## 98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY <br> State of Illinois 2013 and 2014

HB3738
by Rep. Dwight Kay

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

Amends the Workers' Compensation Act. Provides for the computation of compensation when there are multiple employers and when there is less than full-time work. Effective immediately.

AN ACT concerning employment.

# Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: 

Section 5. The Workers' Compensation Act is amended by changing Section 10 as follows:
(820 ILCS 305/10) (from Ch. 48, par. 138.10)
Sec. 10. The basis for computing the compensation provided for in Sections 7 and 8 of the Act shall be as follows:
(1) The compensation shall be computed on the basis of the "Average weekly wage" which shall mean the actual earnings of the employee in the employment in which he was working at the time of the injury during the period of 52 weeks ending with the last day of the employee's last full pay period immediately preceding the date of injury, illness or disablement excluding overtime, and bonus divided by 52; but if the injured empleyee lost 5 or more calendar days during sueh period, whether or not in the same week, then the earnings for the remainder of sueh 52 week shall be divided by the number of weeks and parts thereof remaining after the time so lost has been deducted.
(2) Where the employment prior to the injury extended over a period of less than 52 weeks, or the employment is noncontinuous or less than full-time, or the employee lost one or more calendar days during that period, the earnings earned
during that period shall be divided by the number of weeks during which the employee worked, regardless of the number of hours worked during that week the method dividing the earnings during that period by the number of weeks and parts thereof during which the employec actually earned wages shall be follow.
(3) When the employee is working concurrently with 2 or more employers and the respondent employer has knowledge of such additional employment prior to the injury, the employee's wages from all such employers shall be considered as if earned from the employer liable for compensation.
(4) Each week during which the employee earned wages counts as one week for purposes of computation under subdivisions (1), (2), and (3), regardless of the number of hours worked during that week.
(5) Where by reason of the shortness of the time during which the employee has been in the employment of his employer or of the casual nature or terms of the employment, it is impractical to compute the average weekly wages as above defined, regard shall be had to the average weekly amount which during the 52 weeks previous to the injury, illness or disablement was being or would have been earned by a person in the same grade employed at the same work for each of such 52 weeks for the same number of hours per week by the same employer. In the case of volunteer firemen, police and civil defense members or trainees, the income benefits shall be based

7 (Source: P.A. 81-1482.) eompensation. becoming law.
on the average weekly wage in their regular employment. When the employee is working eoneurxently with two or more employexs and the respondent employex has knowledge of such employment prior to the injury, his wages from all wueh employers shall be eonsidered as if earned from the employer liable for

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon

