SENATE BILL 120

43rd legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - second session, 1998

INTRODUCED BY

DON KIDD

AN ACT

RELATING TO WORKERS' COMPENSATION; NARROWING THE DEFINITION OF A CONTRACTOR; EXTENDING TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY BENEFITS; AMENDING AND REPEALING SECTIONS OF THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Section 52-1-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 295, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

"52-1-22. WORK NOT CASUAL EMPLOYMENT. --

A. As used in the Workers' Compensation Act, except as provided in Subsection B of this section, or unless the context otherwise requires, where any employer procures any work to be done wholly or in part for him by a contractor other than an independent contractor and the work so procured to be done is a part or process in the trade or business or

1	undertaking of [such] <u>the</u> employer, then [such] <u>the</u> employer					
2	shall be liable to pay all compensation under the Workers'					
3	Compensation Act to the same extent as if the work were done					
4	without the intervention of such contractor. The work so					
5	procured to be done shall not be construed to be "casual					
6	employment".					
7	B. When a contractor has contracted directly with					
8	an owner or owner's agent, and the contractor procures a					
9	subcontractor to perform any part of that contract whether					
10	wholly or in part:					
11	(1) the contractor shall be considered an					
12	employer of the subcontractor's employees;					
13	(2) the contractor shall have the immunity of					
14	an employer provided by the Workers' Compensation Act; and					
15	(3) unless the subcontractor has provided					
16	compensation to his employees, the contractor shall be liable					
17	for payment of compensation to the employees of the					
18	subcontractor for the work performed.					
19	C. The contractor or his insurer may recover the					
20	amount of the compensation and the cost of expenses incurred					
21	in the recovery from the subcontractor. "					
22	Section 2. Section 52-1-25.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990					
23	(2nd S.S.), Chapter 2, Section 10) is amended to read:					
24	"52-1-25.1. TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITYRETURN TO WORK					
25	A. As used in the Workers' Compensation Act,					
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"temporary total disability" means the inability of [the] a worker, by reason of accidental injury arising out of and in the course of his employment, to perform his duties [prior to the date of his maximum medical improvement] from the date of injury until thirteen weeks following maximum medical improvement.

B. If, [prior to the date of maximum medical improvement] while temporarily totally disabled, an injured worker's health care provider releases the worker to return to work and the employer offers work at the worker's pre-injury wage, the worker is not entitled to temporary total disability benefits.

improvement] while temporarily totally disabled, an injured worker's health care provider releases the worker to return to work and the employer offers work at less than the worker's pre-injury wage, the worker is disabled and shall receive temporary total disability compensation benefits equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the difference between the worker's pre-injury wage and his post-injury wage.

D. For injuries occurring on or after January 1,

1999, if on or after the initial date of maximum medical

improvement, the employer does not offer work to the injured

worker at ninety-six percent of his pre-injury wage within his

permanent physical restrictions from the work-related injury

as determined by a designated health care provider, the worker shall be eligible to receive bi-weekly temporary total disability benefits for a period not to exceed thirteen weeks for any one work-related injury. The worker shall not be entitled to the additional temporary total disability benefits if he is employed or if he refuses the employer's job offer.

[D.] E. If the worker returns to work pursuant to the provisions of Subsection B of this section, the employer shall continue to provide reasonable and necessary medical care pursuant to Section 52-1-49 NMSA 1978."

Section 3. Section 52-1-41 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1959, Chapter 67, Section 20, as amended) is amended to read:

"52-1-41. COMPENSATION BENEFITS--TOTAL DISABILITY.--

A. For total disability, the worker shall receive, during the period of that disability, sixty-six and two-thirds percent of his average weekly wage, not to exceed a maximum compensation of ninety dollars (\$90.00) a week, effective July 1, 1975; and not to exceed a maximum compensation of sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the average weekly wage in the state, a week, effective January 1, 1976; and not to exceed a maximum compensation of seventy-eight percent of the average weekly wage in the state, a week, effective July 1, 1976; and not to exceed a maximum compensation of eighty-nine percent of the average weekly wage in the state, a week, effective July 1, 1977; and not to exceed a maximum compensation of one

hundred percent of the average weekly wage in the state, a week, effective July 1, 1978; and not to exceed a maximum compensation of eighty-five percent of the average weekly wage in the state, a week, effective July 1, 1987; and not to exceed a maximum compensation of one hundred percent of the average weekly wage in the state, a week, effective January 1, 1999; and to be not less than a minimum compensation of thirty-six dollars (\$36.00) a week. Except as provided in Subsections B and C of this section, the worker shall receive compensation benefits for the remainder of his life.

- B. For disability resulting from primary mental impairment, the maximum period of compensation is one hundred weeks. For disability resulting in secondary mental impairment, the maximum period of compensation is the maximum period allowable for the disability produced by the physical impairment or one hundred weeks, whichever is greater.
- C. For the purpose of paying compensation benefits for death, pursuant to Section 52-1-46 NMSA 1978, the worker's maximum disability recovery shall be deemed to be seven hundred weeks.
- D. Where the worker's average weekly wage is less than thirty-six dollars (\$36.00) a week, the compensation to be paid the worker shall be his full weekly wage.
- E. For the purpose of the Workers' Compensation

 Act, the average weekly wage in the state shall be determined

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by the employment security division of the labor department on or before June 30 of each year [and]. The average weekly wage shall be computed from all wages reported to the employment security division from employing units, including reimbursable employers, in accordance with the regulations of the division for the preceding calendar year, divided by the total number of covered employees divided by fifty-two.

- F. The average weekly wage in the state, determined as provided in Subsection E of this section, shall be applicable for the full period during which compensation is payable when the date of the occurrence of an accidental injury falls within the calendar year commencing January 1 following the June 30 determination.
- G. Unless the computation provided for in Subsection E of this section results in an increase or decrease of two dollars (\$2.00) or more, raised to the next whole dollar, the statewide average weekly wage determination shall not be changed for any calendar year."

Section 4. Section 52-1-46 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1959, Chapter 67, Section 25, as amended) is amended to read:

"52-1-46. COMPENSATION BENEFITS FOR DEATH.--Subject to the limitation of compensation payable under Subsection G of this section, if an accidental injury sustained by a worker proximately results in his death within the period of two years following his accidental injury, compensation shall be

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paid in the amount and to the persons entitled thereto as follows:

if there are no eligible dependents, except as provided in Subsection C of Section 52-1-10 NMSA 1978 of the Workers' Compensation Act, the compensation shall be limited to the funeral expenses, not to exceed [three thousand dollars (\$3,000) five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and the expenses provided for medical and hospital services for the deceased, together with all other sums which the deceased should have been paid for compensation benefits up to the time of his death; provided that, commencing January 1, 1999 and continuing each year thereafter, the funeral expense benefit shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the change in the consumer price index during the most recent calendar year. For the purpose of this section, "consumer price index" means the average of the monthly consumer price indexes for a calendar year for the entire United States for all items as published by the United States department of labor;

B. if there are eligible dependents at the time of the worker's death, payment shall consist of a sum not to exceed [three thousand dollars (\$3,000)] five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for funeral expenses and expenses provided for medical and hospital services for the deceased, together with such other sums as the deceased should have been paid for compensation benefits up to the time of his death and

compensation benefits to the eligible dependents as hereinafter specified, subject to the limitations on maximum periods of recovery provided in Sections 52-1-41 through 52-1-43 and 52-1-47 NMSA 1978; provided that, commencing January 1, 1999 and continuing each year thereafter the funeral expense benefit shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the change in the consumer price index for the most recent calendar year;

- C. if there are eligible dependents entitled thereto, compensation shall be paid to the dependents or to the person authorized by the director or appointed by the court to receive the same for the benefit of the dependents in such portions and amounts, to be computed and distributed as follows:
- (1) to the child or children, if there is no widow or widower entitled to compensation, sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased;
- (2) to the widow or widower, if there are no children, sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased, until remarriage; or
- (3) to the widow or widower, if there is a child or children living with the widow or widower, forty-five percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased, or forty percent if such child is not or all such children are not living with a widow or widower and, in addition thereto,

compensation benefits for the child or children [which] that shall make the total benefits for the widow or widower and child or children sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased. When there are two or more children, the compensation benefits payable on account of such children shall be divided among such children, share and share alike; and

- (4) two years' compensation benefits in one lump sum shall be payable to a widow or widower upon remarriage; however, the total benefits shall not exceed the maximum compensation benefit as provided in Subsection B of this section;
- D. if there is neither widow, widower nor children, compensation may be paid to the father and mother or the survivor of them, if dependent to any extent upon the worker for support at the time of the worker's death, twenty-five percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased, and in no event shall the maximum compensation to such dependents exceed the amounts contributed by the deceased worker for their care; provided that if the father and mother or the survivor of them was totally dependent upon such worker for support at the time of the worker's death, he or they shall be entitled to fifty percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased;
- E. if there is neither widow, widower nor children . 120760.3

nor dependent parent, then to the brothers and sisters and grandchildren if actually dependent to any extent upon the deceased worker for support at the time of the worker's death, thirty-five percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased worker with fifteen percent additional for brothers and sisters and grandchildren in excess of two, with a maximum of sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased, and in no event shall the maximum compensation to partial dependents exceed the respective amounts contributed by the deceased worker for their care;

F. in the event of the death or remarriage of the widow or widower entitled to compensation benefits as provided in this section, the surviving children shall then be entitled to compensation benefits computed and paid as provided in Paragraph (1) of Subsection C of this section for the remainder of the compensable period. In the event compensation benefits payable to children as provided in this section are terminated as provided in Subsection E of Section 52-1-17 NMSA 1978, a surviving widow or widower shall then be entitled to compensation benefits computed and paid as provided in Paragraphs (2) and (4) of Subsection C of this section for the remainder of the compensable period; and

G. no compensation benefits payable by reason of a worker's death shall exceed the maximum weekly compensation benefits as provided in Sections 52-1-41 through 52-1-43 and .120760.3

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52-1-47 NMSA 1978, and no dependent or any class thereof, other than a widow, widower or children, shall in any event be paid total benefits in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) exclusive of funeral expenses and the expenses provided for medical and hospital services for the deceased paid for by the employer."

Section 5. Section 52-3-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1945, Chapter 135, Section 14, as amended) is amended to read:

"52-3-14. COMPENSATION--LIMITATIONS. --

A. The compensation to which an employee who has suffered disablement, or his dependents, shall be entitled under the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law is limited to the provisions of that law. No compensation shall be due or payable under the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law for any disablement which does not result in either the temporary disablement of the employee lasting for more than seven days or in his permanent disablement as herein described or in death; provided, however, that if the period of temporary disablement of the employee lasts for more than four weeks from the date of the disablement, compensation under the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law shall be payable in addition to the amount hereinafter stated in a like amount for the first seven days after the date of di sabl ement. But for any such disablement for which compensation is payable under the New Mexico Occupational

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1	Disease Disablement Law, the employer shall in all proper
2	cases, as herein provided, pay to the disabled employee or to
3	some person authorized by the director to receive the same,
4	for the use and benefit of the beneficiaries entitled thereto,
5	compensation at regular intervals of no more than sixteen days
6	apart, in accordance with the following, less proper
7	deductions on account of default in failure to give notice of
8	such disablement as required in Section 52-3-19 NMSA 1978.
9	B. For total disablement, the employee shall
10	receive sixty-six and two-thirds percent of his average weekly
11	wage, not to exceed a maximum compensation of:

(1)

- (2) sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the average weekly wage in the state, a week, effective January 1, 1976:
- (3) seventy-eight percent of the average weekly wage in the state, a week, effective July 1, 1976;
- (4) eighty-nine percent of the average weekly wage in the state, a week, effective July 1, 1977;
- (5) one hundred percent of the average weekly wage in the state, a week, effective July 1, 1978; [and]
- (6) eighty-five percent of the average weekly wage in the state, a week, effective July 1, 1987; and
 - (7) one hundred percent of the average weekly

ninety dollars (\$90.00) a week, effective

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July 1, 1975;

wage in the state, a week, effective January 1, 1999; or to be less than a minimum compensation of thirty-six dollars (\$36.00) a week, during the period of such disablement, but in no event to exceed a period of seven hundred weeks; provided, however, that where his wages are less than thirty-six dollars (\$36.00) a week, then the compensation to be paid such employee shall be the full amount of such weekly wages; provided further that the benefits paid or payable during a employee's entire period of disablement shall be based on and limited to the benefits in effect on the date of the occurrence of the disablement.

- C. For partial disablement, the benefits shall be a percentage of the benefits payable for total disablement calculated under Subsection B of this section as that percentage is determined pursuant to the provisions of Section 52-3-4 NMSA 1978. In no event shall the duration of benefits extend longer than five hundred weeks.
- D. For the purpose of the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law, the average weekly wage in the state shall be determined by the employment security division of the labor department on or before June 30 of each year and shall be computed from all wages reported to the employment security division from employing units, including reimbursable employers, in accordance with the regulations of the employment security division for the preceding calendar year,

divided by the total number of covered employees divided by fifty-two. The first such determination by the employment security division of the average weekly wage in the state shall be made on or before June 30, 1975 from reported wages and covered employees for the calendar year ending December 31, 1974.

- E. The average weekly wage in the state, determined as provided in Subsection D of this section, shall be applicable for the full period during which compensation is payable when the date of the occurrence of the disablement falls within the calendar year commencing January 1 following the June 30 determination.
- F. Unless the computation provided for in Subsection D of this section results in an increase or decrease of two dollars (\$2.00) or more, raised to the next whole dollar, the statewide average weekly wage determination shall not be changed for any calendar year.
- G. In case death proximately results from the disablement within the period of two years, compensation benefits to be paid such employee shall be in the amounts and to the persons as follows:
- (1) if there are no dependents, the compensation shall be limited to the funeral expenses not to exceed [three thousand dollars (\$3,000)] five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and the expenses provided for medical and hospital .120760.3

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services for the deceased, together with such other sums as the deceased may have been paid for disablement; provided that, commencing January 1, 1999 and continuing each year thereafter, the funeral expense benefit shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the change in the consumer price index during the calendar year most recently completed. For the purpose of this section, "consumer price index" means the average of the monthly consumer price indexes for a calendar year for the entire United States for all items as published by the United States department of labor; or

(2) if there are dependents at the time of death, the payment shall consist of a sum not to exceed [three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for funeral expenses and expenses provided for medical and hospital services for the deceased, together with such other sums as the deceased may have been paid for disability, and a percentage [hereinafter] specified in this paragraph for average weekly wages subject to the limitations of the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law to continue for the period of seven hundred weeks from the date of death of such employee; provided that the total death compensation, unless otherwise specified, payable in any of the cases [hereinafter] mentioned in this section shall not be less than the minimum weekly compensation provided in Subsection B of this section or more than the maximum weekly compensation

provided in Subsection B of this section and shall be based on and limited to the benefits in effect on the date of the occurrence of the disablement. If there are dependents entitled thereto, compensation shall be paid to the dependents or to the person authorized by the director or the court to receive the same for the benefit of the dependents in such portions and amounts as the director or the court, bearing in mind the necessities of the case and the best interests of the dependents and of the public, may determine, to be computed on the following basis and distributed to the following persons; provided that, commencing January 1, 1999 and continuing each year thereafter the funeral expense benefit shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the change in the consumer price index:

- (a) to the child or children, if there is no widow or widower entitled to compensation, sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased;
- (b) to the widow or widower, if there are no children, sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased, until remarriage;
- (c) to the widow or widower, if there is a child or children living with the widow or widower, forty-five percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased, or forty percent, if such child is not or all such children are not living with a widow or widower, and in addition thereto, compensation benefits for the child or children which

shall make the total benefits for the widow or widower and child or children sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased. When there are two or more children, the compensation benefits payable on account of such children shall be divided among such children, share and share alike:

(d) two years' compensation benefits in one lump sum shall be payable to a widow or widower upon remarriage; however, the total benefits shall not exceed the maximum compensation benefits as provided in Paragraph (2) of this subsection;

(e) if there is neither widow, widower nor children, then to the father and mother or the survivor of them if dependent to any extent upon the employee for support at the time of his death, twenty-five percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased; provided that if such father and mother or the survivor of them was totally dependent upon such employee for support at the time of his death, he or they shall be entitled to fifty percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased, subject to the maximum weekly compensation provided for in Subsection B of this section;

(f) no disablement benefits payable by reason of an employee's death shall exceed the maximum weekly compensation provided for in Subsection B of this section, and no dependent or any class thereof other than a widow or

widower or children shall in any event be paid total benefits in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) exclusive of funeral expenses and the expenses provided for medical and hospital services for the deceased paid for by the employer.

If there is neither widow, widower nor children nor dependent parent, then to the brothers and sisters, if actually dependent to any extent upon the deceased for support at the time of his death, thirty-five percent of the average weekly wage of the deceased, with fifteen percent additional for brothers or sisters in excess of two, with a maximum of sixty-six and two-thirds percent to be paid to their guardian; provided that the maximum compensation to partial dependents shall not exceed the respective amounts therefor contributed by the deceased employee or the maximum weekly compensation provided for in Subsection B of this section; and

remarriage of the widow or widower entitled to compensation under this subsection, the surviving children shall then be entitled to compensation computed and paid as in Subparagraph (a) of this paragraph for the remainder of the compensable period, and in the event compensation benefits payable to children as provided in this section are terminated as provided in Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of Section 52-3-13 NMSA 1978, a surviving widow or widower shall then be entitled

to compensation benefits computed and paid as provided in Subparagraphs (b) and (d) of this paragraph for the remainder of the compensable period."

Section 6. Section 52-5-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 22, Section 33, as amended) is amended to read:

"52-5-7. HEARING PROCEDURE. --

A. It is the intent of the legislature that the workers' compensation administration shall have original jurisdiction to hear a claim alleging that the complaining party suffered an injury that occurred while in the course and scope of his employment and the person from whom recovery is sought is the complaining party's employer. For the purpose of determining jurisdiction, the allegation that the injury occurred in the course and scope of employment may be made by either the complaining party or the party from which benefits are sought.

[A.] <u>B.</u> When matters in dispute cannot be resolved by informal conference or other techniques, the director shall transmit a copy of the claim to the other parties with notice to respond by written answer. The other parties shall respond with a written answer within twenty days after receiving a notice or within such extension of that time as the director may allow. If no timely answer is filed by a party after notice, a workers' compensation judge may, if he determines it to be appropriate, grant the relief sought against that party.

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However, if in order to enable the workers' compensation judge to enter an order and carry out its effect it is necessary to take an account, determine the amount of benefits due, establish the truth of any claims by evidence or make an investigation of any matter, the workers' compensation judge may conduct such hearings as he deems necessary and proper.

[B.] C. A hearing shall be held for determining the questions at issue within sixty days of the filing of the answer. All parties in interest shall be given at least twenty days' notice of the hearing and of the issues to be heard, served personally or by mail. Following the presentation of the evidence, the workers' compensation judge shall determine the questions at issue and file the decision with the director within thirty days, unless the time for filing the decision is extended by the mutual agreement of the At the time of filing, a certified copy of the parti es. decision shall be sent by first class mail to all interested parties at the last known address of each. The decision of the workers' compensation judge shall be made in the form of a compensation order, appropriately titled to show its purpose and containing a report of the case, findings of fact and conclusions of law and, if appropriate, an order for the payment of benefits under the Workers' Compensation Act or the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law.

[C.] D. The decision of the workers' compensation . 120760. 3

judge shall be final and conclusive as to all matters adjudicated by him upon the expiration of the thirtieth day after a copy of the decision has been mailed to the parties, unless prior to that day a party in interest seeks judicial review of the decision pursuant to Section 52-5-8 NMSA 1978.

[D.] <u>E.</u> All hearings before the workers' compensation judge shall be open to the public. The director shall by regulation provide for the preparation of a record of each hearing.

[E.] F. The director may authorize a workers' compensation judge or his duly authorized representative to enter at any reasonable time the premises where an injury or death has occurred and to make such examination of any tool, appliance, process, machinery or environmental or other condition as may be relevant to a determination of the cause and circumstances of the injury, disablement or death.

[F.] G. The testimony of any witness may be taken by deposition or interrogatories according to the rules of civil procedure for the district courts and may be taken before any workers' compensation judge or any person authorized to take testimony, but discovery procedure shall be conducted only upon the workers' compensation judge's findings that good cause exists. The cost and expense of any discovery procedure allowed by the workers' compensation judge shall be paid as provided in Section 52-1-54 NMSA 1978. No costs shall

be charged, taxed or collected by the workers' compensation judge except fees for witnesses who testify under subpoena. The witnesses shall be allowed the same fee for attendance and mileage as is fixed by the law in civil actions, except that the workers' compensation judge may assess against the employer the fees allowed any expert witness, as provided in Section 38-6-4 NMSA 1978, whose examination of the claimant, report or hearing attendance the workers' compensation judge deems necessary for resolution of matters at issue."

Section 7. Section 52-5-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 22, Section 43, as amended) is amended to read:

"52-5-17. SUBROGATION. --

A. The right of any worker or, in case of his death, of those entitled to receive payment or damages for injuries or disablement occasioned to him by the negligence or wrong of any person other than the employer or any other employee of the employer, including a management or supervisory employee, shall not be affected by the Workers' Compensation Act or the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law, but the claimant shall not be allowed to receive payment or recover damages for those injuries or disablement and also claim compensation from the employer except as provided in Subsection [6] D of this section.

B. In a circumstance covered by Subsection A of this section, the receipt of compensation from the employer 0.120760.3

shall operate as an assignment to the employer or his insurer, guarantor or surety of any cause of action, to the extent of payment by the employer to or on behalf of the worker for compensation or any other benefits to which the worker was entitled under the Workers' Compensation Act or the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law and that were occasioned by the injury or disablement, that the worker or his legal representative or others may have against any other party for the injury or disablement.

C. An employer, or his insurer, guarantor or surety, who incurs compensation benefit costs in connection with a workers' compensation claim resulting from an injury caused by the negligence of a person other than the employer or another employee, including a supervisory employee, may pursue a civil action in his own name against the third party to recover costs directly related to payment of the claim, including legal fees, discovery and expert witness costs, medical expenses and indemnity benefits. The claim of an employer, or his insurer, guarantor or surety, for subrogation recovery against an employee who has recovered against a third party shall be reduced to the extent of the amount directly recovered by the employer, or his insurer, guarantor or surety, from that third party.

[C.] \underline{D} . The worker or his legal representative may retain any compensation due under the uninsured motorist . 120760. 3

coverage provided in Section 66-5-30l NMSA 1978 if the worker paid the premium for that coverage. If the employer paid the premium, the worker or his legal representative may not retain any compensation due under Section 66-5-30l NMSA 1978, and that amount shall be due to the employer. For the purposes of this section, the employer shall not be deemed to pay the premium for uninsured motorist coverage in a lease arrangement in which the employer pays the worker an expense or mileage reimbursement amount that may include as one factor an allowance for insurance coverage."

Section 8. REPEAL. -- Sections 52-1-4.1 and 52-3-9.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 368, Section 2 and Laws 1980, Chapter 88, Section 4, as amended) are repealed.

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FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE **SECOND SESSION, 1998** January 28, 1998 Mr. President: Your **COMMITTEES' COMMITTEE**, to whom has been referred **SENATE BILL 120** has had it under consideration and finds same to be **GERMANE**, pursuant to Senate Executive Message No. 16, and thence referred to the **CORPORATIONS & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE**. Respectfully submitted, Manny M Aragon, Chairman

Underscored material = new
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FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1998 February 3, 1998 Mr. President: Your CORPORATIONS & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred SENATE BILL 120 has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it DO PASS, and thence referred to the PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE. Respectfully submitted, Ronan M Maes, III, Chairman

Adopted_____ Not Adopted_____ (Chief Clerk) (Chief Clerk) The roll call vote was 8 For 0 Against Yes: No: Excused: McKi bben, Robi nson Absent: None S0120CT1

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FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE **SECOND SESSION, 1998** February 6, 1998 Mr. President: Your **PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMTTEE**, to whom has been referred **SENATE BILL 120** has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS**. Respectfully submitted, Shannon Robinson, Chairman

(Chief Clerk) (Chief Clerk) Date _____ The roll call vote was <u>5</u> For <u>0</u> Against Yes: No: Excused: Boitano, Garcia, Rodarte, Vernon Absent: None S0120PA1 . 120760. 3

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Adopted______ Not Adopted_____

FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1998 February 18, 1998 Mr. Speaker: Your LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred **SENATE BILL 120** has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS**, and thence referred to the CONSUMER AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE. Respectfully submitted, Sheryl M Williams, Chairman

Underscored material = new [bracketed material] = delete

FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1998

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	(Chief Clerk)	(Chi ef Cl erk)				
	Da	ate				
The roll	call vote was <u>6</u> For	1 Against				
Yes:	6					
No:	Foy					
Excused:	Macko					
Absent:	None					

G: \BILLTEXT\BILLW_98\S0120