

# 2011 Disputes table updates

Appellate review requests and orders, 1991-2010					
Year	Requests on closures	Percent of closures appealed	Requests on disability classifications	Total orders issued	Percent of cases appealed to hearings
1991	6,014	16.5%	26	5,896	49.0%
1992	6,535	20.0%	73	6,463	53.4%
1993	5,937	18.5%	87	5,954	48.1%
1994	5,839	18.0%	99	5,953	47.8%
1995	6,543	20.1%	152	6,420	44.6%
1996	5,352	18.1%	128	5,857	41.2%
1997	4,306	15.2%	100	4,452	38.8%
1998	4,228	15.3%	123	4,282	38.9%
1999	4,025	15.5%	126	4,263	38.7%
2000	3,833	15.3%	132	3,988	33.7%
2001	3,979	16.0%	142	4,021	30.7%
2002	3,906	16.7%	188	4,122	29.6%
2003	3,749	17.1%	205	4,037	28.2%
2004	3,800	17.2%	186	3,950	29.1%
2005	3,531	16.4%	182	3,824	25.3%
2006	3,424	15.2%	198	3,637	24.1%
2007	3,788	16.4%	186	3,941	23.1%
2008	3,527	16.1%	149	3,743	19.2%
2009	3,409	17.5%	147	3,598	21.6%
2010	2,978	16.6%	167	3,215	22.0%

The WCD Appellate Review Unit provides administrative review of decisions made by insurers regarding claim closures and classifications of claims as disabling or nondisabling. Effective 2004, insurers may also appeal claim closures when they disagree with findings on impairment by attending physicians.

Since 1995, the trend in the number of requests for reconsideration of claim closures has been declining; it is currently at its lowest level. This is largely due to the decline in the number of closures.

Requests are a count of the disputed closures, regardless of the number of amending closures that are disputed. A case is a proceeding to resolve a disputed closure or disability classification, regardless of the number of amending orders by ARU.

Medical dispute requests and orders, 1990-2010			
Year	Requests	Orders	Request-to-order median days
1990	1,172	310	28
1991	1,386	969	112
1992	1,518	1,412	63
1993	876	987	44
1994	466	467	33
1995	741	469	39
1996	716	856	120
1997	878	816	61
1998	801	816	89
1999	905	819	84
2000	991	948	114
2001	1,181	1,222	69
2002	1,049	918	81
2003	1,362	1,293	88
2004	1,350	1,264	87
2005	1,456	1,548	75
2006	1,651	1,745	41
2007	1,823	1,803	28
2008	3,319	2,740	24
2009	3,047	3,822	16
2010	2,948	2,665	11

Medical dispute resolution requests have fluctuated with court decisions and legislative changes. They declined sharply after a court decision limited the department's jurisdiction. SB 369 reversed this decision and the numbers have since increased.

In 1999, SB 728 gave authority to the Hearings Division to determine the compensability of the underlying medical condition or the causal relationship between the accepted condition and the medical service. All other medical disputes are handled by the WCD Medical Resolution Team.

In 2008, the number of requests nearly doubled; this was due primarily to the initiation of alternative dispute resolution, which has resolved medical fee disputes quickly.

In 2010, the number of medical dispute orders was 2,665. The median number of request-to-order days was 11 days.

### Medical dispute issues, by year of request, 2006-2010

Year	Fees	Medical services	Treatments	Palliative care	MCO issues	Changes of attending physician	Independent medical exams	Compensability	Interim medical benefits
2006	25.6%	42.7%	7.3%	4.0%	9.0%	1.3%	0.3%	9.7%	0.1%
2007	27.8%	40.2%	8.1%	3.1%	7.9%	0.5%	0.4%	11.8%	0.2%
2008	63.3%	21.1%	5.4%	1.5%	5.8%	0.1%	0.2%	2.5%	0.1%
2009	56.2%	23.5%	6.9%	1.2%	8.0%	0.5%	0.4%	3.0%	0.4%
2010	58.6%	19.5%	6.4%	1.3%	9.1%	0.6%	0.4%	4.1%	0.1%

SB 728 (1999) gave responsibility to the Hearings Division for disputes in which the compensability of the underlying medical condition is at issue. These cases were 4.1 percent of all 2010 medical-dispute-resolution requests. SB 485 (2001) amended the law regarding payment for interim medical benefits (medical services provided before a claim's initial acceptance or denial). It added a process for these disputes.

### Vocational dispute requests and resolutions, 1991-2010

Vocational Disputes: Requests, Resolutions, and Medians				The WCD Rehabilitation Review Unit provides administrative review of vocational disputes brought by workers. The number of requests has fallen since 1991, chiefly because of the decrease in the number of vocational assistance cases.  The median number of days to resolve a dispute was 35 days for disputes resolved in 2010, and 85 percent were done within the standard of less than 60 days.
Year	Requests	Resolutions	Request-to-resolution median days	
1991	2,067	2,137	41	
1992	1,643	1,725	29	
1993	1,493	1,519	25	
1994	1,389	1,373	24	
1995	1,347	1,304	28	
1996	996	1,037	35	
1997	877	881	32	
1998	716	715	26	
1999	630	681	28	
2000	549	563	35	
2001	511	480	35	
2002	512	530	63	
2003	504	530	56	
2004	551	551	42	
2005	492	485	47	
2006	456	495	30	
2007	468	446	28	
2008	469	504	36	
2009	451	432	34	
2010	306	323	35	

### Vocational dispute resolutions, by outcome, 2006-2010

Year	Agreements	Insurer prevail orders	Worker prevail orders	Other orders	Dismissals	The department strives to resolve vocational disputes through agreements, but agreements as a percentage of outcomes have shown a declining trend.
2006	27.3%	27.9%	8.1%	0.8%	36.0%	
2007	28.0%	21.5%	6.5%	0.9%	43.0%	
2008	22.4%	30.2%	8.9%	3.6%	34.9%	
2009	25.9%	22.5%	8.8%	3.9%	38.9%	
2010	21.1%	21.7%	9.0%	3.1%	45.2%	

### Hearing requests, orders, time lags, and appeal rates, 1987-2010

Year	Requests	Orders	Request to order median days	Appeal rate	<p>Hearing requests peaked in 1989. There were 8,183 requests in 2010, the lowest on record and about 30 percent of the 1989 figure.</p> <p>Hearing requests have dropped for three primary reasons: fewer injuries and accepted disabling claims; law changes that have reduced litigation about permanent disability; and other reform measures implemented to reduce litigation, including the provision for claim disposition agreements.</p> <p>HB 2900 (1987) required that a hearing be scheduled within 90 days and an order published within 30 days of the hearing. The median time between request and order was 134 days in 2010.</p> <p>Notes: Counts include settlements that were received without a prior hearing request and cases generated in order to record a mediation result. Appeal rates are based on all hearing order types except WCD contested cases, not just appealable orders.</p> <p>All data exclude safety cases.</p>
1987	20,397	23,680	224	8.1%	
1988	23,316	26,386	114	9.0%	
1989	27,549	24,890	116	8.7%	
1990	24,018	25,073	147	7.3%	
1991	19,673	21,368	133	12.2%	
1992	17,490	19,580	125	12.6%	
1993	16,422	16,888	119	11.3%	
1994	16,527	15,751	121	11.3%	
1995	14,862	16,798	124	10.6%	
1996	12,351	13,341	120	11.5%	
1997	11,266	11,596	122	12.5%	
1998	11,059	11,271	121	11.7%	
1999	11,084	10,846	124	11.5%	
2000	10,654	10,935	128	11.0%	
2001	11,074	10,269	126	10.6%	
2002	10,679	10,830	128	9.8%	
2003	10,177	10,429	136	10.9%	
2004	9,980	9,531	127	9.6%	
2005	9,297	10,006	146	9.0%	
2006	9,130	9,442	143	9.4%	
2007	9,355	9,261	138	8.6%	
2008	9,173	9,084	133	7.9%	
2009	8,568	9,044	141	7.8%	
2010	8,183	8,580	134	8.0%	

### Percentage of hearing orders involving selected issues, 1987-2010

Year	Permanent disability	Claim denial	Partial denial	Insurer penalty	<p>Permanent disability was the most frequent hearing issue until 1989, when whole claim denial replaced it. For 2008-2010, permanent disability was an issue in 4 percent or less of hearings. Since 1990, partial denial has risen from 9 percent to more than 47 percent of hearings orders.</p> <p>Reasons for the relative frequency change of permanent disability were HB 2900 in 1987 (disability standards), SB 1197 in 1990 (department reconsiderations, medical arbiters, and CDAs), and SB 369 in 1995 (limitations on issues and evidence, and the definition of "gainful employment").</p> <p>Notes: This table does not include all issues. Also, orders may deal with multiple cases, and each case may have multiple issues. Issues are not recorded for cases that are dismissed or withdrawn, so these percentages are based on opinion and order cases and settlements.</p>
1987	46.1%	24.5%	9.3%	14.6%	
1988	39.7%	24.5%	10.4%	16.4%	
1989	31.9%	32.3%	7.3%	16.6%	
1990	33.3%	34.8%	8.8%	14.6%	
1991	18.2%	43.7%	14.5%	10.0%	
1992	15.7%	40.9%	14.7%	7.5%	
1993	12.6%	48.7%	14.5%	10.3%	
1994	11.6%	44.7%	19.9%	12.5%	
1995	10.4%	39.4%	27.5%	12.1%	
1996	11.5%	38.2%	34.4%	8.4%	
1997	10.1%	46.6%	24.6%	5.9%	
1998	7.6%	42.9%	33.4%	7.2%	
1999	7.8%	42.5%	33.9%	7.8%	
2000	7.5%	40.7%	36.2%	7.4%	
2001	6.1%	39.7%	38.7%	8.1%	
2002	6.3%	39.7%	38.9%	6.6%	
2003	5.6%	40.7%	38.0%	7.2%	
2004	6.6%	39.7%	37.8%	7.5%	
2005	5.3%	41.5%	38.1%	7.3%	
2006	4.5%	39.8%	38.7%	7.7%	
2007	4.6%	37.6%	40.6%	8.6%	
2008	4.0%	36.3%	43.5%	7.8%	
2009	3.9%	35.8%	44.8%	7.3%	
2010	3.5%	34.3%	47.3%	6.9%	

### Workers' Compensation Board mediations, 1996-2010

Year	Mediations completed	Percent settled	Percent of settlements resolved by DCS	<p>The board's mediation program began in June 1996.</p> <p>The 91 percent settlement rate of 2010 was the second highest on record.</p> <p>A mediation is considered settled by a disputed claim settlement if any included case is closed by a DCS.</p> <p>Data through 2005 are based on mediation worksheets; data for 2006 and after are based on mediation events in the board's data system.</p>
1996	128	84%	81%	
1997	250	92%	82%	
1998	233	90%	87%	
1999	216	90%	84%	
2000	280	89%	87%	
2001	248	85%	93%	
2002	285	86%	85%	
2003	241	86%	88%	
2004	268	84%	81%	
2005	270	87%	82%	
2006	356	88%	77%	
2007	346	89%	79%	
2008	398	90%	76%	
2009	487	89%	80%	
2010	439	91%	81%	

### Issues in WCB mediations, 1996-2010

Year	Disease	Compensability	Non-WCB issues	<p>"Disease" means compensability of an occupational disease; it includes mental disorder.</p> <p>"Non-WCB issues" includes employment rights, Workers' Compensation Division issues, torts, contracts, and other civil actions.</p> <p>In 2008, the cases resolved by mediation that included compensability as an issue dropped to an all-time low of 79 percent. The percentage of mediations that included non-WCB issues has ranged from 2010's record-low 35 percent to 55 percent.</p>
1996	50%	N/A	N/A	
1997	50%	90%	40%	
1998	44%	98%	47%	
1999	63%	N/A	46%	
2000	41%	97%	43%	
2001	49%	99%	51%	
2002	42%	95%	55%	
2003	41%	99%	45%	
2004	31%	97%	50%	
2005	67%	94%	47%	
2006	46%	81%	42%	
2007	64%	81%	43%	
2008	72%	79%	43%	
2009	73%	80%	44%	
2010	68%	83%	35%	

### Board review requests, orders, time lags, and appeal rates, 1987-2010

Year	Requests	Orders	Request-to-order median days	Appeal rates	<p>The number of requests for board review peaked in 1991. Requests have dropped primarily because the number of hearing opinion and orders (judge's decision on the merits) has dropped from the high of 7,000 in 1988 to fewer than 2,000 in recent years.</p> <p>HB 2900 (1987) required a board review to be scheduled within 90 days and an order published within 30 days of the review.</p> <p>The appeal rate of board-review orders dropped immediately from the 1987 peak. One reason was that HB 2900 changed the court's review standard from de novo to "substantial evidence."</p> <p>Note: Counts exclude crime-victim and third-party cases, reconsideration orders, and on-remand orders. Appeal rates are based on all board-review order types, not just orders on review.</p>
1987	1,719	1,222	259	29.6%	
1988	2,151	991	306	12.8%	
1989	1,944	1,576	548	13.6%	
1990	1,653	3,067	458	17.2%	
1991	2,346	2,064	264	23.8%	
1992	2,230	2,487	255	27.9%	
1993	1,726	1,931	256	19.5%	
1994	1,599	1,814	238	20.1%	
1995	1,553	1,655	204	17.4%	
1996	1,381	1,676	163	17.9%	
1997	1,307	1,229	160	18.2%	
1998	1,187	1,358	134	18.5%	
1999	1,141	1,147	125	19.1%	
2000	1,076	1,166	118	21.2%	
2001	966	860	110	22.9%	
2002	939	818	209	14.5%	
2003	996	1,023	161	19.2%	
2004	802	912	162	17.9%	
2005	796	770	140	13.8%	
2006	782	738	167	14.9%	
2007	705	701	170	14.4%	
2008	625	721	196	14.6%	
2009	601	582	172	12.9%	
2010	588	614	187	12.4%	

### Board own-motion orders, 1987-2010

Year	BOM orders	<p>In 1987, the Legislature (HB 2900) limited worker benefits by own motion. The number of board own-motion orders peaked in 1991.</p> <p>The 2001 Legislature (SB 485) provided for benefits when curative treatment is in lieu of hospitalization, new and omitted medical condition claims, and permanent disability. These actions may account for the increase in orders in 2003-2005 over 2002.</p> <p>Lawmakers in 2005 (HB 2294) required that a condition must be compensable before an own-motion claim may be processed, reducing numbers of own-motion claims.</p>
1987	612	
1988	724	
1989	703	
1990	962	
1991	1,135	
1992	1,003	
1993	927	
1994	845	
1995	751	
1996	659	
1997	616	
1998	639	
1999	593	
2000	555	
2001	431	
2002	243	
2003	395	
2004	496	
2005	466	
2006	183	
2007	179	
2008	198	
2009	166	
2010	213	

### Court of Appeals requests, decisions, and time lags, 1987-2010

Year	Requests	Decisions	Request-to-decision median days	<p>Appeals to the court peaked in 1992; in 2010, the number of appeals, 76, was just 11 percent of the peak value.</p> <p>The primary reasons for the subsequent decline are the decreasing numbers of orders on review and the change in the court's review standard.</p> <p>Time lags for court decisions climbed for six straight years between 1996 and 2002. Time lags peaked in 2006 at 482 days (1.3 years), and reached a record-high 573 days (1.6 years) in 2010.</p> <p>Notes: Decisions exclude court dismissals and remands where the court did not rule on the primary issue nor direct a resolution. Time lags exclude dismissals. The decision date is the date of the court's slip opinion.</p>
1987	362	287	335	
1988	127	283	323	
1989	214	108	281	
1990	528	178	298	
1991	491	332	293	
1992	695	247	321	
1993	377	285	295	
1994	365	239	286	
1995	288	172	299	
1996	300	175	288	
1997	224	160	318	
1998	251	130	330	
1999	219	126	343	
2000	247	98	376	
2001	197	102	426	
2002	119	111	458	
2003	196	64	457	
2004	163	114	441	
2005	106	80	440	
2006	110	60	482	
2007	101	59	453	
2008	105	47	476	
2009	75	38	553	
2010	76	48	573	

### Median time lag (days) from injury to order, 1987-2010

Year	Hearings	Board	Court	<p>Times from injury to order have declined substantially since 1987, in large part due to the change in the mix of issues. Whole-claim denial is generally the first possible issue in a claim and hearings the first level of appeal.</p> <p>Notes: Data are for all order types except Court of Appeals dismissals. The 2010 court lag of 1,570 days equates to 4.3 years.</p>
1987	758	1,067	1,496	
1988	677	1,098	1,606	
1989	602	1,320	1,512	
1990	617	1,169	1,770	
1991	659	978	1,512	
1992	655	1,047	1,549	
1993	598	966	1,443	
1994	561	870	1,402	
1995	574	817	1,490	
1996	532	763	1,247	
1997	502	723	1,484	
1998	488	716	1,330	
1999	485	685	1,446	
2000	506	721	1,238	
2001	496	714	1,281	
2002	549	811	1,311	
2003	541	780	1,369	
2004	535	806	1,481	
2005	559	827	1,446	
2006	537	831	1,447	
2007	533	834	1,440	
2008	541	855	1,455	
2009	564	890	1,790	
2010	581	867	1,570	

### Disputed claim settlements at hearing and board review, 1987-2010

Year	Hearing		Board		
	DCS cases	Amount (\$ millions)	DCS orders	Amount (\$ millions)	
1987	3,778	\$18.2	N/A	N/A	The number of DCSs at hearing has dropped significantly since the peak in 1991, but their relative significance has risen. Between 1987 and 2010, DCSs grew from 16 percent to 39 percent of all hearing orders and from 26 percent to 73 percent of all settlements.
1988	4,139	21.6	N/A	N/A	
1989	4,365	22.5	N/A	N/A	Total DCS proceeds exceeded the 1991 peak for the first time in 2010.
1990	5,374	29.1	N/A	N/A	
1991	6,021	32.6	N/A	N/A	Note: Since 2000, the board figures include DCSs approved after a remand or dismissal by the Court of Appeals.
1992	4,942	25.7	64	\$0.980	
1993	4,700	24.8	84	1.166	
1994	4,100	20.8	64	0.778	
1995	4,455	22.2	52	0.521	
1996	4,001	19.1	55	0.608	
1997	3,846	19.0	49	0.622	
1998	3,921	20.3	35	0.374	
1999	3,721	19.6	40	0.398	
2000	4,019	22.8	55	0.706	
2001	3,899	21.2	68	0.854	
2002	3,931	23.1	68	0.860	
2003	3,703	22.1	71	0.898	
2004	3,219	20.7	62	1.065	
2005	3,401	22.6	60	0.822	
2006	3,176	22.5	45	0.735	
2007	3,276	24.0	48	0.787	
2008	3,325	26.4	54	1.395	
2009	3,614	31.2	38	0.795	
2010	3,349	32.8	45	1.131	

### Claim disposition agreements, 1990-2010

Year	CDAs approved	Total amount (\$ millions)	
1990	362	\$6.9	SB 1197 authorized claim disposition agreements in 1990. In 2004, 2,869 CDAs were approved, the fewest since 1991. Since that time, the number of CDAs approved and total dollar amounts have risen. A record \$65.7 million was paid in CDAs in 2010.
1991	2,840	45.6	
1992	3,229	47.0	
1993	3,304	42.5	
1994	3,260	41.8	
1995	3,929	48.6	
1996	3,564	45.0	
1997	3,268	44.3	
1998	3,074	37.7	
1999	3,073	39.7	
2000	3,144	39.9	
2001	3,143	39.3	
2002	3,207	44.9	
2003	3,040	41.2	
2004	2,869	43.8	
2005	2,923	43.7	
2006	2,954	52.2	
2007	3,050	52.5	
2008	3,182	62.6	
2009	3,446	64.6	
2010	3,304	65.7	

### Claimant attorney fees and defense legal costs, 1987-2010

Year	Claimant attorney fees (\$ millions)	Defense legal costs (\$ millions)	<p>Claimant attorney fees peaked in 1991 and 1992 at about 49 percent above 1987 fees; they didn't reach that level again until 2009.</p> <p>Defense legal costs peaked in 1992 and were rising again after 2002, reaching the highest level on record in 2010.</p> <p>Defense legal costs differ from claimant attorney fees in several ways: they include all costs, in addition to fees; they are the actual amounts paid rather than the amounts in rule; they are not reversible on appeal; and there may be fees paid to multiple attorneys on a single dispute.</p> <p>Information about series breaks:</p> <p>Break #1. Beginning with 2004, data on fees at the Court of Appeals and in department medical service and vocational assistance disputes were available. For 2004-2006, these added fees were 1.5 percent to 1.9 percent of the total.</p> <p>Break #2. For 2007, data on fees for WCD contested cases at hearing and Board Own Motion were available. Added fees in 2007 were 0.4 percent of total fees. Own motion fees are estimated.</p>
1987	\$14.4	N/A	
1988	16.3	N/A	
1989	16.6	\$23.4	
1990	17.8	26.1	
1991	21.4	27.0	
1992	21.4	28.2	
1993	19.8	27.2	
1994	18.9	25.7	
1995	19.9	27.4	
1996	17.5	25.3	
1997	16.0	24.3	
1998	16.1	24.2	
1999	15.8	24.2	
2000	16.7	23.9	
2001	16.1	25.7	
2002	17.2	25.3	
2003	17.1	27.1	
----->Series break #1			
2004	17.7	27.7	
2005	18.4	29.4	
2006	19.0	29.7	
----->Series break #2			
2007	19.3	30.2	
2008	21.1	32.4	
2009	22.3	37.9	
2010	22.6	38.3	

### Claimant attorney fees, 1987-2010

Year	Hearings (\$ thousands)	Board (\$ thousands)	CDA (\$ thousands)	Reconsideration (\$ thousands)	<p>SB 369 in 1995 limited attorney fees in responsibility disputes, prohibited hearing-awarded fees for issues before the director, and limited fees for reversal of denials before hearing.</p> <p>In early 1999, the board increased the maximum amount of fees that may be awarded out of increased disability awards, disputed claim settlements, and claim disposition agreements.</p> <p>SB 620 in 2003 changed penalty fees from one-half of the penalty to fees proportional to the benefit. The maximum fee is \$2,000.</p> <p>HB 3345 increased maximum fees in responsibility and penalty disputes, as well as providing for fees in a few additional areas.</p> <p>In 2010, 40 percent of all claimant attorney fees came from CDAs.</p> <p>For information about series breaks see comment in previous table.</p>
1987	\$14,187	\$226	-	-	
1988	15,967	335	-	-	
1989	15,953	656	-	-	
1990	15,902	1,007	\$900	\$1	
1991	13,796	905	6,429	277	
1992	12,505	1,067	7,096	727	
1993	11,145	1,165	6,658	858	
1994	10,400	1,140	6,511	835	
1995	10,859	826	7,315	890	
1996	9,100	857	6,677	825	
1997	8,518	753	5,999	683	
1998	8,863	802	5,664	761	
1999	8,537	612	5,908	764	
2000	9,128	693	6,118	786	
2001	8,540	612	6,115	833	
2002	8,914	626	6,880	785	
2003	8,989	721	6,540	810	
----->Series break #1					
2004	8,886	790	6,787	890	
2005	9,490	762	6,784	994	
2006	9,681	757	7,291	954	
----->Series break #2					
2007	9,647	746	7,692	814	
2008	10,139	951	8,856	707	
2009	11,295	778	9,129	670	
2010	11,603	980	9,008	576	



### Claimant attorney fees from lump-sum settlements, 1989-2010

Year	Hearing DCS (\$ thousands)	Board DCS (\$ thousands)	Lump sum (\$ thousands)	Lump sum percentage	<p>Lump-sum attorney fees are from claim disposition agreements and disputed claim settlements. (CDA attorney fees are shown in the previous table.) Lump-sum fees increased from 25 percent of all attorney fees in 1989 (before CDAs) to 66 percent in 2002, a level reached again in 2008.</p> <p>In 1989, DCSs accounted for 26 percent of all hearing fees. This percentage peaked in 2002 at 50 percent; it reached 50 percent again in 2010.</p> <p>Note: The 1989-1991 board DCS figures are estimates.</p>
1989	\$4,049	\$98	\$4,147	25.0%	
1990	5,222	151	6,273	32.5%	
1991	6,107	136	12,672	59.2%	
1992	4,978	164	12,238	57.2%	
1993	4,708	222	11,588	58.4%	
1994	4,105	143	10,759	57.0%	
1995	4,376	106	11,797	59.3%	
1996	3,787	129	10,593	60.7%	
1997	3,629	121	9,749	61.1%	
1998	3,954	57	9,675	60.1%	
1999	3,787	67	9,762	61.7%	
2000	4,338	168	10,624	63.6%	
2001	4,145	149	10,409	64.7%	
2002	4,407	170	11,457	66.6%	
2003	4,318	196	11,054	64.8%	
2004	3,910	200	10,897	61.6%	
2005	4,316	178	11,278	61.5%	
2006	4,270	146	11,710	61.7%	
2007	4,528	152	12,373	64.1%	
2008	4,847	226	13,966	66.3%	
2009	5,508	150	14,873	66.8%	
2010	5,814	178	15,000	66.5%	

### Maximum out-of-compensation attorney fees

<u>Hearings</u>	<u>1/1988 - 2/1999</u>	<u>2/1999 - present</u>	For PTD, PPD, and time loss, attorney fees allowed are 25 percent of increased compensation award, subject to these limitations. Fees may exceed these limitations in extraordinary circumstances.
PTD	\$4,600	\$12,500	
PPD	2,800	4,600	
Time loss	1,050	1,500	
DCSs	25% of the first \$12,500, 10% of the remainder	25% of the first \$17,500, 10% of the remainder	
<u>Board</u>			
PTD	\$6,000	\$16,300	
PPD	3,800	6,000	
Time loss	3,800	5,000	
CDAs	25% of the first \$12,500, 10% of the remainder	25% of the first \$17,500, 10% of the remainder	