SENATE BILL No. 541

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 22-3.

Synopsis: Religious exemption from worker's compensation. Provides for an exemption from worker's compensation and occupational diseases coverage for a member of certain religious sects or a division of a religious sect who meets certain requirements and obtains a certificate of exemption (certificate) from the worker's compensation board (board). Provides that, if an employee for whom a certificate is issued no longer meets the requirements for a certificate, the employee and the employee's employer are required to notify the board in writing. Requires the employer to provide worker's compensation and occupational diseases coverage for that employee beginning on the date of the notice.

Effective: July 1, 2019.

Bassler

January 14, 2019, read first time and referred to Committee on Pensions and Labor.



First Regular Session of the 121st General Assembly (2019)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2018 Regular and Special Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 541

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning labor and safety.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 22-3-2-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.201-2005,
2	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 9. (a) IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 shall not apply
4	to:
5	(1) casual laborers (as defined in IC 22-3-6-1);
6	(2) farm or agricultural employees;
7	(3) household employees; or
8	(4) a person who enters into an independent contractor agreement
9	with a nonprofit corporation that is recognized as tax exempt
10	under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (as defined
11	in IC 6-3-1-11(a)) to perform youth coaching services on a
12	part-time basis; or
13	(5) a person who is exempt under IC 22-3-5-1.5 from
14	compliance with the provisions of IC 22-3-2 through
15	IC 22-3-6.
16	IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 do not apply to the employers or
17	contractors of the persons listed in this subsection.



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(b) An employer who is exempt under this section from the operation of the compensation provisions of this chapter may at any time waive such exemption and thereby accept the provisions of this chapter by giving notice as provided in subsection (c).
(c) The notice of acceptance referred to in subsection (b) shall be given thirty (30) days prior to any accident resulting in injury or death, provided that if any such injury occurred less than thirty (30) days after
the date of employment, notice of acceptance given at the time of employment shall be sufficient notice thereof. The notice shall be in writing or print in a substantial form prescribed by the worker's
compensation board and shall be given by the employer by posting the same in a conspicuous place in the plant, shop, office, room, or place where the employee is employed, or by serving it personally upon the
employee; and shall be given by the employee by sending the same in a registered letter addressed to the employer at the employer's last known residence or place of business, or by giving it personally to the employer, or any of the employer's agents upon whom a summons in

(d) A copy of the notice in prescribed form shall also be filed with the worker's compensation board, within five (5) days after its service in such manner upon the employee or employer.

civil actions may be served under the laws of the state.

- SECTION 2. IC 22-3-5-1.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 1.5. (a) An employee may file an application described in subsection (b), including the form described in subsection (c), with the board to obtain a certificate of exemption from compliance with the provisions of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6.
- (b) The application for an exemption under this section, on a form or forms provided by the board, must include at least the following information:
 - (1) The employee's name, address, date of birth, and Social Security number.
 - (2) The name of the religious sect or the division of a religious sect to which the employee belongs.
 - (3) A verified affidavit signed by the employee stating that:
 - (A) the employee is a member of the sect or division listed in subdivision (2);
 - (B) the employee adheres to the sect's or division's established tenets or teachings that conscientiously oppose the acceptance of public or private insurance benefits as the result of injury, disability, or death, or for medical care



1	for injuries or illnesses, including the benefits from any
2	insurance system established by the federal Social Security
3	Act, 42 U.S.C. 301, et seq.;
4	(C) members of the sect or division have a method for
5	sharing the costs of work related medical expenses and loss
6	of income;
7	(D) the employee participates in a system approved under
8	section 4 of this chapter in lieu of the provisions of
9	IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6; and
10	(E) the employee knowingly and voluntarily waives the
11	employee's rights to all benefits available to the employee
12	under the provisions of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6.
13	(4) A statement by a leader of the religious sect or division of
14	the religious sect listed in subdivision (2) that the employee is
15	a member of the sect or division.
16	(c) A copy of an approved Internal Revenue Service Form 4029,
17	Application for Exemption from Social Security and Medicare
18	Taxes and Waiver of Benefits, or a successor form, for the
19	employee must be filed with the application described in subsection
20	(b).
21	(d) The board shall issue the certificate of exemption not later
22	than ten (10) days after the board receives a completed application
23	and the form described in subsection (c). The exemption is effective
24	on the date the certificate is issued and remains in effect until
25	rescinded as provided in subsection (f).
26	(e) The board shall maintain a data base consisting of the
27	certificates issued under this section and on request verify that a
28	certificate is on file.
29	(f) If an employee for whom a certificate is issued no longer
30	meets the requirements of this section, the employee and the
31	employee's employer are required to notify the board in writing
32	not later than thirty (30) days after the date the employee no longer
33	meets the requirements of this section. The employer shall comply
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35	with the provisions of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 for that employee beginning on the date of the notice under this subsection.
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37	SECTION 3. IC 22-3-6-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.204-2018,
	SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
38	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 1. In IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6, unless the
39	context otherwise requires:
40	(a) "Employer" includes the state and any political subdivision, any
41	municipal corporation within the state, any individual or the legal

representative of a deceased individual, firm, association, limited



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liability company, limited liability partnership, or corporation or the receiver or trustee of the same, using the services of another for pay. A corporation, limited liability company, or limited liability partnership that controls the activities of another corporation, limited liability company, or limited liability partnership, or a corporation and a limited liability company or a corporation and a limited liability partnership that are commonly owned entities, or the controlled corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or commonly owned entities, and a parent corporation and its subsidiaries shall each be considered joint employers of the corporation's, the controlled corporation's, the limited liability company's, the limited liability partnership's, the commonly owned entities', the parent's, or the subsidiaries' employees for purposes of IC 22-3-2-6 and IC 22-3-3-31. Both a lessor and a lessee of employees shall each be considered joint employers of the employees provided by the lessor to the lessee for purposes of IC 22-3-2-6 and IC 22-3-3-31. If the employer is insured, the term includes the employer's insurer so far as applicable. However, the inclusion of an employer's insurer within this definition does not allow an employer's insurer to avoid payment for services rendered to an employee with the approval of the employer. The term also includes an employer that provides on-the-job training under the federal School to Work Opportunities Act (20 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.) to the extent set forth in IC 22-3-2-2.5. The term does not include a nonprofit corporation that is recognized as tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (as defined in IC 6-3-1-11(a)) to the extent the corporation enters into an independent contractor agreement with a person for the performance of youth coaching services on a part-time basis.

- (b) "Employee" means every person, including a minor, in the service of another, under any contract of hire or apprenticeship, written or implied, except one whose employment is both casual and not in the usual course of the trade, business, occupation, or profession of the employer.
 - (1) An executive officer elected or appointed and empowered in accordance with the charter and bylaws of a corporation, other than a municipal corporation or governmental subdivision or a charitable, religious, educational, or other nonprofit corporation, is an employee of the corporation under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6. An officer of a corporation who is an employee of the corporation under IC 22-3-6 may elect not to be an employee of the corporation under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6. An officer of a corporation who is also an owner of any



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1	interest in the corporation may elect not to be an employee of the
2	corporation under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6. If an officer
3	makes this election, the officer must serve written notice of the
4	election on the corporation's insurance carrier and the board. An
5	officer of a corporation may not be considered to be excluded as
6	an employee under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 until the notice
7	is received by the insurance carrier and the board.
8	(2) An executive officer of a municipal corporation or other
9	governmental subdivision or of a charitable, religious.
10	educational, or other nonprofit corporation may, notwithstanding
11	any other provision of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6, be brought
12	within the coverage of its insurance contract by the corporation by
13	specifically including the executive officer in the contract of
14	insurance. The election to bring the executive officer within the
15	coverage shall continue for the period the contract of insurance is

employees of the corporation under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6. (3) Any reference to an employee who has been injured, when the employee is dead, also includes the employee's legal representatives, dependents, and other persons to whom compensation may be payable.

coverage shall continue for the period the contract of insurance is

in effect, and during this period, the executive officers thus

brought within the coverage of the insurance contract are

- (4) An owner of a sole proprietorship may elect to include the owner as an employee under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 if the owner is actually engaged in the proprietorship business. If the owner makes this election, the owner must serve upon the owner's insurance carrier and upon the board written notice of the election. No owner of a sole proprietorship may be considered an employee under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 until the notice has been received. If the owner of a sole proprietorship:
 - (A) is an independent contractor in the construction trades and does not make the election provided under this subdivision, the owner must obtain a certificate of exemption under IC 22-3-2-14.5; or
 - (B) is an independent contractor and does not make the election provided under this subdivision, the owner may obtain a certificate of exemption under IC 22-3-2-14.5.
- (5) A partner in a partnership may elect to include the partner as an employee under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 if the partner is actually engaged in the partnership business. If a partner makes this election, the partner must serve upon the partner's insurance carrier and upon the board written notice of the election. No



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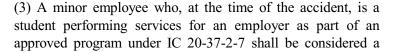
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1 partner may be considered an employee under IC 22-3-2 th	rough
2 IC 22-3-6 until the notice has been received. If a partne	r in a
3 partnership:	
4 (A) is an independent contractor in the construction trade	es and
5 does not make the election provided under this subdiv	rision,
6 the partner must obtain a certificate of exemption	under
7 IC 22-3-2-14.5; or	
8 (B) is an independent contractor and does not make	e the
9 election provided under this subdivision, the partner	
obtain a certificate of exemption under IC 22-3-2-14.5.	•
11 (6) Real estate professionals are not employees under IC 2	2-3-2
12 through IC 22-3-6 if:	
13 (A) they are licensed real estate agents;	
(B) substantially all their remuneration is directly rela	ted to
sales volume and not the number of hours worked; and	
16 (C) they have written agreements with real estate by	okers
stating that they are not to be treated as employees f	
purposes.	
19 (7) A person is an independent contractor and not an emp	lovee
20 under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 if the person is an indepe	
21 contractor under the guidelines of the United States In	
Revenue Service.	
23 (8) An owner-operator that provides a motor vehicle ar	d the
services of a driver under a written contract that is subj	
25 IC 8-2.1-24-23, 45 IAC 16-1-13, or 49 CFR 376 to a motor of	
is not an employee of the motor carrier for purposes of IC 2	
27 through IC 22-3-6. The owner-operator may elect to be co	
and have the owner-operator's drivers covered under a wo	
29 compensation insurance policy or authorized self-insurance	
insures the motor carrier if the owner-operator pays the pren	
as requested by the motor carrier. An election b	
owner-operator under this subdivision does not termina	
independent contractor status of the owner-operator fo	
purpose other than the purpose of this subdivision.	
35 (9) A member or manager in a limited liability company may	elect
to include the member or manager as an employee	
37 IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 if the member or manager is ac	
engaged in the limited liability company business. If a mem	
manager makes this election, the member or manager must	
40 upon the member's or manager's insurance carrier and upon	
board written notice of the election. A member or manage	
not be considered an employee under IC 22-3-2 through IC 2	-



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1	until the notice has been received.
2	(10) An unpaid participant under the federal School to Work
3	Opportunities Act (20 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.) is an employee to the
4	extent set forth in IC 22-3-2-2.5.
5	(11) A person who enters into an independent contractor
6	agreement with a nonprofit corporation that is recognized as tax
7	exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (as
8	defined in IC 6-3-1-11(a)) to perform youth coaching services on
9	a part-time basis is not an employee for purposes of IC 22-3-2
10	through IC 22-3-6.
11	(12) An individual who is not an employee of the state or a
12	political subdivision is considered to be a temporary employee of
13	the state for purposes of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 while
14	serving as a member of a mobile support unit on duty for training,
15	an exercise, or a response, as set forth in IC 10-14-3-19(c)(2)(B).
16	(13) An individual who is a member of a religious sect or a
17	division of a religious sect and obtains under IC 22-3-5-1.5 a
18	certificate of exemption from compliance with the provisions
19	of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 is not considered an employee
20	for purposes of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6.
21	(c) "Minor" means an individual who has not reached seventeen
22	(17) years of age.
23	(1) Unless otherwise provided in this subsection, a minor
24	employee shall be considered as being of full age for all purposes
25	of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6.
26	(2) If the employee is a minor who, at the time of the accident, is
27	employed, required, suffered, or permitted to work in violation of
28	IC 20-33-3-35, the amount of compensation and death benefits,
29	as provided in IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6, shall be double the
30	amount which would otherwise be recoverable. The insurance
31	carrier shall be liable on its policy for one-half (1/2) of the
32	compensation or benefits that may be payable on account of the
33	injury or death of the minor, and the employer shall be liable for
34	the other one-half $(1/2)$ of the compensation or benefits. If the
35	employee is a minor who is not less than sixteen (16) years of age
36	and who has not reached seventeen (17) years of age and who at



the time of the accident is employed, suffered, or permitted to

work at any occupation which is not prohibited by law, this

subdivision does not apply.



full-time employee for the purpose of computing compensation
for permanent impairment under IC 22-3-3-10. The average
weekly wages for such a student shall be calculated as provided
in subsection (d)(4).

- (4) The rights and remedies granted in this subsection to a minor under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 on account of personal injury or death by accident shall exclude all rights and remedies of the minor, the minor's parents, or the minor's personal representatives, dependents, or next of kin at common law, statutory or otherwise, on account of the injury or death. This subsection does not apply to minors who have reached seventeen (17) years of age.
- (d) "Average weekly wages" means the earnings of the injured employee in the employment in which the employee was working at the time of the injury during the period of fifty-two (52) weeks immediately preceding the date of injury, divided by fifty-two (52), except as follows:
 - (1) If the injured employee lost seven (7) or more calendar days during this period, although not in the same week, then the earnings for the remainder of the fifty-two (52) weeks shall be divided by the number of weeks and parts thereof remaining after the time lost has been deducted.
 - (2) Where the employment prior to the injury extended over a period of less than fifty-two (52) weeks, the method of dividing the earnings during that period by the number of weeks and parts thereof during which the employee earned wages shall be followed, if results just and fair to both parties will be obtained. Where by reason of the shortness of the time during which the employee has been in the employment of the employee's employer or of the casual nature or terms of the employment it is impracticable to compute the average weekly wages, as defined in this subsection, regard shall be had to the average weekly amount which during the fifty-two (52) weeks previous to the injury was being earned by a person in the same grade employed at the same work by the same employer or, if there is no person so employed, by a person in the same grade employed in the same class of employment in the same district.
 - (3) Wherever allowances of any character made to an employee in lieu of wages are a specified part of the wage contract, they shall be deemed a part of the employee's earnings.
 - (4) In computing the average weekly wages to be used in calculating an award for permanent impairment under



1	IC 22-3-3-10 for a student employee in an approved training
2	program under IC 20-37-2-7, the following formula shall be used.
3	Calculate the product of:
4	(A) the student employee's hourly wage rate; multiplied by
5	(B) forty (40) hours.
6	The result obtained is the amount of the average weekly wages for
7	the student employee.
8	(e) "Injury" and "personal injury" mean only injury by accident
9	arising out of and in the course of the employment and do not include
10	a disease in any form except as it results from the injury.
11	(f) "Billing review service" refers to a person or an entity that
12	reviews a medical service provider's bills or statements for the purpose
13	of determining pecuniary liability. The term includes an employer's
14	worker's compensation insurance carrier if the insurance carrier
15	performs such a review.
16	(g) "Billing review standard" means the data used by a billing
17	review service to determine pecuniary liability.
18	(h) "Community" means a geographic service area based on ZIP
19	code districts defined by the United States Postal Service according to
20	the following groupings:
21	(1) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
22	three (3) digits 463 and 464.
23	(2) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
24	three (3) digits 465 and 466.
25	(3) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
26	three (3) digits 467 and 468.
27	(4) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
28	three (3) digits 469 and 479.
29	(5) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
30	three (3) digits 460, 461 (except 46107), and 473.
31	(6) The geographic service area served by the 46107 ZIP code and
32	ZIP codes with the first three (3) digits 462.
33	(7) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
34	three (3) digits 470, 471, 472, 474, and 478.
35	(8) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
36	three (3) digits 475, 476, and 477.
37	(i) "Medical service provider" refers to a person or an entity that
38	provides services or products to an employee under IC 22-3-2 through
39	IC 22-3-6. Except as otherwise provided in IC 22-3-2 through
40	IC 22-3-6, the term includes a medical service facility.
41	(j) "Medical service facility" means any of the following that

provides a service or product under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 and



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1 2	uses the CMS 1450 (UB-04) form for Medicare reimbursement: (1) A hospital (as defined in IC 16-18-2-179).
3	(2) A hospital based health facility (as defined in
4	IC 16-18-2-180).
5	(3) A medical center (as defined in IC 16-18-2-223.4).
6	The term does not include a professional corporation (as defined in
7	IC 23-1.5-1-10) comprised of health care professionals (as defined in
8	IC 23-1.5-1-8) formed to render professional services as set forth in
9	IC 23-1.5-2-3(a)(4) or a health care professional (as defined in
10	IC 23-1.5-1-8) who bills for a service or product provided under
11	IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 as an individual or a member of a group
12	practice or another medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500
13	form for Medicare reimbursement.
14	(k) "Pecuniary liability" means the responsibility of an employer or
15	the employer's insurance carrier for the payment of the charges for each
16	specific service or product for human medical treatment provided
17	under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6, as follows:
18	(1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical
19	service providers, and after June 30, 2014, to a medical service
20	provider that is not a medical service facility. Payment of the
21	charges in a defined community, equal to or less than the charges
22	made by medical service providers at the eightieth percentile in
23	the same community for like services or products.
24	(2) Payment of the charges in a reasonable amount, which is
25	established by payment of one (1) of the following:
26	(A) The amount negotiated at any time between the medical
27	service facility and any of the following, if an amount has been
28	negotiated:
29	(i) The employer.
30	(ii) The employer's insurance carrier.
31	(iii) A billing review service on behalf of a person described
32	in item (i) or (ii).
33	(iv) A direct provider network that has contracted with a
34	person described in item (i) or (ii).
35	(B) Two hundred percent (200%) of the amount that would be
36	paid to the medical service facility on the same date for the
37	same service or product under the medical service facility's
38	Medicare reimbursement rate, if an amount has not been
39	negotiated as described in clause (A).
40	(1) "Service or product" or "services and products" refers to medical,
41	hospital, surgical, or nursing service, treatment, and supplies provided
42	under IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6.



SECTION 4. IC 22-3-7-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.204-2018, SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 9. (a) As used in this chapter, "employer" includes the state and any political subdivision, any municipal corporation within the state, any individual or the legal representative of a deceased individual, firm, association, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or corporation or the receiver or trustee of the same, using the services of another for pay. A corporation, limited liability company, or limited liability partnership that controls the activities of another corporation, limited liability company, or limited liability partnership, or a corporation and a limited liability company or a corporation and a limited liability partnership that are commonly owned entities, or the controlled corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or commonly owned entities, and a parent corporation and its subsidiaries shall each be considered joint employers of the corporation's, the controlled corporation's, the limited liability company's, the limited liability partnership's, the commonly owned entities', the parent's, or the subsidiaries' employees for purposes of sections 6 and 33 of this chapter. Both a lessor and a lessee of employees shall each be considered joint employers of the employees provided by the lessor to the lessee for purposes of sections 6 and 33 of this chapter. The term also includes an employer that provides on-the-job training under the federal School to Work Opportunities Act (20 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.) to the extent set forth under section 2.5 of this chapter. If the employer is insured, the term includes the employer's insurer so far as applicable. However, the inclusion of an employer's insurer within this definition does not allow an employer's insurer to avoid payment for services rendered to an employee with the approval of the employer. The term does not include a nonprofit corporation that is recognized as tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (as defined in IC 6-3-1-11(a)) to the extent the corporation enters into an independent contractor agreement with a person for the performance of youth coaching services on a part-time

- (b) As used in this chapter, "employee" means every person, including a minor, in the service of another, under any contract of hire or apprenticeship written or implied, except one whose employment is both casual and not in the usual course of the trade, business, occupation, or profession of the employer. For purposes of this chapter the following apply:
 - (1) Any reference to an employee who has suffered disablement, when the employee is dead, also includes the employee's legal



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1	representative, dependents, and other persons to whom
2	compensation may be payable.
3	(2) An owner of a sole proprietorship may elect to include the
4	owner as an employee under this chapter if the owner is actually
5	engaged in the proprietorship business. If the owner makes this
6	election, the owner must serve upon the owner's insurance carrier
7	and upon the board written notice of the election. No owner of a
8	sole proprietorship may be considered an employee under this
9	chapter unless the notice has been received. If the owner of a sole
10	proprietorship:
11	(A) is an independent contractor in the construction trades and
12	does not make the election provided under this subdivision,
13	the owner must obtain a certificate of exemption under section
14	34.5 of this chapter; or
15	(B) is an independent contractor and does not make the
16	election provided under this subdivision, the owner may obtain
17	a certificate of exemption under section 34.5 of this chapter.
18	(3) A partner in a partnership may elect to include the partner as
19	an employee under this chapter if the partner is actually engaged
20	in the partnership business. If a partner makes this election, the
21	partner must serve upon the partner's insurance carrier and upon
22	the board written notice of the election. No partner may be
23	considered an employee under this chapter until the notice has
24	been received. If a partner in a partnership:
25	(A) is an independent contractor in the construction trades and
26	does not make the election provided under this subdivision,
27	the partner must obtain a certificate of exemption under
28	section 34.5 of this chapter; or
29	(B) is an independent contractor and does not make the
30	election provided under this subdivision, the partner may
31	obtain a certificate of exemption under section 34.5 of this
32	chapter.
33	(4) Real estate professionals are not employees under this chapter
34	if:
35	(A) they are licensed real estate agents;
36	(B) substantially all their remuneration is directly related to
37	sales volume and not the number of hours worked; and
38	(C) they have written agreements with real estate brokers
39	stating that they are not to be treated as employees for tax
40	purposes.
41	(5) A person is an independent contractor in the construction

trades and not an employee under this chapter if the person is an



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	independent contractor under the guidelines of the United States
2	Internal Revenue Service.

- (6) An owner-operator that provides a motor vehicle and the services of a driver under a written contract that is subject to IC 8-2.1-24-23, 45 IAC 16-1-13, or 49 CFR 376, to a motor carrier is not an employee of the motor carrier for purposes of this chapter. The owner-operator may elect to be covered and have the owner-operator's drivers covered under a worker's compensation insurance policy or authorized self-insurance that insures the motor carrier if the owner-operator pays the premiums as requested by the motor carrier. An election by an owner-operator under this subdivision does not terminate the independent contractor status of the owner-operator for any purpose other than the purpose of this subdivision.
- (7) An unpaid participant under the federal School to Work Opportunities Act (20 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.) is an employee to the extent set forth under section 2.5 of this chapter.
- (8) A person who enters into an independent contractor agreement with a nonprofit corporation that is recognized as tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (as defined in IC 6-3-1-11(a)) to perform youth coaching services on a part-time basis is not an employee for purposes of this chapter.
- (9) An officer of a corporation who is an employee of the corporation under this chapter may elect not to be an employee of the corporation under this chapter. An officer of a corporation who is also an owner of any interest in the corporation may elect not to be an employee of the corporation under this chapter. If an officer makes this election, the officer must serve written notice of the election on the corporation's insurance carrier and the board. An officer of a corporation may not be considered to be excluded as an employee under this chapter until the notice is received by the insurance carrier and the board.
- (10) An individual who is not an employee of the state or a political subdivision is considered to be a temporary employee of the state for purposes of this chapter while serving as a member of a mobile support unit on duty for training, an exercise, or a response, as set forth in IC 10-14-3-19(c)(2)(B).
- (11) An individual who is a member of a religious sect or a division of a religious sect and obtains under IC 22-3-7-34.2 a certificate of exemption from compliance with the provisions of this chapter is not considered an employee for purposes of this chapter.



(c) As used in this chapter, "minor" means an individual who has not reached seventeen (17) years of age. A minor employee shall be considered as being of full age for all purposes of this chapter. However, if the employee is a minor who, at the time of the last exposure, is employed, required, suffered, or permitted to work in violation of the child labor laws of this state, the amount of compensation and death benefits, as provided in this chapter, shall be double the amount which would otherwise be recoverable. The insurance carrier shall be liable on its policy for one-half (1/2) of the compensation or benefits that may be payable on account of the disability or death of the minor, and the employer shall be wholly liable for the other one-half (1/2) of the compensation or benefits. If the employee is a minor who is not less than sixteen (16) years of age and who has not reached seventeen (17) years of age, and who at the time of the last exposure is employed, suffered, or permitted to work at any occupation which is not prohibited by law, the provisions of this subsection prescribing double the amount otherwise recoverable do not apply. The rights and remedies granted to a minor under this chapter on account of disease shall exclude all rights and remedies of the minor, the minor's parents, the minor's personal representatives, dependents, or next of kin at common law, statutory or otherwise, on account of any disease.

- (d) This chapter does not apply to:
 - (1) casual laborers as defined in subsection (b); nor to
 - (2) farm or agricultural employees; nor to
 - (3) household employees; nor to
 - (4) railroad employees engaged in train service as engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, flagmen, baggagemen, or foremen in charge of yard engines and helpers assigned thereto;
 - (5) a person who is exempt under IC 22-3-7-34.2 from compliance with this chapter; nor to their or
 - (6) employers with respect to these of employees listed in subdivisions (1) through (5).

Also, this chapter does not apply to employees or their employers with respect to employments in which the laws of the United States provide for compensation or liability for injury to the health, disability, or death by reason of diseases suffered by these employees.

(e) As used in this chapter, "disablement" means the event of becoming disabled from earning full wages at the work in which the employee was engaged when last exposed to the hazards of the occupational disease by the employer from whom the employee claims compensation or equal wages in other suitable employment, and



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1	"disability" means the state of being so incapacitated.
2	(f) For the purposes of this chapter, no compensation shall be
3	payable for or on account of any occupational diseases unless
4	disablement, as defined in subsection (e), occurs within two (2) years
5	after the last day of the last exposure to the hazards of the disease
6	except for the following:
7	(1) In all cases of occupational diseases caused by the inhalation
8	of silica dust or coal dust, no compensation shall be payable
9	unless disablement, as defined in subsection (e), occurs within
10	three (3) years after the last day of the last exposure to the hazards
11	of the disease.
12	(2) In all cases of occupational disease caused by the exposure to
13	radiation, no compensation shall be payable unless disablement,
14	as defined in subsection (e), occurs within two (2) years from the
15	date on which the employee had knowledge of the nature of the
16	employee's occupational disease or, by exercise of reasonable
17	diligence, should have known of the existence of such disease and
18	its causal relationship to the employee's employment.
19	(3) In all cases of occupational diseases caused by the inhalation
20	of asbestos dust, no compensation shall be payable unless
21	disablement, as defined in subsection (e), occurs within three (3)
22	years after the last day of the last exposure to the hazards of the
23	disease if the last day of the last exposure was before July 1, 1985.
24	(4) In all cases of occupational disease caused by the inhalation
25	of asbestos dust in which the last date of the last exposure occurs
26	on or after July 1, 1985, and before July 1, 1988, no compensation
27	shall be payable unless disablement, as defined in subsection (e),
28	occurs within twenty (20) years after the last day of the last
29	exposure.
30	(5) In all cases of occupational disease caused by the inhalation
31	of asbestos dust in which the last date of the last exposure occurs
32	on or after July 1, 1988, no compensation shall be payable unless
33	disablement (as defined in subsection (e)) occurs within
34	thirty-five (35) years after the last day of the last exposure.
35	(g) For the purposes of this chapter, no compensation shall be
36	payable for or on account of death resulting from any occupational
37	disease unless death occurs within two (2) years after the date of
38	disablement. However, this subsection does not bar compensation for
39	death:
40	(1) where death occurs during the pendency of a claim filed by an
41	employee within two (2) years after the date of disablement and
42	which claim has not resulted in a decision or has resulted in a



1	decision which is in process of review or appeal; or
2	(2) where, by agreement filed or decision rendered, a
3	compensable period of disability has been fixed and death occurs
4	within two (2) years after the end of such fixed period, but in no
5	event later than three hundred (300) weeks after the date of
6	disablement.
7	(h) As used in this chapter, "billing review service" refers to a
8	person or an entity that reviews a medical service provider's bills or
9	statements for the purpose of determining pecuniary liability. The term
10	includes an employer's worker's compensation insurance carrier if the
11	insurance carrier performs such a review.
12	(i) As used in this chapter, "billing review standard" means the data
13	used by a billing review service to determine pecuniary liability.
14	(j) As used in this chapter, "community" means a geographic service
15	area based on ZIP code districts defined by the United States Postal
16	Service according to the following groupings:
17	(1) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
18	three (3) digits 463 and 464.
19	(2) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
20	three (3) digits 465 and 466.
21	(3) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
22	three (3) digits 467 and 468.
23	(4) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
24	three (3) digits 469 and 479.
25	(5) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
26	three (3) digits 460, 461 (except 46107), and 473.
27	(6) The geographic service area served by the 46107 ZIP code and
28	ZIP codes with the first three (3) digits 462.
29	(7) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
30	three (3) digits 470, 471, 472, 474, and 478.
31	(8) The geographic service area served by ZIP codes with the first
32	three (3) digits 475, 476, and 477.
33	(k) As used in this chapter, "medical service provider" refers to a
34	person or an entity that provides services or products to an employee
35	under this chapter. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the
36	term includes a medical service facility.
37	(1) As used in this chapter, "medical service facility" means any of
38	the following that provides a service or product under this chapter and
39	uses the CMS 1450 (UB-04) form for Medicare reimbursement:
40	(1) A hospital (as defined in IC 16-18-2-179).
41	(2) A hospital based health facility (as defined in

(2) A hospital based health facility (as defined in



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IC 16-18-2-180).

1	(3) A medical center (as defined in IC 16-18-2-223.4).
2	The term does not include a professional corporation (as defined in
3	IC 23-1.5-1-10) comprised of health care professionals (as defined in
4	IC 23-1.5-1-8) formed to render professional services as set forth in
5	IC 23-1.5-2-3(a)(4) or a health care professional (as defined in
6	IC 23-1.5-1-8) who bills for a service or product provided under this
7	chapter as an individual or a member of a group practice or another
8	medical service provider that uses the CMS 1500 form for Medicare
9	reimbursement.
10	(m) As used in this chapter, "pecuniary liability" means the
11	responsibility of an employer or the employer's insurance carrier for the
12	payment of the charges for each specific service or product for human
13	medical treatment provided under this chapter as follows:
14	(1) This subdivision applies before July 1, 2014, to all medical
15	service providers, and after June 30, 2014, to a medical service
16	provider that is not a medical service facility. Payment of the
17	charges in a defined community, equal to or less than the charges
18	made by medical service providers at the eightieth percentile in
19	the same community for like services or products.
20	(2) Payment of the charges in a reasonable amount, which is
21	established by payment of one (1) of the following:
22	(A) The amount negotiated at any time between the medical
23	service facility and any of the following, if an amount has been
24	negotiated:
25	(i) The employer.
26	(ii) The employer's insurance carrier.
27	(iii) A billing review service on behalf of a person described
28	in item (i) or (ii).
29	(iv) A direct provider network that has contracted with a
30	person described in item (i) or (ii).
31	(B) Two hundred percent (200%) of the amount that would be
32	paid to the medical service facility on the same date for the
33	same service or product under the medical service facility's
34	Medicare reimbursement rate, if an amount has not been
35	negotiated as described in clause (A).
36	(n) "Service or product" or "services and products" refers to
37	medical, hospital, surgical, or nursing service, treatment, and supplies
38	provided under this chapter.
39	SECTION 5. IC 22-3-7-34.2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
40	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
41	1, 2019]: Sec. 34.2. (a) An employee may file an application

described in subsection (b), including the form described in



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1	subsection (c), with the board to obtain a certificate of exemption
2	from compliance with the provisions of this chapter.
3	(b) The application for an exemption under this section, on a
4	form or forms provided by the board, must include at least the
5	following information:
6	(1) The employee's name, address, date of birth, and Social
7	Security number.
8	(2) The name of the religious sect or the division of a religious
9	sect to which the employee belongs.
10	(3) A verified affidavit signed by the employee stating that:
11	(A) the employee is a member of the sect or division listed
12	in subdivision (2);
13	(B) the employee adheres to the sect's or division's
14	established tenets or teachings that conscientiously oppose
15	the acceptance of public or private insurance benefits as
16	the result of injury, disability, or death, or for medical care
17	for injuries or illnesses, including the benefits from any
18	insurance system established by the federal Social Security
19	Act, 42 U.S.C. 301;
20	(C) members of the sect or division have a method for
21	sharing the costs of work related medical expenses and loss
22	of income;
23	(D) the employee participates in a system approved under
24	section 34(f)(1) of this chapter in lieu of the provisions of
25	this chapter; and
26	(E) the employee knowingly and voluntarily waives the
27	employee's rights to all benefits available to the employee
28	under the provisions of this chapter.
29	(4) A statement by a leader of the religious sect or division of
30	the religious sect listed in subdivision (2) that the employee is
31	a member of the sect or division.
32	(c) A copy of an approved Internal Revenue Service Form 4029,
33	Application for Exemption from Social Security and Medicare
34	Taxes and Waiver of Benefits, or a successor form, for the
35	employee must be filed with the application described in subsection
36	(b).
37	(d) The board shall issue the certificate of exemption not later
38	than ten (10) days after the board receives a completed application
39	and the form described in subsection (c). The exemption is effective
40	on the date the certificate is issued and remains in effect until
41	rescinded as provided in subsection (f).
42	(e) The board shall maintain a data base consisting of the



certificates issued under	this	section	and	on	request	verify	that a
certificate is on file.							

(f) If an employee for whom a certificate is issued no longer meets the requirements of this section, the employee and the employer are required to notify the board in writing not later than thirty (30) days after the date the employee no longer meets the requirements of this section. The employer shall comply with the provisions of this chapter for that employee beginning on the date of the notice under this subsection.

