Employee's Rights

1. If you are injured on the job, you may receive medical rehabilitation and income benefits. These benefits are provided to help you return to work. Your dependents may also receive benefits if you die as a result of a job-related injury.

2. Your employer is required to post a list of at least six doctors or the name of the certified WC/MCO that provides medical care, unless the Board has granted an exemption. You may choose a doctor from the list and make one change to another doctor on the list without the permission of your employer. However, in an emergency, you may get temporary medical care from any doctor until the emergency is over, then you must get treatment from a doctor on the posted list.

3. Your authorized doctor bills, hospital bills, rehabilitation in some cases, physical therapy, prescriptions, and necessary travel expenses will be paid if injury was caused by an accident on the job. All injuries occurring on or before June 30, 2013 shall be entitled to lifetime medical benefits. If your accident occurred after July 1, 2013 medical treatment shall be limited to a maximum of 400 weeks from the accident date. If your injury is catastrophic in nature you may be entitled to lifetime medical benefits.

4. You are entitled to weekly income benefits if you have more than seven days of lost time due to an injury. Your first check should be mailed to you within 21 days after the first day you missed work. If you are out more than 21 consecutive days due to your injury, you will be paid for the first week.

5. Accidents are classified as being either catastrophic or non-catastrophic. Catastrophic injuries are those involving amputations, severe paralysis, severe head injuries, severe burns, blindness, or of a nature and severity that prevents the employee from being able to perform his or her prior work and any work available in substantial numbers within the national economy. In catastrophic cases, you are entitled to receive two-thirds of your average weekly wage but not more than $725 per week for a job-related injury. Your weekly income benefits as long as you are totally disabled, but no longer than 400 weeks. If you are not working and it is determined that you have been capable of performing work with restrictions for 52 consecutive weeks or 78 aggregate weeks, your weekly income benefits will be reduced to two-thirds of your average weekly wage but no more than $483 per week, not to exceed 350 weeks.

6. When you are able to return to work, but can only get a lower paying job as a result of your injury, you are entitled to a weekly benefit of not more than $483 per week for no longer than 350 weeks.

7. Your dependent(s), in the event you die as a result of an on-the-job accident, will receive burial expenses up to $750 and two-thirds of your average weekly wage, but not more than $725 per week. A widowed spouse with no children will be paid a maximum of $290,000. Benefits continue until he/she remarries or openly cohabits with a person of the opposite sex.

8. If you believe you are due benefits and your insurance carrier/employer denies these benefits, you must file a claim within one year after your last payment of weekly benefits, the dependent(s) must file a claim with the State Board of Workers’ Compensation within one year after your death or lose the right to these benefits.

9. Accidents are classified as being either catastrophic or non-catastrophic. Catastrophic injuries are those involving amputations, severe paralysis, severe head injuries, severe burns, blindness, or of a nature and severity that prevents the employee from being able to perform his or her prior work and any work available in substantial numbers within the national economy. In catastrophic cases, you are entitled to receive two-thirds of your average weekly wage but not more than $725 per week for a job-related injury. Your weekly income benefits as long as you are totally disabled, but no longer than 400 weeks. If you are not working and it is determined that you have been capable of performing work with restrictions for 52 consecutive weeks or 78 aggregate weeks, your weekly income benefits will be reduced to two-thirds of your average weekly wage but no more than $483 per week, not to exceed 350 weeks.

10. If you believe you are due benefits and your insurance carrier/employer denies these benefits, you must file a claim with the State Board of Workers’ Compensation within one year after your last payment of weekly benefits, the dependent(s) must file a claim within one year after the date of last authorized medical treatment or within two years of your last payment of weekly benefits or you will lose your right to these benefits.

11. Your insurance carrier/employer may suspend your benefits even though you have returned to work.

12. You shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000.00 or imprisonment, up to 12 months, or both, for making false or misleading statements when claiming benefits. Also, any false statements or false evidence given under oath during the course of any administrative or appellate division hearing is perjury.

The State Board of Workers’ Compensation will provide you with information regarding how to file a claim and will answer any other questions regarding your rights under the law. If you are calling in the Atlanta area the telephone number is (404) 656-3818, outside the metro Atlanta area call 1-800-533-0682, or write the State Board of Workers’ Compensation at: 270 Peachtree Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-1299 or visit our website: https://www.abwc.georgia.gov. A lawyer is not needed to file a claim with the Board. However, if you think you need a lawyer and do not have your own personal lawyer, you may contact the Lawyer Referral Service at (404) 521-0777 or 1-800-237-2629.