities result in permanent total disability the additional compensation shall be in such amount as will complete the payments which would have been due had said permanent total disability resulted from such injury. Such additional compensation shall accrue from the end of the period for which compensation for permanent disability resulting from such injury is payable by the employer, and shall be subject to s. 102.32 (6) and (7).

(2) In the case of the loss or of the total impairment of a hand, arm, foot, leg or eye, the employer shall be required to pay \$1,500 into the state treasury. The payment shall be made in all such cases regardless of whether the employe, his dependent or personal representatives, commence action against a third party as provided in s. 102.29.

(3) The moneys so paid into the state treasury, with all accrued interest, is hereby appropriated to the commission for the discharge of all liability for special additional indemnity accruing under this section.

(4) For the proper administration of the funds available under this section the commission shall, by order, set aside in the state treasury suitable reserves to carry to maturity the liability for special additional indemnity in each case, and for any contingent death benefit. Such moneys shall be invested by the state of Wisconsin investment board, in the securities authorized in section 206.34.

History: 1967 c. 350.

102.60 Minor illegally employed, compensation. When the injury is sustained by a minor illegally employed, compensation and death benefits shall be as follows:

(1) Double the amount otherwise recoverable, if the injured employe is a minor of permit age, and at the time of the injury is employed, required, suffered or permitted to work without a written permit issued pursuant to chapter 103, except as provided in subsection (2).

(2) Treble the amount otherwise recoverable, if the injured employe is a minor of permit age, and at the time of the injury is employed, required, suffered or permitted to work without a permit in any place of employment or at any employment in or for which the commission acting under authority of chapter 103, has adopted a written resolution providing that permits shall not be issued.

(3) Treble the amount otherwise recoverable if the injured employe is a minor of permit age, or over, and at the time of the injury is employed, required, suffered, or permitted to work at prohibited employment.

(4) Treble the amount otherwise recoverable, if the injured employe is a minor under permit age and illegally employed.

(5) (a) A permit or certificate of age unlawfully issued by an officer specified in ch. 103, or unlawfully altered after issuance, without fraud on the part of the employer, shall be deemed a permit within the provisions of this section.

(b) If the employer is misled in employing a minor illegally because of fraudulent written evidence of age presented to him by the minor, the increased compensation provided by this section shall not be paid to the employe, but shall be paid into the fund established by s. 102.49.

(6) If the amount recoverable under this section for temporary disability shall be less than the actual loss of wage sustained by the minor employe, then liability shall exist for such loss of wage.

(7) The provisions of subsections (1) to (6) of section 102.60 shall not apply to employes as defined in subsection (6) of section 102.07 if the agency or publisher shall establish by affirmative proof that at the time of the injury the employe was not employed with the actual or constructive knowledge of such agency or publisher.

(8) This section shall not apply to liability arising under s. 102.06 unless the employer sought to be charged knew or should have known that the minor was illegally employed by the contractor or subcontractor.

(9) The increased compensation or increased death benefits recoverable under sub. (1) shall not exceed \$5,000. The increased compensation or increased death benefits recoverable under subs. (2), (3) or (4) shall not exceed \$7,500.

History: 1967 c. 350.

102.61 Indemnity under rehabilitation law. An employe who is entitled to receive and has received compensation pursuant to this chapter, and who is entitled to and is receiving instructions pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress known as the vocational rehabilitation act, and amendments thereto (Public Law 113-78th Congress) as administered by the state in which he holds residence or in which he resided at the time of becoming physically handicapped, shall, in addition to his other indemnity, be paid his actual and necessary expenses of travel and, if he receives such instructions elsewhere than at the place of his residence, his actual and necessary costs of maintenance, during rehabilitation, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(1) He must undertake the course of instruction within 60 days from the date when he has sufficiently recovered from his injury to permit of his so doing, or as soon thereafter as the officer or agency having charge of his instruction shall provide opportunity for his rehabilitation.

(2) He must continue in rehabilitation training with such reasonable regularity as his health and situation will permit.

(3) He may not have expenses of travel and costs of maintenance on account of training for a period in excess of 40 weeks in all.

(4) The commission shall determine the rights and liabilities of the parties under this section in like manner and with like effect as it does other issues under compensation.

102.62 Primary and secondary liability; unchangeable. In case of liability for the increased compensation or increased death benefits provided for by section 102.57, or included in section 102.60, the liability of the employer shall be primary and the liability of the insurance carrier shall be secondary. In case proceedings are had before the commission for the recovery of such increased compensation or increased death benefits the commission shall set forth in its award the amount and order of liability as herein provided. Execution shall not be issued against the insurance carrier to satisfy any judgment covering such increased compensation or increased death benefits until execution has first been issued against the employer and has been returned unsatisfied as to any part thereof. Any provision in any insurance policy undertaking to guarantee primary liability or to avoid secondary liability for such increased compensation or increased death benefits shall be void. In case the employer shall have been adjudged bankrupt, or have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or if the employer, other than an individual, have gone out of business or have been dissolved, or if a corporation, its charter have been forfeited or revoked, the insurer shall be liable for the payment of increased compensation and death benefits without judgment or execution against the employer, but without altering the primary liability of the employer.

102.63 Refunds by state. Whenever the commission shall certify to the state treasurer that excess payment has been made under section 102.59 or under subsection (5) of section 102.49 either because of mistake or otherwise, the state treasurer shall within five days after receipt of such certificate draw an order against the fund in the state treasury into which such excess was paid, reimbursing such payor of such excess payment together with interest actually earned thereon.

102.64 Attorney general shall represent state and commission. (1) The attorney general shall represent the state in all cases involving payment into or out of the state treasury under s. 20.865 (1) (d) or s. 102.49 or 102.59. He may compromise the amount of such payments but such compromises shall be subject to review by the commission. If the wife or husband of the deceased employe compromises her or his claim for primary death benefit, the claim of the children of such employe under s. 102.49 shall be compromised on the same pro rata basis subject to approval by the commission.

(2) In all proceedings upon claims for compensation against the state, the attorney general may appear on behalf of the state.

(3) In any action to review an order or award of the commission, and upon any appeal therein to the supreme court, the attorney-general shall appear on behalf of the commission, whether any other party defendant shall be represented or not, except that in actions brought by the state the governor shall appoint an attorney to appear on behalf of the commission.

History: 1967 c. 43 s. 181m; 1967 c. 291 s. 14.

(3) does not require the attorney general to appear where the commission acquiesces in the trial court's decision. *Cathey v. Industrial Comm.* 25 W (2d) 184, 130 NW (2d) 777.

102.65 Workmen's compensation security funds. (1) **DEFINITIONS.** As used in this section, unless the context or subject matter otherwise require:

(a) "Stock fund" means the stock workmen's compensation security fund created by this section.

(b) "Mutual fund" means the mutual workmen's compensation security fund created by this section.

(c) "Reciprocal fund" means the reciprocal compensation security fund created by this section.

(d) "Funds" means the stock workmen's compensation security fund, the mutual workmen's compensation security fund and the reciprocal workmen's compensation security fund.

(e) "Fund" means either the stock workmen's compensation security fund, the mutual workmen's compensation security fund or the reciprocal fund as the context may require.

(f) "Fund year" means the calendar year.

(g) "Policy year" means the calendar year in which the policies of compensation insurance became effective or were renewed.

(h) "Stock carrier" means any stock insurance company authorized to transact the business of workmen's compensation insurance in this state, except an insolvent stock carrier.

(i) "Mutual carrier" means any mutual insurance company authorized to transact the business of workmen's compensation insurance in this state, except an insolvent mutual carrier.

(j) "Reciprocal carrier" means any association or group of persons exchanging contracts of insurance or indemnity on the reciprocal or interinsurance plan, authorized to transact the business of workmen's compensation insurance in this state, except an insolvent reciprocal carrier.

(k) "Carrier" means either a stock carrier, a mutual carrier or a reciprocal carrier as the context may require.

(l) "Insolvent stock carrier" or "insolvent mutual carrier" or "insolvent reciprocal carrier" means a stock carrier or a mutual carrier or a reciprocal carrier as the case may be, which has failed to make payment of compensation due on a valid order of the industrial commission, or as to which an order of rehabilitation or of liquidation shall have been made after the effective date of this section, or a foreign stock or mutual or reciprocal carrier which withdraws from or discontinues operation in this state and fails to meet payments due under the workmen's compensation act, but not including carrier, whether a domestic or foreign insurer, which shall have been rehabilitated and allowed to resume business after any such rehabilitation and meets its obligations as they become due.

(2) **STOCK WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SECURITY FUND.** There is created a fund to be known as "the stock workmen's compensation security fund," for the purpose of assuring to persons entitled thereto the benefits provided by this chapter for employments insured in insolvent stock carriers. Such fund shall be applicable to the payments due under the provisions of this chapter, and remaining unpaid, in whole or in part, by reason of the default, after the effective date of this section, of an insolvent stock carrier. Expenses of administration also shall be paid from the fund as herein provided. Such fund shall consist of all contributions received and paid into the fund by stock carriers, as herein defined, of property and securities acquired by and through the use of moneys belonging to the fund and of interest earned upon moneys deposited or invested as herein provided. The fund shall be administered by the commissioner of insurance and the industrial commission in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(3) **REPORTS AND PAYMENTS INTO STOCK FUND.** (a) Every stock carrier shall, on or before July 1, 1936, file with the commissioner of insurance, under oath, on a form prescribed and furnished by the commissioner of insurance, stating the amount of earned premiums on policy year nineteen hundred thirty-four under policies issued or renewed to insure payment of benefits under this chapter. Thereafter, on or before the first day

of July of each year, each such carrier shall file similar returns, stating the amount of such earned premium on policy years after nineteen hundred thirty-four.

(b) For the privilege of having carried on and carrying on the business of workmen's compensation insurance in this state, every stock carrier shall pay into the stock fund on the first day of July, nineteen hundred thirty-six, a sum equal to one per centum of the earned premiums as shown by the return hereinbefore prescribed for policy year nineteen hundred thirty-four, and thereafter each such stock carrier, upon filing each annual return, shall pay a sum equal to one per centum of the earned premiums for the period covered by such return. When the aggregate amount of all such payments into the stock fund, together with accumulated interest thereon, less all its expenditures and known liabilities, becomes equal to five per centum of the loss reserves of all stock carriers for the payment of benefits under this section as of December thirty-first, next preceding, as reported to the commissioner of insurance upon blanks furnished for such purpose, no further contributions to said fund shall be required to be made; provided, however, that whenever thereafter the amount of said fund shall be reduced below five per centum of such loss reserves as of said date by reason of payments from and known liabilities of said stock fund, then such contributions to said fund shall be resumed forthwith, and shall continue until said fund, over and above its known liabilities, shall be equal to at least five per centum of such reserves. Payments to the stock fund shall not be discontinued, however, unless said fund consists of at least twenty-five thousand dollars over and above its known liabilities.

(4) MUTUAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SECURITY FUND. There is created a fund to be known as "the mutual workmen's compensation security fund," for the purpose of assuring to persons entitled thereto the benefits provided by this chapter for employments insured in insolvent mutual carriers. Such fund shall be applicable to the payments due under the provisions of this chapter, and remaining unpaid, in whole or in part, by reason of the default, after the effective date of this section, of an insolvent mutual carrier. Expenses of administration shall be paid from the fund as herein provided. Such fund shall consist of all contributions received and paid into the fund by mutual carriers, as defined, of property and securities acquired by and through the use of moneys belonging to the fund and of interest earned upon moneys deposited or invested as herein provided. The fund shall be administered by the commissioner of insurance and the industrial commission in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(5) REPORTS AND PAYMENTS INTO MUTUAL FUND. (a) Every mutual carrier shall, on or before July 1, 1936, file with the commissioner of insurance, under oath, on a form prescribed and furnished by the commissioner of insurance, stating the amount of earned premiums on policy year nineteen hundred thirty-four under policies issued or renewed to insure payment of benefits under this chapter. Thereafter, on or before the first day of July of each year, each such carrier shall file similar returns, stating the amount of such earned premium on policy years after nineteen hundred thirty-four.

(b) For the privilege of having carried on and carrying on the business of workmen's compensation insurance in this state, every mutual carrier shall pay into the mutual fund on July 1, 1936, a sum equal to one per centum of the earned premium as shown by the return hereinbefore prescribed for policy year nineteen hundred thirty-four, and thereafter each such mutual carrier, upon filing each annual return, shall pay a sum equal to one per centum of its earned premiums for the period covered by such return. When the aggregate amount of all such payments into the mutual fund, together with accumulated interest thereon, less all its expenditures and known liabilities, becomes equal to five per centum of the loss reserves of all mutual carriers for the payment of benefits under this section as of December thirty-first, next preceding, as reported to the commissioner of insurance upon blanks furnished for such purpose, no further contributions to said fund shall be required to be made; provided, however, that whenever thereafter the amount of said fund shall be reduced below five per centum of such loss reserves as of said date by reason of payments from and known liabilities of said mutual fund, then such contributions to said fund shall be resumed forthwith, and shall continue until said fund, over and above its known liabilities, shall be equal to at least five per centum of such reserves. Payments to the mutual fund shall not be discontinued, however, unless said fund consists of at least twenty-five thousand dollars over and above its known liabilities.

(6) RECIPROCAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SECURITY FUND. There is created a fund to be known as "the reciprocal workmen's compensation security fund," for the purpose of assuring to persons entitled thereto the benefits provided by this chapter for employments insured in insolvent reciprocal carriers. Such fund shall be applicable to the payments due under the provisions of this chapter, and remaining unpaid, in whole or in part, by reason of the default, after the effective date of this section, of an insolvent reciprocal

carrier. Expenses of administration also shall be paid from the fund as herein provided. Such fund shall consist of all contributions received and paid into the fund by reciprocal carriers, as herein defined, of property and securities acquired by and through the use of moneys belonging to the fund and of interest earned upon moneys deposited or invested as herein provided. The fund shall be administered by the commissioner of insurance and the industrial commission in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(7) REPORTS AND PAYMENTS INTO RECIPROCAL FUND. (a) Every reciprocal carrier shall, on or before July 1, 1936, file with the commissioner of insurance, under oath, on a form prescribed and furnished by the commissioner of insurance, stating the amount of earned premiums on policy year nineteen hundred thirty-four under policies issued or renewed to insure payment of benefits under this chapter. Thereafter, on or before the first day of July of each year, each such carrier shall file similar returns, stating the amount of such earned premium on policy years after nineteen hundred thirty-four.

(b) For the privilege of having carried on and carrying on the business of workmen's compensation insurance in this state, every reciprocal carrier shall pay into the reciprocal fund on July 1, 1936, a sum equal to one per centum of the earned premiums as shown by the return hereinbefore prescribed for policy year nineteen hundred thirty-four, and thereafter each such reciprocal carrier, upon filing each annual return, shall pay a sum equal to one per centum of its earned premium for the period covered by such return. When the aggregate amount of all such payments into the reciprocal fund, together with accumulated interest thereon, less all its expenditures and known liabilities, becomes equal to five per centum of the loss reserves of all reciprocal carriers for the payment of benefits under this act as of December thirty-first, next preceding, as reported to the commissioner of insurance upon blanks furnished for such purpose, no further contributions to said fund shall be required to be made; provided, however, that whenever thereafter the amount of said fund shall be reduced below five per centum of such loss reserves as of said date by reason of payments from and known liabilities of said reciprocal fund, then such contributions to said fund shall be resumed forthwith, and shall continue until said fund, over and above its known liabilities, shall be equal to at least five per centum of such reserves. Payments to the reciprocal fund shall not be discontinued, however, unless said fund consists of at least twenty-five thousand dollars over and above its known liabilities.

(8) NEW CARRIERS. The provisions of subsections (3), (5) and (7) concerning discontinuance of payments to the respective funds when certain amounts have been paid shall not apply to carriers licensed to write workmen's compensation insurance in Wisconsin after other carriers have made payments to such funds. Such new carriers shall continue to make annual payments as prescribed to the appropriate fund until as many such payments are made as were made, or will be made, by other carriers before discontinuance of payments to the respective fund because the aggregate amount of payments by such other carriers has become equal to five per centum of the loss reserve of such carriers.

(9) ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUNDS. The commissioner of insurance and the industrial commission may adopt, amend and enforce all reasonable rules and regulations necessary for the proper administration of said funds. In the event any carrier shall fail to file any return or make any payment required by this section, or in case the commissioner of insurance shall have cause to believe that any return or other statement filed is false or inaccurate in any particular, or that any payment made is incorrect, he shall have full authority to examine all the books and records of the carrier for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and shall determine the correct amount to be paid and proceed in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover for the benefit of the funds any sums shown to be due upon such examination and determination. Any carrier which fails to make any statement as required by this section, or to pay any payment to the funds when due, shall thereby forfeit to the proper fund a penalty of five per centum of the amount of unpaid payment determined to be due as provided by this section plus one per centum of such amount for each month of delay, or fraction thereof, after the expiration of the first month of such delay, but the commissioner of insurance, if satisfied that the delay was excusable, may remit all or any part of such penalty. The commissioner of insurance, in his discretion, may revoke the certificate of authority to do business in this state of any carrier which shall fail to comply with this section or to pay any penalty imposed in accordance with this section.

(10) CUSTODY AND INVESTMENT OF FUNDS. The funds created by this section shall be kept separate and apart from all other state moneys, and the faith and credit of the state of Wisconsin is pledged for their safekeeping. The state treasurer shall be custodian of said funds; and all disbursements from said funds shall be made by the state treasurer upon vouchers signed by the commissioner of insurance, or his deputy, as hereinafter provided, except that the moneys of said funds may be invested by the state of Wisconsin in-

vestment board pursuant to section 25.17. Interest income from such investments shall be credited to the proper fund. All purchases and sales of investments shall be based upon statements of fund balances and requirements to be furnished periodically by the commissioner of insurance and the industrial commission.

(11) PAYMENTS FROM FUNDS. A valid claim for compensation or death benefits, or instalments thereof, heretofore or hereafter made pursuant to the workmen's compensation act, which has remained or shall remain due and unpaid for a period of sixty days, by reason of default by an insolvent carrier, shall be paid from the proper fund in the manner provided. The industrial commission shall certify to the commissioner of insurance the amount due and payable under this chapter. If there has been an award, final or otherwise a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the commissioner of insurance. The commissioner of insurance shall keep a record of all payments to be made and file certification thereof with the state treasurer. The state treasurer as custodian of the funds shall proceed to recover the sum of all liabilities of such carrier assumed by such funds from such carrier, its receiver, liquidator, rehabilitator or trustee in bankruptcy, employers and all others liable, and may prosecute an action or other proceedings therefor. All moneys recovered in any such action or proceeding shall forthwith be placed to the credit of the proper fund by the state treasurer to reimburse said fund to the extent of the moneys so recovered and paid.

(12) LIQUIDATION OF LIABILITIES AND WITHDRAWALS FROM THE STATE. (a) If and when all liabilities of stock carriers, mutual carriers or reciprocal carriers shall have been fully liquidated, distribution shall be made to all contributing carriers to each respective fund of the remaining balance of such fund in the proportion in which each carrier made contributions to such respective fund, provided, however, that an insolvent carrier shall be entitled to share in the said distribution of the fund only to the extent that its distributive share of said fund is in excess of any losses paid out of said fund for its account in accordance with the terms of this section.

(b) No carrier shall be entitled to any refund from the respective fund to which it contributed because of its discontinuance to write workmen's compensation insurance in the state of Wisconsin unless such fund is distributed as hereinbefore provided.

(13) NOTIFICATION OF INSOLVENCY; DUTIES OF INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. Forthwith upon any stock carrier becoming an insolvent stock carrier, upon any mutual carrier becoming an insolvent mutual carrier, or a reciprocal carrier becoming an insolvent reciprocal carrier, the commissioner of insurance shall so notify the industrial commission, which shall immediately advise the commissioner of insurance (a) of all claims for compensation and other benefits pending or thereafter made against an employer insured by such insolvent carrier or against such insolvent carrier; (b) of all unpaid or continuing awards made upon claims prior to or after the date of such notice from the commissioner of insurance; and (c) of all appeals from or applications for modification or rescission or review of such awards.

(14) DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE. The commissioner of insurance may designate or appoint a duly authorized representative or representatives to appear and defend before the industrial commission any or all claims for benefits under this chapter against an employer insured by an insolvent carrier or against such insolvent carrier. The commissioner of insurance shall have as of the date of insolvency, of any stock, mutual or reciprocal carrier, only all rights and duties which the insurance carrier would have had with respect to awards made on claims for compensation filed or pending, if it had not become insolvent. For the purpose of this section the commissioner of insurance shall have power to employ such counsel, clerks and assistants as may be deemed necessary, and to give each of such persons such powers to assist him as he may consider wise.

(15) EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION. The expense of administering the stock fund shall be paid out of the stock fund, the expense of administering the mutual fund shall be paid out of the mutual fund, and the expense of administering the reciprocal fund shall be paid out of the reciprocal fund. In the case of domestic carriers, the expenses as fixed by the commissioner of insurance shall be subject to the approval of the court. The commissioner of insurance and the industrial commissioners as co-administrators of the funds shall serve without additional compensation, but may be allowed and paid from any fund expenses incurred in the performance of their duties in connection with such fund. The compensation of those persons employed by the commissioner of insurance shall be deemed administration expenses payable from the funds. The commissioner of insurance shall include in his annual report to the governor a statement of the annual receipts and disbursements and the condition of each fund.

History: 1967 c. 89.