

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 98-20-109, filed 10/7/98, effective 11/7/98)

WAC 263-12-015 Administration and organization. (1) **Composition of the board.** The board is an independent agency of the state of Washington composed of three members appointed by the governor. One member is a representative of workers, one member is a representative of employers, and the chairperson, who must be an active member of the Washington State Bar, is the representative of the public.

(2) **Location of the board.** The headquarters, and principal office of the board, is located at 2430 Chandler Ct. S.W., P.O. Box 42401, in Olympia, Washington 98504-2401.

(3) **Customary office hours.** The customary office hours of the board shall be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

(4) **Formal board meetings.** The board shall meet in formal session at its headquarters in Olympia, Washington at 9 a.m. on the first Tuesday of each month, and at such other times and places as the board may deem necessary, subject to 24-hour notice as required by law.

(5) **Staff organization.**

(a) The board's headquarters in Olympia is staffed with executive, administrative and clerical personnel.

(b) The board has a staff of industrial appeals judges who travel throughout the state in the performance of their duties and who have their offices in Olympia and in other areas of the state as is deemed necessary for efficient and cost effective handling of agency business.

(c) The office of the (~~executive secretary~~) chief legal officer of the board is located at the headquarters and principal office of the board.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-24-123, filed 12/5/18, effective 1/5/19)

WAC 263-12-01501 Communications and filing with the board. (1) **Where to file communications with the board.** Except as provided elsewhere in this section all written communications shall be filed with the board at its headquarters in Olympia, Washington. With written permission of the industrial appeals judge assigned to an appeal, depositions, witness confirmations, motions (other than motions for stay filed pursuant to RCW 51.52.050), briefs, stipulations, agreements, and general correspondence may be filed in the appropriate regional board facilities located in Tacoma, Spokane, or Seattle.

(2) **Methods of filing.** Unless otherwise provided by statute or these rules any written communication may be filed with the board by using one of four methods: Personally, by mail, by telephone facsimile, or by electronic filing. Failure of a party to comply with the filing methods selected by the party for use under this section, or as otherwise set forth in these rules or statute for filing written communications may prevent consideration of a document.

(a) **Filing personally.** The filing of a written communication with the board personally is accomplished by delivering the written commu-

nication to an employee of the board at the board's headquarters in Olympia during customary office hours.

(b) **Filing by mail.** The filing of a written communication with the board is accomplished by mail when the written communication is deposited in the United States mail, properly addressed to the board's headquarters in Olympia and with postage prepaid. Where a statute or rule imposes a time limitation for filing the written communication, the party filing the same should include a certification demonstrating the date filing was perfected as provided under this subsection. Unless evidence is presented to the contrary, the date of the United States postal service postmark shall be presumed to be the date the written communication was mailed to the board.

(c) **Filing by telephone facsimile.**

(i) The filing of a written communication with the board by telephone facsimile is accomplished when a legible copy of the written communication is reproduced on the board's telephone facsimile equipment during the board's customary office hours. All facsimile communications must be filed with the board via fax numbers listed on the board's web site.

(ii) The hours of staffing of the board's telephone facsimile equipment are the board's customary office hours. Documents sent by facsimile communication comments outside of the board's customary office hours will be deemed filed on the board's next business day.

(iii) Any written communication filed with the board by telephone facsimile should be preceded by a cover page identifying the party making the transmission, listing the address, telephone and telephone facsimile number of such party, referencing the appeal to which the written communication relates, and indicating the date of, and the total number of pages included in, such transmission. A separate transmission must be used for each appeal. Transmissions containing more than one docket number will be rejected and filing will not be accomplished, unless the multiple docket numbers have been previously consolidated by the board.

(iv) The party attempting to file a written communication by telephone facsimile bears the risk that the written communication will not be received or legibly printed on the board's telephone facsimile equipment due to error in the operation or failure of the equipment being utilized by either the party or the board.

(v) The board may require a party to file an original of any document previously filed by telephone facsimile.

(d) **Electronic filing.** Electronic filing is accomplished by using the electronic filing link on the board's web site. Communication sent by email will not constitute or accomplish filing. Communication filed using the board's web site outside of the board's customary office hours will be deemed filed on the board's next business day. A separate transmission must be used for each appeal. Transmissions containing more than one docket number will be rejected and filing will not be accomplished, unless the multiple docket numbers have been previously consolidated by the board.

(3) **Electronic filing of a notice of appeal.** A notice of appeal may be filed electronically when using the appropriate form for electronic filing of appeals as provided on the board's web site. An electronic notice of appeal is filed when it is received by the board's designated computer during the board's customary office hours pursuant to WAC 263-12-015. Appeals received via the board's web site outside of the board's customary office hours will be deemed filed on the board's next business day. The board will issue confirmation to the

filing party that an electronic notice of appeal has been received. The board may reject a notice of appeal that fails to comply with the board's filing requirements. The board will notify the filing party of the rejection.

(4) **Electronic filing of application for approval of claim resolution structured settlement agreement.** An application for approval of claim resolution structured settlement agreement must be filed electronically using the form for electronic filing of applications for approval of claim resolution structured settlement agreement as provided on the board's web site. An electronic application for approval of claim resolution structured settlement agreement is filed when received by the board's designated computer during the board's customary office hours pursuant to WAC 263-12-015. Applications received by the board via the board's web site outside of the board's customary office hours will be deemed filed on the board's next business day. The board will issue confirmation to the filing party that an electronic application for approval of claim resolution structured settlement agreement has been received. An electronic copy of the signed agreement for claim resolution structured settlement agreement must be submitted as an attachment to the application for approval. The board will reject an application for approval of claim resolution structured settlement agreement that fails to comply with the board's filing requirements. The board will notify the filing party of the rejection.

(5) **Sending written communication.** All correspondence or written communication filed with the board pertaining to a particular case, before the entry of a proposed decision and order, should be sent to the attention of the industrial appeals judge assigned to the case. Interlocutory appeals should be sent to the attention of the chief industrial appeals judge. In all other instances, written communications shall be directed to the (~~executive secretary~~) chief legal officer of the board.

(6) **Form requirements.** Any written communications with the board concerning an appeal should reference the docket number assigned by the board to the appeal, if known. Copies of any written communications filed with the board shall be served on all other parties or their representatives of record, and the original shall demonstrate compliance with the requirement to serve all parties. All written communications with the board shall be on paper 8 1/2" x 11" in size.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 16-24-054, filed 12/2/16, effective 1/2/17)

WAC 263-12-020 Appearances of parties before the board. (1) **Who may appear?** Any party to any appeal may appear before the board at any conference or hearing held in such appeal, either on the party's own behalf or by a representative as described in subsections (3) and (4) of this section.

(2) **Who must obtain approval prior to representing a party?** A person who is disbarred, resigns in lieu of discipline, or is presently suspended from the practice of law in any jurisdiction, or has previously been denied admission to the bar in any jurisdiction for reasons other than failure to pass a bar examination, shall not represent a party without the prior approval of the board. A written petition for approval shall be filed sixty calendar days prior to any event for

which the person seeks to appear as a representative. The board may deny any petition that fails to demonstrate competence, moral character, or fitness.

(3) **Who may represent a party?**

(a) A worker or beneficiary may be represented by:

(i) An attorney at law with membership in good standing in the Washington state bar association or a paralegal supervised by an attorney at law with membership in good standing in the Washington state bar association.

(ii) An attorney at law with membership in good standing in the highest court of any other state or the District of Columbia.

(iii) A lay representative so long as the person does not charge a fee, is not otherwise compensated for the representation except as provided in (a)(iv) of this subsection, and files a declaration or affidavit with the board certifying compliance with this rule. The industrial appeals judge may alternatively permit this certification to be made under oath and reflected in a transcript or report of proceeding.

(iv) A lay representative employed by the worker's labor union whose duties include handling industrial insurance matters for the union, provided the person files a declaration or affidavit with the board certifying this status. The industrial appeals judge may alternatively permit this certification to be made under oath and reflected in a transcript or report of proceeding.

(v) Any lay representative seeking to represent a worker or beneficiary who has not provided the certification required under (a)(iii) and (iv) of this subsection will be excluded from serving as a worker's or beneficiary's representative.

(b) An employer or retrospective rating group may be represented by:

(i) An attorney at law with membership in good standing in the Washington state bar association or a paralegal supervised by an attorney at law with membership in good standing in the Washington state bar association.

(ii) An attorney at law with membership in good standing in the highest court of any other state or the District of Columbia.

(iii) A lay representative who is a corporate officer or an employee of the employer or retrospective rating group.

(iv) A firm that contracts with the employer or retrospective rating group to handle matters pertaining to industrial insurance.

(c) The department of labor and industries may be represented by:

(i) An attorney employed as assistant attorney general or appointed as a special assistant attorney general.

(ii) A paralegal supervised by an assistant attorney general or special assistant attorney general.

(iii) An employee of the department of labor and industries designated by the director, or his or her designee, in a claim resolution structured settlement agreement under RCW 51.04.063.

(d) A licensed legal intern may represent any party consistent with Washington state admission to practice rule 9(e).

(4) **Appeals under the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act.**

(a) In an appeal by an employee or employee representative under the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act, the cited employer may enter an appearance as prescribed in subsection (7) of this section and will be deemed a party to the appeal.

(b) In an appeal by an employer, under the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act, an employee or employee representative may enter an appearance as prescribed in subsection (7) of this section and will be deemed a party to the appeal.

(c) A lay representative appearing on behalf of an employee or an employee representative in an appeal under the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act is not subject to the compensation restrictions of subsection (3) of this section.

(5) **May a self-represented party be accompanied by another person?** Where the party appears representing himself or herself, he or she may be accompanied, both at conference and at hearing, by a lay person of his or her choosing who shall be permitted to accompany the party into the conference or hearing room and with whom he or she can confer during such procedures. If the lay person is also a witness to the proceeding, the industrial appeals judge may exclude the lay person from the proceeding as provided by Evidence Rule 615.

(6) **Assistance by the industrial appeals judge.** Although the industrial appeals judge may not advocate for either party, all parties who appear either at conferences or hearings are entitled to the assistance of the industrial appeals judge presiding over the proceeding. Such assistance shall be given in a fair and impartial manner consistent with the industrial appeals judge's responsibilities to the end that all parties are informed of the procedure to be followed and the issues involved in the proceedings. Any party who appears representing himself or herself shall be advised by the industrial appeals judge of the burden of proof required to establish a right to the relief being sought.

(7) **How to make an appearance.**

(a) Appearance by employer representative. Within fourteen days of receipt of an order granting appeal, any representative of an employer or retrospective rating group must file a written notice of appearance that includes the name, address, and telephone number of the individual who will appear.

(b) Appearances by a worker or beneficiary representative shall be made either by:

(i) Filing a written notice of appearance with the board containing the name of the party to be represented, and the name and address of the representative; or by

(ii) Appearing at the time and place of a conference or hearing on the appeal, and notifying the industrial appeals judge of the party to be represented, and the name and address of the representative.

(8) **Notice to other parties.**

(a) The appearing party shall furnish copies of every written notice of appearance to all other parties or their representatives of record at the time the original notice is filed with the board.

(b) The board will serve all of its notices and orders on each representative and each party represented. Service upon the representative shall constitute service upon the party. Where more than one individual associated with a firm, or organization, including the office of the attorney general, has made an appearance, service under this subsection shall be satisfied by serving the individual who filed the notice of appeal, or who last filed a written notice of appearance or, if no notice of appeal or written notice of appearance has been filed on behalf of the party, the individual who last appeared at any proceeding concerning the appeal.

(9) **Withdrawal or substitution of representatives.** An attorney or other representative withdrawing from a case shall immediately notify

the board and all parties of record in writing. The notice of withdrawal shall comply with the rules applicable to notices of withdrawal filed with the superior court in civil cases. Withdrawal is subject to approval by the industrial appeals judge or the (~~executive secretary~~) chief legal officer. Any substitution of an attorney or representative shall be accomplished by written notification to the board and to all parties of record together with the written consent of the prior attorney or representative. If such consent cannot be obtained, a written statement of the reason therefor shall be supplied.

(10) **Conduct.** All persons appearing as counsel or representatives in proceedings before the board or before its industrial appeals judges shall conform to the standards of ethical conduct required of attorneys before the courts of the state of Washington.

(a) Industrial appeals judge. If any such person does not conform to such standard, the industrial appeals judge presiding over the appeal, at his or her discretion and depending on all the circumstances, may take any of the following actions:

(i) Admonish or reprimand such person.

(ii) Exclude such person from further participation or adjourn the proceeding.

(iii) Certify the facts to the appropriate superior court for contempt proceedings as provided in RCW 51.52.100.

(iv) Report the matter to the board.

(b) The board. In its discretion, either upon referral by an industrial appeals judge as stated above or on its own motion, after information comes to light that establishes to the board a question regarding a person's ethical conduct and fitness to practice before the board, and after notice and hearing, the board may take appropriate disciplinary action including, but not limited to:

(i) A letter of reprimand.

(ii) Refusal to permit such person to appear in a representative capacity in any proceeding before the board or its industrial appeals judges.

(iii) Certification of the record to the superior court for contempt proceedings as provided in RCW 51.52.100. If the circumstances require, the board may take action as described above prior to notice and hearing if the conduct or fitness of the person appearing before the board requires immediate action in order to preserve the orderly disposition of the appeal(s).

(c) Proceedings. If any person in proceedings before the board disobeys or resists any lawful order or process, or misbehaves during a hearing or so near the place thereof as to obstruct the same, or neglects to produce, after having been ordered so to do, any pertinent book, paper or document, or refuses to appear after having been subpoenaed, or upon appearing refuses to take oath as a witness, or after having the oath refuses to be examined according to law, the industrial appeals judge may, at his or her discretion and depending on all the circumstances:

(i) Admonish or reprimand such person.

(ii) Exclude such person from further participation or adjourn the proceeding.

(iii) Certify the facts to the appropriate superior court for contempt proceedings as provided in RCW 51.52.100.

(iv) Report the matter to the board for action consistent with (b) of this subsection.

WAC 263-12-045 Industrial appeals judges. (1) **Definition.** Whenever used in these rules, the term "industrial appeals judge" shall include any member of the board, the (~~executive secretary, as well as~~) chief legal officer, and any duly authorized industrial appeals judge assigned to conduct a conference or hearing.

(2) **Duties and powers.** It shall be the duty of the industrial appeals judge to conduct conferences or hearings in cases assigned to him or her in an impartial and orderly manner. The industrial appeals judge shall have the authority, subject to the other provisions of these rules:

- (a) To administer oaths and affirmations;
- (b) To issue subpoenas on request of any party or on his or her motion. Subpoenas may be issued to compel:
 - (i) The attendance and testimony of witnesses at hearing and/or deposition, or
 - (ii) The production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence for discovery requests or proceedings before the board;
- (c) To rule on all objections and motions including those pertaining to matters of discovery or procedure;
- (d) To rule on all offers of proof and receive relevant evidence;
- (e) To interrogate witnesses called by the parties in an impartial manner to develop any facts deemed necessary to fairly and adequately decide the appeal;
- (f) To secure and present in an impartial manner such evidence, in addition to that presented by the parties, as he or she deems necessary to fairly and equitably decide the appeal, including the obtaining of physical, mental, or vocational examinations or evaluations of workers;
- (g) To take appropriate disciplinary action with respect to representatives of parties appearing before the board;
- (h) To issue orders joining other parties, on motion of any party, or on his or her own motion when it appears that such other parties may have an interest in or may be affected by the proceedings;
- (i) To consolidate appeals for hearing when such consolidation will expedite disposition of the appeals and avoid duplication of testimony and when the rights of the parties will not be prejudiced thereby;
- (j) To schedule the presentation of evidence and the filing of pleadings, including the filing of perpetuation depositions;
- (k) To close the record on the completion of the taking of all evidence and the filing of pleadings and perpetuation depositions. In the event that the parties do not confirm witnesses or present their evidence within the timelines prescribed by the judge, the judge may consider appropriate sanctions, including closing the record and issuing a proposed decision and order;
- (l) To take any other action necessary and authorized by these rules and the law.

(3) **Interlocutory review.** A party may request interlocutory review pursuant to WAC 263-12-115(6) of any exercise of authority by the industrial appeals judge under this rule.

(4) **Substitution of industrial appeals judge.** At any time the board or a chief industrial appeals judge or designee may substitute one industrial appeals judge for another in any given appeal.

(5) **Pro tem industrial appeals judge.** If the board or the chief industrial appeals judge determines that there may be a conflict of interest for an industrial appeals judge to hear a particular appeal or when it is necessary to ensure an appearance of fairness or respond to workload variations, the board may appoint a pro tem industrial appeals judge to preside over the appeal and, if necessary, issue a proposed decision and order.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 14-24-105, filed 12/2/14, effective 1/2/15)

WAC 263-12-052 Contents of claim resolution ((structured)) settlement agreement. A claim resolution ((structured)) settlement agreement shall be submitted electronically with a signed copy of the agreement. If the worker is not represented by an attorney, the agreement shall ((contain)) address all of the following information. If the worker is represented by an attorney, the agreement does not need to ((include)) address the information requested in subsections (6) through (9) of this section:

(1) The names and mailing addresses of the parties to the agreement;

(2) The date of birth of the worker;

(3) The date the claim was received by the department or the self-insured employer, and the claim number;

(4) The date of the order allowing the claim and the date the order became final. If the date of the order is unknown, a statement that the claim has been filed longer than one hundred eighty days prior and allowance of the claim became final;

(5) The payment schedule and amounts to be paid through the claim resolution ((structured)) settlement agreement;

(6) The nature and extent of the injuries and disabilities of the worker and the conditions accepted and segregated in the claim;

(7) The life expectancy of the worker;

(8) Other benefits the worker is receiving or is entitled to receive and the effect that a claim resolution ((structured)) settlement agreement may have on those benefits;

(9) The marital or domestic partnership status of the worker;

(10) The number of dependents, if any, the worker has;

(11) ((A statement that:)) (a) The worker knows that he/she has the right to:

(i) Continue to receive all the benefits for which they are eligible under this title;

(ii) Participate in vocational training if eligible; or

(iii) Resolve their claim with a ((structured)) settlement;

(b) All parties have signed the agreement. If a state fund employer has not signed the agreement, a statement that:

(i) The cost of the settlement will no longer be included in the calculation of the employer's experience factor used to determine premiums; or

(ii) The employer cannot be located; or

(iii) The employer is no longer in business; or

(iv) The employer failed to respond or declined to participate after timely notice of the claim resolution settlement process provided by the department;

(c) The parties are seeking approval by the board of the agreement;

(d) The agreement binds parties with regard to all aspects of the claim except medical benefits;

(e) The periodic payment schedule is equal to at least twenty-five percent but not more than one hundred fifty percent of the average monthly wage in the state pursuant to RCW 51.08.018, except for the initial payment which may be up to six times the average monthly wage in the state pursuant to RCW 51.08.018;

(f) The agreement does not set aside or reverse an allowance order;

(g) The agreement does not subject any employer who is not a signatory to the agreement to any responsibility or burden under any claim;

(h) The agreement does not subject any department funds covered under the title to any responsibility or burden without prior approval from the director or his/her designee;

(i) The unrepresented worker or beneficiary of a self-insured employer was informed that he/she may request that the office of the ombudsman for self-insured injured workers provide assistance or be present during the negotiations;

(j) The claim will remain open for treatment or that the claim will be closed;

(k) The worker will either be required to or not be required to demonstrate aggravation (~~(of accepted conditions)~~) as contemplated by RCW 51.32.160 if the worker applies to reopen the claim;

(l) The parties understand and agree to the terms of the agreement;

(m) The parties have entered into the agreement knowingly and willingly, without harassment or coercion;

(n) The parties have represented the facts and the law to each other to the best of their knowledge;

(o) The parties believe that the agreement is reasonable under the circumstances;

(p) The parties know that they may revoke consent to the agreement by providing written notice to the other parties and the board within thirty days after the agreement is approved by the board;

(q) The designation of the party that will apply for approval with the board;

(r) Restrictions on the assignment, if any, of rights and benefits under the claim resolution (~~(structured)~~) settlement agreement.

(12) If the agreement impacts any claim with a currently active appeal, the proceedings in the appeal will be stayed without further order. Unless the agreement specifies otherwise and the agreement is approved, the appeal will be dismissed after the expiration of the revocation period specified in RCW 51.04.063(6).

NEW SECTION

WAC 263-12-05301 Amendments of claim resolution settlement agreement. Amendments to claim resolution settlement agreements are permitted without the requirement to refile the agreement when requested prior to approval or rejection by the board of the claim resolution settlement agreement and signed consent to the amendment is ob-

tained from all original signatories. In such cases the board's approval or rejection will specify the amendments made to the original agreement.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 91-13-038, filed 6/14/91, effective 7/15/91)

WAC 263-12-091 Affidavits of prejudice. Affidavits of prejudice against an industrial appeals judge (~~(assigned to conduct hearings)~~) in an appeal (~~(are subject to the provisions of RCW 4.12.050)~~) will disqualify a judge from hearing or deciding a matter, except ((that)) only one affidavit may be filed by a party in an appeal and such affidavit must be filed:

(1) Within thirty days of receipt of the notice of assignment of the appeal to the industrial appeals judge or prior to the assigned industrial appeals judge holding any proceeding in the appeal, whichever occurs sooner; or

(2) Within five business days of notification that the appeal has been assigned to a new industrial appeals judge for the purpose of writing a proposed decision and order.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 06-12-003, filed 5/25/06, effective 6/25/06)

WAC 263-12-097 Interpreters. (1) When an impaired person as defined in chapter 2.42 RCW or a non-English-speaking person as defined in chapter 2.43 RCW is a party or witness in a hearing before the board of industrial insurance appeals, the industrial appeals judge may appoint an interpreter to assist the party or witness throughout the proceeding. Appointment, qualifications, waiver, compensation, visual recording, and ethical standards of interpreters in adjudicative proceedings are governed by the provisions of chapters 2.42 and 2.43 RCW and General Rule provisions GR 11, GR 11.1, and GR 11.2.

(2) The provisions of General Rule 11.3 regarding telephonic interpretation and General Rule 11.4 regarding team interpretation shall not apply to the board's use of interpreters.

(3) The industrial appeals judge shall make a preliminary determination that an interpreter is able to accurately interpret all communication to and from the impaired or non-English-speaking person and that the interpreter is impartial. The interpreter's ability to accurately interpret all communications shall be based upon either (a) certification by the office of the administrator of the courts, or (b) the interpreter's education, certifications, experience, and the interpreter's understanding of the basic vocabulary and procedure involved in the proceeding. The parties or their representatives may question the interpreter as to his or her qualifications or impartiality.

(4) The board of industrial insurance appeals will pay interpreter fees and expenses when the industrial appeals judge has determined the need for interpretive services as set forth in subsection (1). When a party or person for which interpretive services were requested

fails to appear at the proceeding, the requesting party or the party's representative may be required to bear the expense of providing the interpreter.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 17-24-121, filed 12/6/17, effective 1/6/18)

WAC 263-12-117 Perpetuation depositions. (1) **Evidence by deposition.** The industrial appeals judge may permit or require the perpetuation of testimony by deposition, subject to the applicable provisions of WAC 263-12-115. Such ruling may only be given after the industrial appeals judge gives due consideration to:

- (a) The complexity of the issues raised by the appeal;
- (b) The desirability of having the witness's testimony presented at a hearing;
- (c) The costs incurred by the parties in complying with the ruling; and
- (d) The fairness to the parties in complying with the ruling.

(2) **Telephone depositions:** When testimony is taken by perpetuation deposition, it may be taken by telephone if all parties agree. For good cause the industrial appeals judge may permit the parties to take the testimony of a witness by telephone deposition over the objection of a party after weighing the following nonexclusive factors:

- The need of a party to observe a witness's demeanor.
- Difficulty in handling documents and exhibits.
- The number of parties participating in the deposition.
- Whether any of the testimony will need to be translated.
- Ability of the witness to travel.
- Availability of quality telecommunications equipment and service.

If a perpetuation deposition is taken by telephone, the court reporter transcribing the deposition is authorized to swear in the deponent, regardless of the deponent's location within or outside the state of Washington.

(3) The industrial appeals judge may require that depositions be taken and published within prescribed time limits. The time limits may be extended by the industrial appeals judge for good cause. Each party shall bear its own costs except when the industrial appeals judge allocates costs to parties or their representatives. If a party takes a deposition under this section, but elects not to file the deposition as evidence in the appeal, the party shall provide written notice to the assigned industrial appeals judge and all other parties prior to the deposition filing deadline.

(4) The party filing a deposition must submit the stenographically reported and transcribed deposition, certification, and exhibits in (~~both a written format and~~) an electronic format in accordance with procedures established by the board. The following requirements apply to the submission of depositions:

- (a) Video depositions will not be considered as part of the record on appeal;
- (b) The electronic deposition must be submitted in searchable pdf format;

(c) Exhibits to the deposition must be filed electronically as a single attachment separate from the deposition transcript and certification;

~~(d) ((A legible paper copy of all exhibits must accompany the paper deposition transcript;~~

~~(e-))~~ Any media exhibit (audio or video) must meet the requirements set forth in WAC 263-12-116; and

~~((f-))~~ (e) If the deposition is not transcribed in a reproducible format or properly submitted it may be excluded from the record.

(5) **Procedure at deposition.** Unless the parties stipulate or the industrial appeals judge determines otherwise all depositions permitted to be taken for the perpetuation of testimony shall be taken subject to the following conditions:

(a) That all motions and objections, whether to form or otherwise, shall be raised at the time of the deposition and if not raised at such time shall be deemed waived.

(b) That all exhibits shall be marked and identified at the time of the deposition and, if offered into evidence, appended to the deposition.

(c) That the deposition be published without necessity of further conference or hearing at the time it is received by the industrial appeals judge.

(d) That all motions, including offers to admit exhibits and objections raised at the time of the deposition, shall be ruled upon by the industrial appeals judge in the proposed decision and order.

(e) That the deposition may be appended to the record as part of the transcript, and not as an exhibit, without the necessity of being retyped into the record.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 16-24-054, filed 12/2/16, effective 1/2/17)

WAC 263-12-118 Motions. (1) **Definition.** A party's written or oral request for the board to take action on a pending appeal is a "motion." Motions must be in writing unless made during a hearing before an industrial appeals judge. The board recognizes that there are two basic categories of motions:

(a) **Nondispositive motions.** Nondispositive motions include procedural motions, such as motions for a continuance, an extension of time, or to reopen the record; and discovery motions, such as motions *in limine* or motions to compel or request sanctions.

(b) **Dispositive motions.** Dispositive motions ask for a decision on one or more of the issues in an appeal or to dismiss the appeal. Examples of dispositive motions are motions to dismiss or motions for summary judgment. See WAC 263-12-11801.

(2) **Motions made to the ~~((executive secretary))~~ chief legal officer.** The procedural rules in subsections (3) through (6) of this section do not apply to motions made to the ~~((executive secretary))~~ chief legal officer for consideration by the three-member board:

(a) Motions for stay of the order on appeal under RCW 51.52.050 (2)(b). (See WAC 263-12-11802.)

(b) Motions to reconsider or vacate final board orders. (See WAC 263-12-156.)

(c) Motions to set reasonable attorneys' fees under RCW 51.52.120. (See WAC 263-12-165.)

(d) Requests for a stay of abatement pending appeal under RCW 49.17.140 (4)(a) in appeals filed under the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act. (See WAC 263-12-059.)

(3) **Written motions.** A written motion must identify the action requested on the first page in bold print. See WAC 263-12-01501 for other information about communication and filing.

(4) **Oral motions.** Any party may bring an oral motion during a hearing, unless prohibited from doing so at the industrial appeals judge's discretion. The industrial appeals judge may provide an opportunity for other parties to respond to any oral motion. The industrial appeals judge may require that an oral motion also be submitted in writing and may provide an opportunity for written response.

(5) **Responses to nondispositive motions.** Any party who opposes a written nondispositive motion may file a written response within five business days after the motion is served, or may make an oral or written response at such other time as the industrial appeals judge may set.

(6) **Argument.**

(a) **Nondispositive motions.** All nondispositive motions will be ruled on without oral argument, unless it is requested by the parties and approved by the industrial appeals judge, or at the discretion of the industrial appeals judge. Any party may request oral argument by placing "ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED" prominently on the first page of the motion or responsive pleading. The time and date for oral argument shall be scheduled in advance by contacting the judicial assistant for the assigned industrial appeals judge. Written notice shall be mailed not less than seven calendar days prior to the date set for oral argument, unless waived by the parties.

(b) **Dispositive motions.** See WAC 263-12-11801.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 91-13-038, filed 6/14/91, effective 7/15/91)

WAC 263-12-170 Appeals to superior court—Certification of record. Upon receipt of a copy of notice of appeal to superior court from a board order, served upon the board by the appealing party pursuant to RCW 51.52.110, 7.68.110, 51.48.131, 34.05.542 or 49.17.150, the ((~~executive secretary~~)) chief legal officer or his or her designee shall certify the record made before the board to the court pursuant to the provisions of RCW 51.52.110, 7.68.110, 51.48.131, 34.05.566 or 49.17.150. Copies of such record (except nonreproducible exhibits) shall be furnished to all parties to the proceedings before the board.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-24-123, filed 12/5/18, effective 1/5/19)

WAC 263-12-195 Significant decisions. (1) The board's publication "*Significant Decisions*," prepared pursuant to RCW 51.52.160, con-

tains the decisions or orders of the board which it considers to have an analysis or decision of substantial importance to the board in carrying out its duties. Together with the indices of decision maintained pursuant to WAC 263-12-016(4), "*Significant Decisions*" shall serve as the index required by RCW 42.56.070 (5) (a) and (b).

(2) The board selects the decisions or orders to be included in "*Significant Decisions*" based on recommendations from staff and the public. Generally, a decision or order is considered "significant" only if it provides a legal analysis or interpretation not found in existing case law, or applies settled law to unusual facts. Decisions or orders may be included which demonstrate the application of a settled legal principle to varying fact situations or which reflect the further development of, or continued adherence to, a legal principle previously recognized by the board. Nominations of decisions or orders for inclusion in "*Significant Decisions*" should be submitted in writing to the (~~executive secretary~~) chief legal officer.

(3) "*Significant Decisions*" consists of decisions and orders identified as significant and headnotes summarizing the proposition or propositions for which the board considers the decisions or orders "significant." Indices are also provided to identify each decision or order by name and by subject.

(4) "*Significant Decisions*" and indices may be accessed at the board's web site, www.biia.wa.gov.