1 ENGROSSED SENATE By: Paxton of the Senate BILL NO. 642 2 and 3 Hilbert of the House 4 5 An Act relating to workers' compensation; amending 6 85A O.S. 2021, Section 5, which relates to exclusive 7 liability; expanding rights and remedies granted to certain persons; stating effect of provisions to certain contracts; making language gender neutral; 8 updating statutory references; defining terms; 9 authorizing agreement between contractors to provide certain insurance coverage; providing for deduction of premiums under certain agreements; clarifying 10 application of certain rights and remedies; prohibiting coverage for certain contractors without 11 agreement; providing for codification; and declaring 12 an emergency. 13 14 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: 15 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 85A O.S. 2021, Section 5, is 16 amended to read as follows: 17 Section 5. A. The rights and remedies granted to an employee 18 subject to the provisions of the Administrative Workers' 19 20 Compensation Act shall be exclusive of all other rights and remedies of the employee, his or her legal representative, dependents, next 21 of kin, or anyone else claiming rights to recovery on behalf of the 22 employee against the employer, including a general contractor that 23 provides workers' compensation insurance coverage to a subcontractor

1 pursuant to Section 2 of this act, or any principal, officer, director, employee, stockholder, partner, or prime contractor of the 2 employer on account of injury, illness, or death. Negligent acts of 3 a co-employee may not be imputed to the employer. 4 No role, 5 capacity, or persona of any employer, principal, officer, director, employee, or stockholder other than that existing in the role of 6 employer of the employee shall be relevant for consideration for 7 purposes of this act the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act, 8 9 and the remedies and rights provided by this act the Administrative 10 Workers' Compensation Act to an employee or other person claiming 11 rights to recovery on behalf of the employee shall be exclusive

regardless of the multiple roles, capacities, or personas the

- B. Notwithstanding the date of the injury, illness, or death of an employee, nothing in subsection A of this section shall affect any provision in an executed contract that requires the employer, or any principal, officer, director, stockholder, partner, or prime contractor of the employer, to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless another person or entity against liability for the injury, illness, or death of an employee, including, but not limited to, the ability or requirement to insure for such claims.
  - C. Exclusive remedy shall not apply if:

employer may be deemed to have.

23 1. An employer fails to secure the payment of compensation due 24 to the employee as required by this act the Administrative Workers'

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1 | Compensation Act. An injured employee, or his or her legal

2 | representative in case death results from the injury, may, at his or

- 3 her option, elect to claim compensation under this act the
- 4 | Administrative Workers' Compensation Act or to maintain a legal
- 5 action in court for damages on account of the injury or death; or
- 6 2. The injury was caused by an intentional tort committed by
- 7 | the employer. An intentional tort shall exist only when the
- 8 employee is injured as a result of willful, deliberate, specific
- 9 intent of the employer to cause such injury. Allegations or proof
- 10 | that the employer had knowledge that the injury was substantially
- 11 | certain to result from the employer's conduct shall not constitute
- 12 | an intentional tort. The employee shall plead facts that show it is
- 13 at least as likely as it is not that the employer acted with the
- 14 purpose of injuring the employee. The issue of whether an act is an
- 15 | intentional tort shall be a question of law.
- 16 C. D. The immunity from civil liability described in subsection
- 17 | A of this section shall apply regardless of whether the injured
- 18 employee is denied compensation or deemed ineligible to receive
- 19 compensation under this act the Administrative Workers' Compensation
- 20 Act.
- 21 D. E. If an employer has failed to secure the payment of
- 22 compensation for his or her injured employee as provided for in this
- 23 act the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act, an injured
- 24 employee, or his or her legal representative if death results from

the injury, may maintain an action in the district court for damages on account of such injury.

E. F. The immunity created by the provisions of this section shall not extend to action against another employer, or its employees, on the same job as the injured or deceased worker where such other employer does not stand in the position of an intermediate or principal employer to the immediate employer of the injured or deceased worker.

F oup G. The immunity created by the provisions of this section shall not extend to action against another employer, or its employees, on the same job as the injured or deceased worker even though such other employer may be considered as standing in the position of a special master of a loaned servant where such special master neither is the immediate employer of the injured or deceased worker nor stands in the position of an intermediate or principal employer to the immediate employer of the injured or deceased worker.

- the payment of compensation under this act the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act.
- H. I. For the purpose of extending the immunity of this section, any architect, professional engineer, or land surveyor shall be deemed an intermediate or principal employer for services performed at or on the site of a construction project, but this immunity shall not extend to the negligent preparation of design plans and specifications.
- 1. J. If the employer has failed to secure the payment of compensation as provided in this act the Administrative Workers'

  Compensation Act or in the case of an intentional tort, the injured employee or his or her legal representative may maintain an action either before the Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Commission or in the district court, but not both.
- SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 126 of Title 85A, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
  - A. For the purposes of this section:
- 1. "General contractor" means a person who undertakes to
  20 procure the performance of work or a service, either separately or
  21 through the use of subcontractors. General contractor shall
  22 include, but is not limited to, a principal contractor, an original
  23 contractor, a prime contractor or other analogous term, and a

premises owner who contracts all or part of the work being performed on the premises;

- 2. "Provides workers' compensation insurance coverage" means to make available workers' compensation insurance coverage. Workers' compensation insurance coverage may be provided, even if it does not ultimately cover an incident, so long as it was made available to the subcontractor. The following does not constitute acceptable or relevant evidence to suggest that workers' compensation insurance made available to a subcontractor was not provided to the subcontractor:
  - a. timing discrepancies between the issuance of workers' compensation insurance policies and contracts between and among general contractors and subcontractors,
  - b. factual discrepancies in secondary documentation such as certificates of insurance or enrollment forms,
  - c. a general contractor's lack of notice of election of coverage, or
  - d. payment of premiums, or lack thereof, by the general contractor; and
- 3. "Subcontractor" means a person who contracts with a general contractor to perform all or part of the work or services that the general contractor has undertaken to perform.
- B. A general contractor and a subcontractor may enter into a written agreement under which the general contractor provides

- workers' compensation insurance coverage to the subcontractor and employees of the subcontractor.
- C. If a general contractor has workers' compensation insurance to protect the general contractor's employees and if, in the course and scope of the general contractor's business, the general contractor enters into a contract with a subcontractor who does not have employees, the general contractor shall be treated as the employer of the subcontractor for the purposes of the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act and may enter into an agreement for the deduction of premiums paid in accordance with subsection D of this section. A premises owner who acts as a general contractor shall be treated as the employer of all subcontractors for the purposes of the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act and may enter into an agreement for the deduction of premiums paid in accordance with subsection D of this section.
  - D. If a general contractor elects to provide coverage, then the actual premiums based on payroll that are paid or incurred by the general contractor for the coverage may be deducted from the contract price or other amount owed to the subcontractor by the general contractor.
  - E. An agreement under this section makes the general contractor the employer of the subcontractor and the subcontractor's employees only for the purposes of this title. A subcontractor or subcontractor's employee's rights and remedies against the general

contractor or any principal, officer, director, employee,

stockholder, partner, or prime contractor of the general contractor

shall be subject to the limitations pursuant to Section 5 of Title

85A of the Oklahoma Statutes.

F. Notwithstanding subsection C of this section, a person who performs work or provides a service for an oil or gas well operator and who is an independent contractor that has no employees shall be treated in the same manner as an independent contractor with employees and is not entitled to coverage under the general contractor's workers' compensation insurance policy unless the independent subcontractor and the general contractor enter into an agreement under this section.

SECTION 3. It being immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

1	Passed the Senate the 18th day of March, 2025.
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4	Presiding Officer of the Senate
5	Passed the House of Representatives the day of,
6	2025.
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