1	H. B. 4605
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3	(By Delegate Diserio)
4	[Introduced February 17, 2014; referred to the
5	Committee on the Judiciary.]
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10	A BILL to amend and reenact $\$23-4-1g$ of the Code of West Virginia,
11	1931, as amended, relating to weighing of evidence; and
12	providing for a liberal weighing of the evidence during any
13	part of a workers' compensation claim.
14	Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:
15	That §23-4-1g of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended,
16	be amended and reenacted to read as follows:
17	ARTICLE 4. DISABILITY AND DEATH BENEFITS.
18	§23-4-1g. Weighing of evidence.
19	(a) For all awards made on or after the effective date of the
20	amendment and reenactment of this section during the year 2003,
21	resolution of any issue raised in administering this chapter shall
22	be based on a weighing of all evidence pertaining to the issue and
23	a finding that a preponderance of the evidence supports the chosen

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1 manner of resolution. The process of weighing evidence shall 2 include, but not be limited to, an assessment of the relevance, 3 credibility, materiality and reliability that the evidence 4 possesses in the context of the issue presented. Under no 5 circumstances will an issue be resolved by allowing certain 6 evidence to be dispositive simply because it is reliable and is 7 most favorable to a party's interests or position. If, after 8 weighing all of the evidence regarding an issue in which a claimant 9 has an interest, there is a finding that an equal amount of 10 evidentiary weight exists favoring conflicting matters for 11 resolution, the resolution that is most consistent with the 12 claimant's position will be adopted.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, a
claim for compensation filed pursuant to this chapter must be
decided on its merit and not according to any principle that
decided on its governing workers' compensation to be liberally
requires statutes governing workers' compensation to be liberally
construed because they are remedial in nature. No such principle
may be used in the application of law to the facts of a case
arising out of this chapter or in determining the Constitutionality
of this chapter

A claim for compensation filed pursuant to this chapter must be decided on its merit and requires statutes governing workers' compensation to be liberally construed because they are remedial in ature and therefore the claimant is entitled to the benefit of all

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1 reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom in support of his or

2 <u>her claim.</u>

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to provide a liberal weighing of the evidence for workers's compensation claims during any part of the workers' compensation claim.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.