



STATE OF NEW MEXICO
Workers' Compensation
ADMINISTRATION
HANDBOOK

Uninsured Employers' Fund
(Booklet A4 in a series)

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Revised August 2011

Beginning on June 20, 2003, a new program covers workers injured on the job whose employers illegally did not have workers' compensation coverage. This program is called the Uninsured Employers' Fund or UEF. It is found in the New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Chapter 52, §52-1-9.1 NMSA. and Workers' Compensation Administration Rules, Part 12, NMAC, Sections 11.4.12.1 thru 11.4.12.14. The UEF program is part of the New Mexico WCA.

This program is only for workers who, on or after June 20, 2003, were injured at work, or who died as a result of a work-related accident, or who were disabled by an occupational disease, in New Mexico, and whose employers should have had workers' compensation insurance, according to the New Mexico workers' compensation law, but did not.

If an injured worker receives benefits through this fund, the WCA will take legal action against the uninsured employer to collect all the benefits paid to the worker or on behalf of the worker, plus additional money allowed by law. The money recovered will go back into the fund for future injured workers.

If you are a worker who was injured while working for an uninsured employer, you can call an ombudsman at the WCA to get started. This service is free of charge to you. Call 1-866-WORKOMP / 1-866-967-5667 or your nearest WCA office. See the list of offices at the end of this booklet.

An OMBUDSMAN is an employee of the WCA who specializes in helping people with information about workers' compensation claims. **If you are represented by an attorney, an ombudsman CANNOT provide you with any information.** See Booklet C1 for more information about the Ombudsman program. Some ombudsmen speak Spanish.

Rights of injured worker

If you were injured at work or became ill as a result of work, and your employer did not have insurance, you might qualify for this coverage. If you qualify, the UEF will pay your medical expenses plus disability benefits to you, the same as a workers' compensation insurer would pay if your employer had been insured, except that there is a limit on the total amount payable.

If you qualify for benefits, your employer will have to reimburse the fund and pay penalties.

Family members of a worker who died in a work-related accident may be able to make a claim on the fund.

Rights of alleged employer

If you were the employer of a worker who qualifies for benefits from the UEF and you were illegally uninsured, you will

have to repay the full cost of the claim plus a penalty and interest, and you will have to buy a workers' compensation insurance policy in order to remain in business. (See the section, "Employer's responsibility upon finalization of worker's claim.")

If you were not this person's employer, you are not responsible. You will have the opportunity to challenge the worker's claim in several ways:

- You can challenge the claim that alleges you were the worker's employer (challenge to ELIGIBILITY).
- You can challenge the claim that alleges you were illegally uninsured (challenge to ELIGIBILITY).
- You can challenge the claim that alleges the worker was injured while working for you (challenge to COMPENSABILITY).

This booklet explains the procedures for challenging the worker's claim.

If you need help understanding your rights under the UEF, and you are not represented by an attorney, you can call an ombudsman at the WCA. Call 1-866-WORKOMP / 1-866-967-5667 or your nearest WCA office. See the list of offices at the end of this booklet.

Date of the injury or disability

The Uninsured Employers' Fund law was enacted in 2003. A worker may be qualified for benefits through the fund only if the work-related accident, or disability resulting from a work-related accident or occupational disease, occurred on or after June 20, 2003. The UEF Fund does not operate retroactively to job accidents, disability or occupational diseases occurring before June 20, 2003. Ref: *Wegner v. Hair Products of Texas and UEF*, 137 N.M. 328.

Normally, the worker must make a claim on the Uninsured Employers' Fund within one year and 31 days from the date of the accident or disability. However, if the employer had made payments of any kind (for example, paying some of the worker's off work wages) and then stopped, the worker has one year from the date of the last payment to make the claim.

Legal Options for the Injured Worker

A worker who was injured while working for an illegally uninsured employer has three choices of how to recover benefits. These choices combine the availability of the UEF and other options established under previous law.

These three options are explained in more detail on the next pages. The three options are file:

1. UEF (no-fault) claim only: file UEF claim with WCA, naming employer and the UEF as parties; if you qualify, receive limited benefits from UEF
2. Tort claim (with the option to file UEF claim also): file a tort lawsuit in district court; file UEF claim also with WCA; if you win in district court, repay UEF
3. Workers' compensation (no-fault) claim directly against uninsured employer without naming the UEF as a Party: file workers' compensation complaint with WCA against employer only; if you win, benefits may be higher than the UEF limits

1. UEF Claim only

You can claim benefits from the UEF. UEF claims, as well as claims directly against an employer discussed below, are “no-fault” claims, meaning that the UEF will pay benefits regardless if the worker or employer were at fault for the job accident. If the UEF pays your claim, you will receive benefits under workers' compensation law the same way as any other injured worker, except that the benefits payable by the UEF are limited to a maximum of \$80,000.00 (see the section “Limit of Benefits”).

2. Tort claim, with the option to file a UEF claim also

If you believe the employer was at fault for your job accident and injury as a result of employer's willful action without just cause or excuse, or that your job accident was caused by a third party's negligence, e.g. auto accident, you can file a lawsuit against the employer or third party in state district court. These are called tort claims. If the claim is successful, there is no dollar limit on the award you might receive. To win your case in a district court, you have to prove that the employer or third party was at fault. You don't receive any money until you win your case in district court and collect the money from the employer.

It's important to remember that you can collect money from your employer only if the employer has the money to pay.

If you file a tort claim, you can also file a UEF claim. If your tort claim is successful, you will be required to reimburse the UEF for the benefits paid to you and the medical cost paid for you by the UEF. If you file a tort claim, you must notify the UEF.

3. Workers' compensation claim directly against the uninsured employer

You can file a no-fault workers' compensation claim directly against your employer. This is a lawsuit filed at the WCA. In this type of case, you are trying to get full workers' compensation benefits directly from your uninsured employer without being subject to any monetary limit on benefits.

You are entitled to the same type of benefits under workers' compensation as any other injured worker whose employer had job accident insurance. Workers' compensation benefits are explained in Booklets B1, B2, B3 and B4. As with a tort claim, you can successfully collect money from your employer only if your employer has money to pay.

The UEF would not be involved in this case. In other words, you do not name the UEF as a party in your complaint. If you file a workers' compensation claim against your employer, you will not be permitted to file a UEF claim also.

Deciding which option is best for you

You might want to talk to an attorney before you decide which choice is best for you. Here are some questions to consider:

- Does the employer have enough money to pay for your benefits and the cost of your medical care?
- Could you prove to a district court judge or jury that your employer was “willfully at fault” in causing your accident?
 - If a judge awards money to you from the employer, will it be likely that you can collect the money?
 - If your injury was serious, is the cost of your benefits plus your medical care likely to be more than the limits of the UEF (see the section “Limit of Benefits”)?

It is strongly recommended that you consult with an attorney before filing a UEF claim as there could be challenges to your claim by your employer.

Change in procedure for 2008 claims

The WCA has changed its procedure for reviewing UEF claims, beginning with claims submitted on April 1, 2008. Under this procedure, all UEF claims filed will proceed through the WCA mediation process. *See the Rules of the WCA, Rule 11.4.12.8 H. thru J. amended effective 4/1/08.*

This change in procedure was adopted to simplify the process of determining who is entitled to benefits through the UEF.

At the mediation conference, the worker has the burden to show that he was an employee of the uninsured employer at the time of the accident. This is called ELIGIBILITY. Second, the worker must show that he had a work-related accident. This is called COMPENSABILITY. *See pages 5 and 6 for more information.*

The worker, the alleged uninsured employer, and an attorney representative of the UEF will meet in a mediation conference.

Before the mediation conference takes place, a UEF staff member may talk to the worker and the alleged employer and get preliminary information that may help to clarify the basic issues of eligibility and compensability.

At the mediation conference, the mediator will hear what each person says about whether this claim qualifies as a UEF claim. Other issues may also be discussed, such as the amount of benefits to which the worker might be entitled. *See Rule 11.4.4.10 NMAC.*

If the parties do not come to an agreement at the mediation conference, the mediator will issue a "recommended resolution." The parties do not have to accept the mediator's recommendation, but can reject it within 30 days of receipt. Should any party, including the UEF, reject the recommended resolution, the claim will proceed to a formal trial before a workers' compensation judge for a determination of eligibility and compensability. See Rule 11.4.4.12 NMAC.

It is very important for both the worker and the alleged employer to come to the mediation conference fully prepared to discuss all the issues about the case. Both worker and alleged employer should gather documents to support their side of the case, including, but not limited to medical records and medical bills, and worker's wage earnings for a 26 week period before the job accident occurred. Bring these documents to the mediation conference. It is important to have all necessary documents with you at the mediation so that you can support your position.

If you are involved in a UEF case, whether as a worker or employer, you may wish to contact an attorney who will represent you in your case. If you do not want an attorney, you can work with a WCA ombudsman who can help you prepare the information you will need for the mediation conference. A WCA ombudsman cannot act as your representative and cannot go with you to the mediation conference.

References to the Rules of the Workers' Compensation Administration. These references are in a standard form based on the numbering system of the New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC); for example, NMAC 11.4.12. This stands for Title 11, Labor and Workers' Compensation; Chapter 4, Workers' Compensation; and then the number of the section and exact paragraph.
The Workers' Compensation Handbook for New Mexico Special Edition, April through September 2008 Booklet A4: Uninsured Employers' Fund page 7

Getting started with a UEF claim (Rules of the WCA NMAC 11.4.12.8. H. thru J.)

Worker:

If you do not have a lawyer, it's a good idea to contact an ombudsman at the WCA for free help. If you want to do this without help, get a copy of the UEF Rules, Section 11.4.12 of the WCA Rules. You can get this from the WCA web site or in person at any WCA office.

You will need these forms:

- Claim and Summons for Uninsured Employers' Fund Benefits;
- WCA Medical Release Form;
- Questions for Uninsured Employers' Fund Claimants.

The forms are in the back of this booklet. The forms are up-to-date as of the date of this publication in August 2011. If you are reading this booklet later, check for new or changed forms on the WCA web site, www.workerscomp.state.nm.us, or contact any office of the WCA.

Fill out these forms completely and sign your name where indicated. An ombudsman can help you fill out the forms. Take the completed forms to the WCA Court Clerk or any WCA field office, or mail them to the UEF Administrator at the WCA. The forms will be date-stamped by the person who receives them. *See addresses and telephone numbers at the end of this booklet.*

Step 1: Eligibility

Were you employed by an illegally uninsured employer?

Worker:

To be eligible for the UEF, you have to be able to show:

- your employer was required to have insurance coverage under the New Mexico workers' compensation law, AND
- you were an employee of that person or business when you were injured.

Was the alleged employer required to have insurance coverage?

(New Mexico Statutes, §52-1-6 NMSA)

Booklet A3 explains the coverage requirement in detail. If you think there might be a disagreement about whether this person or business is required to have workers' compensation insurance coverage, go to Booklet A3 and read the detailed information.

A simple summary of the coverage requirement is:

In most industries, all employers who employ three or more workers are required by law to have workers' compensation insurance coverage.

Coverage is not required for: private domestic servants (§52-1-6(A) NMSA); real estate salespersons (§52-1-16 NMSA); or farm and ranch laborers (§52-1-6(A) and § 52-1-6.1 NMSA).

All employers engaged in activities required to be licensed under the provisions of the Construction Industries Licensing Act must have insurance coverage regardless of the number of employees. (§52-1-6(A) NMSA).

For non-profit, charitable and religious organizations, the coverage requirement is the same as for for-profit businesses.

Alleged employer:

It is possible that the first time you learn about worker's claim will be upon receipt from the WCA of a certified letter with a copy of worker's claim, along with the scheduled date of the mediation conference. If you think the worker's claim is wrong, you can challenge worker's "eligibility" at the mediation conference. You can claim:

- that you were not the employer of this worker; AND/OR
- that you were not an employer required to be covered by New Mexico workers' compensation insurance.

At the mediation conference, the "burden of proof" is on the worker. That means the worker has to provide enough information to convince the hearing officer that this employer was required to have insurance coverage under New Mexico workers' compensation law, and that the worker was an employee of that person or business when injured.

What if the employer was legally not insured?

Some very small businesses and certain other businesses named by law are not required by law to have workers' compensation insurance. *See Booklet A3 for complete information.*

If you were injured while employed by a business like this, you are not entitled to workers' compensation benefits. The UEF will not accept your claim. In this case, you can file a tort claim against your employer. To win your case you will have to show that the employer was willfully at fault in contributing to the cause of your injury or disability.

Step 2: Compensability –

Did you have a covered work-related accident, or an illness that resulted from conditions at work? (§ 52-1-28 NMSA)

If the worker is ELIGIBLE, the next matter to be decided at the mediation conference and/or formal trial is whether the worker sustained an accident within the course and scope of employment, and that worker's injury and disability are a direct result of the accident. This is called "COMPENSABILITY". Compensability is defined in the workers' compensation statute at §52-1-28 NMSA.

A worker who receives benefits under the UEF program is entitled to the same type of disability and medical benefits as any other worker who receives workers' compensation benefits, except for the "Limit on Benefits" described below.

Worker:

The UEF uses the same standards as regular workers' compensation claims to determine whether your accident or disability is covered. Generally, any injury that came from an accident while working for your employer is covered. For more details, see Booklet B1.

Employer:

If you were the employer, as decided in the ELIGIBILITY step, you can still challenge the COMPENSABILITY aspect of worker's claim if you believe worker did not have a work-related injury as a result of working for you.

Right to Appeal a Judge's Decision

Should any party reject the recommended resolution, the claim will proceed to a formal trial before a workers' compensation judge (WCJ). Following the testimony of the parties and presentation of the evidence at trial, the WCJ will render a written decision and file it with the clerk of the court, along with copies to all parties. Any party, including the UEF, who does not agree with the WCJ's decision, has the right to appeal the decision by filing a Notice of Appeal with the New Mexico Court of Appeals in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days from the date the WCJ filed the decision with the court clerk, and not 30 days from the date a party receives a copy of the decision. See N.M. Rules of Appellate procedure, Rules 12-101 thru 12-216 NMRA.

Attorney Representation:

While it is always in the best interest of the parties to have attorney representation, neither the worker nor the employer is required to have such representation either at the mediation conference or the formal trial stages. In lieu of attorney representation, a worker is permitted to be represented by a non-attorney as long as that non-attorney receives no compensation for that representation from the worker. See § 52-1-54 O. NMSA.

Should a worker hire an attorney, no advance payment by worker to the attorney is required. If worker's attorney is successful in obtaining benefits for worker, a workers' compensation judge will decide how much money worker's attorney should be paid. Usually worker will pay half of the determined attorney fee and worker's employer will pay the other half. See booklet C2 for more information about your rights when an attorney represents you.

Should employer hire an attorney, the amount to be paid to employer's attorney is decided solely by the contract of representation between employer and his/her attorney.

A listing of attorneys handling workers' compensation cases can be found in the yellow pages under the heading "Attorneys by Practice," or by contacting the State Bar of New Mexico.

The UEF will always be represented by an attorney.

Benefits paid under the UEF

When does the worker start to receive benefits?

Generally, if worker, employer and the UEF all accept the mediators recommended resolution determining that worker's claim is both eligible and compensable; the UEF will start to pay the worker's disability and medical benefits retroactive to the date of the accident and forward. The worker should receive the first disability check within 21 days of the date the UEF receives copies of both worker's and employer's accepted resolutions.

If any party rejects the recommended resolution the claim will proceed to a formal trial before a worker's compensation Judge (WCJ). The dispute resolution process is explained in Booklet C3. If any party does not agree with the WCJ's decision they have the right to challenge it by filing an appeal to the Court of Appeals. Should this occur the UEF will wait until the legal process is completed to pay any disability and medical benefits.

How much is paid to an injured worker under the UEF?

A worker who receives benefits under the UEF program is entitled to the same type of disability and medical benefits as any other worker who receives workers' compensation benefits, except for the Limit on Benefits described in the next section.

See Booklet B2 for the most detailed explanation of workers' compensation benefits.

What if the worker had medical costs but continued working and did not lose wages?

Depending on what happened, the worker might qualify for temporary "partial" disability benefits, permanent partial disability benefits based on a physical impairment, scheduled injury benefits based on injury to a specific body part, or medical costs only. *See Booklet B2.*

Limit of benefits

(Rules of the WCA, NMAC 11.4.12.11)

Beginning with injuries that occurred on or after December 23, 2005, a claim paid by the UEF is limited to a maximum amount or cap of \$80,000.

The general limit is \$40,000 for medical costs and \$40,000 for disability indemnity benefits. If the indemnity benefits total less than \$40,000 but the medical bills are greater than \$40,000, the money reserved for indemnity can be applied to medical; but money reserved for medical bills cannot be applied to indemnity.

If the worker's total claim is less than these limits, the claim will be covered just like a regular workers' compensation claim. If it is more, payments will end when the limits are reached.

If the worker disagrees with the benefits paid

Once a claim is finalized, either by all parties accepting the recommended resolution or by court order, the UEF through its third-party insurance adjusting company will pay worker's benefits, consisting worker's authorized medical bills and determine and pay the amount of past and on-going disability benefits due worker.

Worker:

If you disagree with any aspect of the way your claim is being managed, including the amount of disability benefits you are receiving, payment of medical bills, or other decisions regarding your medical care, you, or if you are represented by an attorney, should first contact the UEF's insurance adjusting company in an attempt to resolve the matter. Most such disagreements are a result of lack of communication and can easily and quickly be resolved with a telephone call. If the disagreement cannot be resolved, you have the same right as any other worker to file a "new" complaint with the WCA.

Employer's responsibility upon finalization of worker's claim

Once worker's claim is finalized either by way of all parties accepting the recommended resolution or by court order, the employer will be legally responsible to reimburse the UEF for all the disability benefits paid to worker, all medical benefits paid by the UEF on worker's behalf, along with costs and pre and post-judgment interest. The employer will also be required to pay to the UEF a penalty set by a workers' compensation judge or the Director of the Workers' Compensation Administration. The penalty may be between 15 percent and 50 percent of the benefits paid out by the UEF. *See § 52-1-9.1 G. NMSA.*

An uninsured employer who acknowledges responsibility for a worker's job injury, can avoid the imposition of the penalty, if at the mediation conference the employer stipulates that worker's claim is both eligible and compensable, and agrees to pay directly to worker all disability and medical benefits the worker is entitled to under the workers' compensation law. In such case, the employer would only reimburse to the UEF its third party insurance adjusting costs which generally amount to a few hundred dollars. Ref: NMAC 11.4.3.13 B.(6).

Death of a worker: family members who qualify

(New Mexico Statutes, §52-1-17 NMSA)

If the worker died as a result of an eligible and compensable work-related accident, the UEF will pay benefits to certain family members who were dependent upon worker for support. The family members who qualify include:

- the spouse;
- a former spouse who was legally entitled to alimony;
- the worker's child or other dependent up to 18 years old; or under 23 years old and a full-time student; or an adult child who is not capable of supporting himself;
- a parent or grandparent who was financially dependent on the worker;
- a grandchild, brother or sister who was under 18 or financially dependent on the worker.

Under the UEF rules, the maximum amount that might be paid to qualified family members would be \$40,000, plus funeral expenses not to exceed an amount of \$7,500.00. A formula in the law is used to determine how much money each of these family members may receive. In some cases where there are minor children, the WCA may appoint a guardian to supervise the use of the money. Reference: § 52-1-17, 52-1-18 & 52-1-46, NMSA. See also Booklet B2 for more information on survivor benefits.

PUBICATION NOTE

PREVIOUS BOOKLET A4: In past years, Booklet A4 of this series was titled "Subsequent Injury Fund." This booklet was discontinued due to the repeal of the Subsequent Injury Fund law in 1996 and the end of the Subsequent Injury Fund program in 1999. The Subsequent Injury law was Article 2 of Chapter 52 of the New Mexico Statutes.

Uninsured Employers' Fund Glossary of Terms

Special language used in the Uninsured Employers' Fund program

Compensability: a claim is compensable under the UEF program based on the same considerations as a normal workers' compensation claim. Generally, any injury that came from an accident at work is covered. An occupational disease or an injury that came from repetitive motion over a long period of time might also be covered.

Eligibility: Generally, a worker is eligible for the UEF program if the worker was an employee of an illegally uninsured New Mexico employer. To prove eligibility, the worker must be able to show: (a) This employer was required to have insurance coverage under the New Mexico Workers' Compensation Law, AND (b) the worker was an employee of that person or business when the worker was injured.

Third Party Insurance Adjusting Company: a professional claims management company that manages and pays UEF claim benefits to a worker under a contract with the WCA. *As of the date of this revised publication, the UEF's adjusting company is CCMSI, telephone (505) 837-8700, ask for UEF representative.*

UEF Administrator: a professional employee of the WCA who is designated by the Director to administer the UEF program.

Uninsured Employers Fund: means the uninsured employers fund established by Chapter 258, Laws of 2003 as administered by the workers' compensation administration.

For other workers' compensation terms, see the Glossary in the Workbook for Injured Workers and the Employer's Guide to New Mexico Workers' Compensation.

Uninsured Employers' Fund Forms

You can find the current forms on the WCA website at www.workerscomp.state.nm.us. Once the website is accessed, click on “Uninsured Employers' Fund,” and scroll down to “**how to apply for benefits.**” Then click on “**download complaint form packet.**”

1. Claim for Uninsured Employers' Fund Benefits

2. Medical Release

(Worker's Authorization for Disclosure of Protected Health Information for Workers' Compensation Purposes (HIPAA Compliant) 2007 updated form

3. Questions for Uninsured Employers' Fund “claimants”

If you are NOT represented by an attorney, you can also ask a WCA Ombudsman for help. Call 1-866-967-5667 for the Help Line or call any office of the WCA.

Help from the Workers' Compensation Administration

(See the list of offices and telephone numbers on the back page of this booklet)

Information for workers employed by uninsured employers and for employers or alleged employers who have filings against them by the Uninsured Employers' Fund

Personal contact

A **worker** who has had a work-related injury and whose employer does not have insurance, or who denies responsibility for any reason, can call an ombudsman.

A **business owner** who has a claim against him from the Uninsured Employers' Fund, and who believes the claim is unfair, incorrect or fraudulent, can call an ombudsman.

Contact your nearest WCA office or call **1-866-WORKOMP / 1-866-967-5667**.

Some ombudsmen speak Spanish.

WCA publications

You can get publications from any office of the WCA. Go to an office or telephone to request publications by mail.

The **Workers' Compensation Handbook for New Mexico** (the booklets in this series) contains several booklets that could be helpful to a worker or alleged employer who might be affected by the Uninsured Employers' Fund.

- See Booklet A3 for information about the workers' compensation insurance coverage requirement and which employers are required to be covered.
- See Booklets B1 and B2 for information about workers' compensation claims and benefits.
- See Booklet C1 for information about the ombudsmen, use of lawyers and the dispute resolution process.

WCA website: www.workerscomp.state.nm.us

Look under **Booklets** for copies of the booklets in this Handbook series, which you can read, download and print.

Look under **Uninsured Employers' Fund** for current information about the Uninsured Employers' Fund program and for forms you can use to file a claim or a Request for Review.

Workers' Compensation Handbook List of Booklets

This list shows new titles and numbering system that will be in effect when the 2007 revision is completed. Some booklets are eliminated and others are renumbered. There are some changes from the pre-2007 editions of the booklets.

To get the information you need:

Contact any office of the Workers' Compensation Administration for printed copies.

All booklets can be downloaded from the Workers' Compensation Administration website at www.workerscomp.state.nm.us

Booklet A1(E)	Workers' Compensation Quick Facts- English
Booklet A1(S)	Compensación A Los Trabajadores Informes Básicos (Spanish)
Booklet A2	Setting Up a Workers' Compensation Program
Booklet A3	The Workers' Compensation Coverage Guide for Employers and Insurance Agents
Booklet A4	Uninsured Employers' Fund
Booklet A5	Workers' Compensation Personnel Assessment Fee (WC-1)

Booklet B1	What to Do after an Accident
Booklet B2	Benefits for Workers While They Cannot Work
Booklet B3	Going Back to Work
Booklet B4	Medical Care in Workers' Compensation

(B5 and B6 will be discontinued)

Booklet B7	Información del sistema compensativo para los empleados (Spanish)
Booklet B8	Quick Facts for Health Care Providers

Booklet C1	When you need help with a workers' compensation claim
Booklet C2	What to Do In Response to "Bad Acts"

(C3 through 5 will be discontinued)

Booklet D1	Annual Safety Inspections
Booklet D2	How to Develop a Safety Program (published by the Advisory Council on Workers' Compensation and Occupational Disease Disablement)

(On the website, look under Employers)

- E3 Guide to Completing and Filing Paper Copy for Employers' First Report of Injury or Illness (Form E1.2) and Notice of Benefit Payment (Form E6.2)
- E4 EDI Guide to Completing the Employers' First Report of Injury or Illness (Form E1.2) and Notice of Benefit Payment (Form E6.2) — limited to certified electronic filers

Other publications

- Health Care Provider Guide to New Mexico Workers' Compensation
- Guidebook for Employers in New Mexico (English and Spanish)
- Workbook for Injured Workers (English and Spanish)
- The Stay at Work/Return to Work Program Guide

NMWCA AUGUST 2011

NEW MEXICO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
(includes new 575 area code)

STATE HEADQUARTERS

Mailing Address: Workers' Compensation Administration
PO Box 27198, Albuquerque NM 87125
Physical Address: 2410 Centre Avenue SE (near Yale-Gibson intersection)
In-state toll-free phone: 1-800-255-7965
Local phone: 841-6000

REGIONAL OFFICES:

Southeastern regional office:

100 West Central
Lovington, NM 88260
Telephone: 575-396-3437
In-state toll-free phone: 1-800-934-2450

Northeastern regional:

2515-2 Ridge Runner Rd.
Las Vegas NM 87701
Telephone: 505-454-9251
In-state toll-free phone: 1-800-281-7889

Southwestern regional office:

1120 Commerce Dr., Suite B-1
Las Cruces, NM 88011
Telephone: 575-524-6246
In-state toll-free phone: 1-800-870-6826

Southcentral regional office:

Penn Plaza Building
400 N. Pennsylvania Ave., Ste. 425
Roswell NM 88201
Telephone: 575-623-3781
In-state toll-free phone: 1-866-311-8587

Northwestern regional:

3535 East 30th St.
Farmington, NM 87401
Telephone: 505-599-9746
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