SENATE BILL 45

47th legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2005

INTRODUCED BY

Carroll H. Leavell

AN ACT

RELATING TO WORKERS' COMPENSATION; PROVIDING FOR AN INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAM.

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

Section 1. Section 52-1-51 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1929, Chapter 113, Section 19, as amended) is amended to read:

"52-1-51. PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS OF WORKER--INDEPENDENT
MEDICAL EXAMINATION--UNSANITARY OR INJURIOUS PRACTICES BY
WORKER--TESTIMONY OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS.--

A. [In the event of a dispute concerning any medical issue, if the parties cannot agree upon the use of a specific independent medical examiner, either] If a party to a claim disputes the reasonableness or necessity of medical or surgical treatment, or the cause of an injury, that party may petition a workers' compensation judge for permission to have .152523.1

workers' compensation judge believes that an independent

medical examination will assist the judge with the proper

determination of any issue in the case, including the cause of

the injury, the workers' compensation judge may order an

independent medical examination upon the judge's own motion.

The independent medical examination shall be performed

immediately, pursuant to procedures adopted by the director, by

a health care provider other than the designated health care

provider, unless the employer and the worker otherwise agree.

- B. In deciding who may conduct the independent medical examination, the workers' compensation judge shall not designate the health care provider initially chosen by the petitioner. The workers' compensation judge shall designate a health care provider on the approved list of persons authorized by the committee appointed by the advisory council on workers' compensation to create that list. The decision of the workers' compensation judge shall be final. The employer shall pay for any independent medical examination.
- C. Only a health care provider who has treated the worker pursuant to Section 52-1-49 NMSA 1978 or the health care provider providing the independent medical examination pursuant to this section may offer testimony at any workers' compensation hearing concerning the particular injury in question.

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D. If, pursuant to Subsection C of Section 52-1-49 NMSA 1978, the injured worker selects a new health care provider, the employer shall be entitled to periodic examinations of the worker by the health care provider he previously selected. Examinations may not be required more frequently than at six-month intervals; except that upon application to the workers' compensation judge having jurisdiction of the claim and after [resonable] reasonable cause therefor, examinations within six-month intervals may be ordered. In considering such applications, the workers' compensation judge [should] shall exercise care to prevent harassment of the claimant.

E. If the employer requests an independent medical examination or an examination pursuant to Subsection D of this section, the worker shall travel to the place at which the examination shall be conducted. Within thirty days after the examination, the worker shall be compensated by the party requesting the examination for all necessary and reasonable expenses incidental to submitting to the examination, including the cost of travel, meals, lodging, loss of pay or other like direct expense, but the amount to be compensated for meals and lodging shall not exceed that allowed for nonsalaried public officers under the Per Diem and Mileage Act.

F. No attorney shall be present at any examination authorized under this section.

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- H. If a worker fails or refuses to submit to examination in accordance with this section, [he] the worker shall forfeit all workers' compensation benefits that would accrue or become due to [him] the worker except for [such] that failure or refusal to submit to examination during the period that [he] the worker persists in such failure and refusal unless [he] the worker is by reason of disability unable to appear for examination.
- I. If any worker persists in any unsanitary or injurious practice that tends to imperil, retard or impair [his] the worker's recovery or increase [his] the worker's disability or refuses to submit to such medical or surgical treatment as is reasonably essential to promote [his] the worker's recovery, the workers' compensation judge may in [his] the judge's discretion reduce or suspend the workers' compensation benefits."

Section 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2005.

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