**Types of Benefits**

**Medical Benefits**
Your employer must pay for all reasonable and necessary medical care required to treat your injury. This includes reasonable and necessary travel expenses for treatment. Mileage for use of a private car is reimbursed at $0.57 per mile.

Under certain circumstances, if you are required to leave work for medical treatment, you may receive payment of lost wages.

**Disability Benefits**
Your total weekly compensation benefit may not be greater than 80 percent of your spendable earnings. The law defines “spendable earnings” as the amount remaining after payroll taxes are deducted from gross weekly earnings.

Your average gross weekly earnings, income tax exemptions and marital status determine your weekly disability benefit amount.

- **The weekly benefit amount is based on a seven-day calendar week.**
- **The maximum weekly disability benefit rate for PPD is $1498.00.**
- **The maximum weekly disability benefit rate for PPD is $1628.00.**

**Types of Disability Benefits**

- **Temporary Total Disability (TTD)** [85.32, 85.33(1)]
  - When you are off work more than three calendar days on account of injury, you may be entitled to TTD benefits beginning on the fourth day and continuing until you return to work or are medically recovered enough to return to similar work, whichever happens first. If you are off work for more than 14 calendar days, you may be entitled to payment for the three-day waiting period.

- **Temporary Partial Disability (TPD)** [85.33(2-5)]
  - If you return to work at a lesser paying job because of the injury, you may be entitled to benefits. The benefit amount is 66 2/3 percent of the difference between your average gross weekly earnings and your actual earnings while temporarily working at the lesser paying job.
  - The three-day waiting period (explained above) also applies to temporary partial disability.

- **Permanent Partial Disability (PPD)** [85.34(2)]
  - When your work injury results in either permanent functional impairment to your body or in your inability to earn wages similar to those you earned before your injury, you may be entitled to PPD benefits.
  - These benefits are in addition to healing period benefits and begin when the healing period ends.

- **Scheduled Member Disabilities**
  - If your injury is to a scheduled member your PPD benefits are based on functional impairment.
  - Appendix A gives a list of the scheduled body members (i.e., arm, leg, etc.) along with the number of weeks of benefits you would receive for the full loss of each member. If your impairment is less than a full loss, the number of weeks of PPD benefits you may receive is a percentage of loss or loss of use multiplied by the full number of weeks for the member.

- **Body As A Whole Disabilities**
  - When your work injury results in permanent disability to a part of your body not included as a scheduled member, the disability is considered industrial and is determined by assessing the difference between what you were able to earn before the injury and what you are able to earn after the injury.
  - A variety of factors influence the assessment of lost earning capacity. These include the medical condition before the injury, the existence and extent of injuries suffered after the injury, and the age, education, qualifications, and occupational history of the injured person.

- **Permanent Total Disability** (PTD) [85.34(3)]
  - If your work related injury leaves you incapable of returning to any type of wage earning employment, you may be entitled to permanent total disability benefits during that time when you cannot return to any gainful work.

**Healing Period (HP)** [85.34(1)]
You may be entitled to HP benefits while recovering from an injury which produces a permanent impairment. No waiting period applies to HP benefits. These benefits begin on the first calendar day after the date of injury and continue until the first of the following occurs:

- You return to work
- You have recovered as much as anticipated from the injury
- You are medically capable of returning to the same kind of work you did when injured

**Permanent Partial Disability (PPD)** [85.34(2)]
When your work injury results in either permanent functional impairment to your body or in your inability to earn wages similar to those you earned before your injury, you may be entitled to PPD benefits.

**Benefits**

- **Temporary Total Disability Benefits (TTD)**
  - If you continue in temporary total disability from the injury which produced a permanent impairment, you are entitled to TTD benefits only for the first 500 weeks.
  - If your injury is to a part of your body which is a member of the body, you are entitled to the weekly benefit established by the Workers’ Compensation Commissioner for the member involved.
  - If your injury is to a member of the body, other than a member, you are entitled to the weekly benefit for the industrial injury, which is equal to the weekly benefit established by the Workers’ Compensation Commissioner for the member of the body involved.

- **Temporary Partial Disability Benefits (TPD)**
  - If your injury is to a member of the body, other than a member, you are entitled to the weekly benefit for the industrial injury, which is equal to the weekly benefit established by the Workers’ Compensation Commissioner for the member of the body involved.

- **Scheduled Member Disability Benefits**
  - If your injury is to a member of the body, which is a scheduled member, you are entitled to the weekly benefit established by the Workers’ Compensation Commissioner for the member involved.

- **Body As A Whole Disability Benefits**
  - If your injury is to a part of your body other than a member, you are entitled to the weekly benefit established by the Workers’ Compensation Commissioner for the part of your body involved.

- **Permanent Total Disability Benefits (PTD)**
  - If your injury is to a member of the body, other than a member, which is a scheduled member of the body, you are entitled to the weekly benefit established by the Workers’ Compensation Commissioner for the member involved.

- **Other Benefits**
  - **Second Injury Fund Benefits** (85.63-85.69)
    - If you have a permanent disability to a hand, a arm, foot, leg or eye and then have a job injury that results in permanent partial disability to another hand, arm, foot, leg, or eye, you may be entitled to “Second Injury Fund” benefits.
    - These benefits are paid for any amount that industrial disability is greater than the combined scheduled member disability and both the first and second disabled member.
    - These benefits are only paid after your employer or its insurance carrier has paid all scheduled member permanent partial disability benefits on account of the same injury.
  - **Vocational Rehabilitation Benefits** (85.70)
    - If you return to work at a lesser paying job because of the injury, you may be entitled to payment of $300.00 per week for up to 13 weeks.
  - **Death Benefits** (85.78, 85.81, 85.42, 85.43, 85.44)
    - If you were dependent on someone who died as a result of an on the job injury, you may be eligible to receive death benefits.
    - A surviving spouse may receive death benefits for life. A surviving spouse may also receive benefits as a result of a two-year lump sum payment.
    - If you were dependent on a deceased worker, you can receive up to $100.00 per week for an additional 13 weeks.
  - **Other Benefits**
    - **TDD** [85.32]
      - Your total weekly compensation benefit may not be greater than 80 percent of your spendable earnings.
      - The law defines “spendable earnings” as the amount remaining after payroll taxes are deducted from gross weekly earnings.
    - **TPD** [85.33(2-5)]
      - If you return to work at a lesser paying job because of the injury, you may be entitled to benefits.
      - The benefit amount is 66 2/3 percent of the difference between your average gross weekly earnings and your actual earnings while temporarily working at the lesser paying job.
      - The three-day waiting period (explained above) also applies to temporary partial disability.

**Vocational Rehabilitation Benefits**
Iowa Vocational Rehabilitation Services (IVRS) assists persons with disabilities to prepare, obtain and maintain employment.

150 East 12th Street · Des Moines, IA 50319
1-800-532-1486 or 515-281-4211

**Types of Settlements**

- **Full Commutation** (85.45, 85.47)
  - A full commutation pays all remaining future benefits in a lump sum.
  - Because an approved full commutation ends all compensation benefits, it does not end your rights to future weekly benefits or additional medical benefits.

- **Compromise Settlement** (85.35)
  - A compromise settlement is possible when you and your employer (and its carrier) agree as to whether you are entitled to receive workers’ compensation benefits.

**Time Limitations**

- **Notice of Injury** (85.23)
  - Unless your employer has notice or knowledge of your asserted injury within 90 days, you may be denied benefits.
  - The 90-day period begins to run when you knew or should have known that your injuries condition related to your work.
  - A written claim for benefits must be filed within the three-year period you may be denied additional benefits. If your employer does not receive a written claim for benefits within the three-year period, you may be denied additional benefits.

- **Two-Year Statute of Limitation** (85.26)
  - You must receive Iowa weekly workers’ compensation benefits or file an application for arbitration within two years of your alleged injury or benefits may be denied.

- **Three-Year Statute of Limitation** (85.26)
  - If you have received Iowa weekly workers’ compensation benefits, you have three years from the last payment of those weekly benefits to receive additional benefits voluntarily, or file a contested case proceeding for benefits. If you do not file within the three-year period you may be denied additional weekly benefits. You can file a contested case proceeding or voluntarily receive medical benefits reasonably and necessary to treat your injury throughout your lifetime.

**Medical Information**

- Any party making or defending a claim for benefits agrees to release all information concerning the employee’s physical or mental condition relative to the injury for the release of such information. The information shall be made available to any party or the party’s representative upon request. (85.27)
This brochure answers questions injured workers commonly ask about workers’ compensation. You may check Iowa Code chapters 85 through 87 and 17A, as well as Iowa Administrative Code chapter 876, for detailed information. References to Iowa Code sections and Iowa Administrative Rules appear in parentheses.

**What is Workers’ Compensation?**

The Iowa Workers’ Compensation law requires most employers to provide wage loss and medical benefits to employees who are injured while working. (85.61(7))

**Types of Injuries Covered**

In Iowa, an injury may include any health condition caused by work activities other than the normal building up and tearing down of body tissues. Diseases and hearing losses caused by work activities or exposures are also injuries. (85A, 85B)

Preexisting health conditions are not considered injuries unless work aggravates or worsens them.

**Eligibility for Workers’ Compensation Benefits**

Most employees who are injured in Iowa while working in Iowa are eligible for benefits. Employees hired in Iowa or whose employment is principally in Iowa may be eligible for benefits even if they are injured outside of the state. (85.71)

The law exempts a few types of employees, however. If you are uncertain as to whether employees in your job classification are eligible for benefits, consult with a Workers’ Compensation Compliance Administrator with the Division of Workers’ Compensation.

Proprietors (independent contractors), limited liability company members and partners are not considered employees. These individuals may be eligible for benefits if they purchase a workers’ compensation insurance policy that specifically includes them. (85.1A, 85.61(13))

**Choosing the Medical Care**

The employer has the right to choose the medical care and must provide medical care reasonably suited to treat your injury. If you are dissatisfied with that care, you should discuss the problem with your employer (or its insurance carrier). You can request alternate care, and if your employer (or its carrier) does not allow that care, you may file a petition for alternate medical care before the Iowa Workers’ Compensation Commissioner. (85.27)

If an employer-retained physician gives a rating of permanent impairment that you feel is too low, you may have another examination by a doctor of your choice at your employer’s expense. (85.39)

**How are Disputes Handled?**

When you and your employer (and its insurance carrier) work together and openly communicate, the majority of workers’ compensation claim disputes can be resolved. You have a right to know why your employer (and its carrier) has taken any action and the relevant evidence supporting the action.

When a dispute cannot be resolved among the parties, you are encouraged to contact a Workers’ Compensation Compliance Administrator in the Iowa Workers’ Compensation Commissioner’s Office to discuss the situation. If the dispute cannot then be resolved, you may file a contested case proceeding before the Iowa Workers’ Compensation Commissioner. While the commissioner does not require it, most employees are represented by legal counsel in a contested case proceeding.

**Who Oversees Disputes?**

The Iowa Workers’ Compensation Commissioner is the head of the Division of Workers’ Compensation which is part of Iowa Workforce Development. The commissioner is responsible for administering, regulating and enforcing the workers’ compensation laws. By law, the Division of Workers’ Compensation cannot represent the interest of any party. The Division does provide information regarding the workers’ compensation law, the rights of the parties and the procedures the parties can follow to resolve their disputes.

**Who Pays the Benefits?**

Employees subject to the law must either purchase insurance through a private insurance company or qualify as a self-insurer. (85.3, 87.1, 87.11)

If the employer provides coverage by purchasing an insurance policy, the insurance company (or a claim administrator) pays the injured worker the workers’ compensation benefits. If the employer is self-insured, the employer (or a claim administrator) pays the injured worker the workers’ compensation benefits. If an employer fails to provide insurance coverage as the law provides, the employee may choose to either file a contested case proceeding before the Workers’ Compensation Commissioner or to bring a civil action for damages in the appropriate district court. (87.21)

An employer must either obtain workers’ compensation insurance coverage or obtain relief from insurance or furnish a bond before engaging in business. An employer who willfully and knowingly engages in business before doing any of these is guilty of a class “D” felony. (87.14A)

**When are the Benefits to be Paid?**

The law encourages prompt payment of weekly and medical benefits so that injured workers will not suffer undue hardship. Most insurance carriers or self-insured employers require a written report of injury (usually from the employer) and medical evidence of the injury before beginning payments. Weekly payments of disability benefits are to begin on the eleventh day of disability. If benefits are not paid when due, you may be entitled to interest on late payments. If benefits are unreasonably delayed or denied, you may be entitled to penalty benefits. (85.30, 86.13)

Once benefits start, payments can only stop when you have returned to work or after your employer (or its carrier) has given you thirty days notice that payments are stopping. The notice must tell you why payments are stopping and advise you that you may file a claim with the Workers’ Compensation Commissioner. (86.13)

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**Appendix A**

| Loss of thumb | 60 |
| Loss of first finger | 35 |
| Loss of second finger | 30 |
| Loss of third finger | 25 |
| Loss of fourth finger | 20 |
| Loss of hand | 190 |
| Loss of arm | 250 |
| Loss of great toe | 40 |
| Loss of any other toe | 15 |
| Loss of foot | 150 |
| Loss of leg | 220 |
| Loss of eye | 140 |
| Loss of hearing in one ear | 50 |
| Loss of hearing in both ears | 175 |
| Permanent disfigurement, face or head | 150 |
| Body as a whole/industrial disability | 500 |

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