

Workers' Compensation And No-Fault Auto Electronic Billing State of the States

Updated: March 2026

This guide is a summary of recent state-by-state requirements announced that relate to the electronic billing of workers' compensation and auto claims. This guide incorporates anticipated changes as well as regulations which have recently gone into effect. For more information related to electronic billing, please contact us at info@cariskpartners.com.

Alabama: Updated 2025: <https://labor.alabama.gov/wc/EDI/edipg1.aspx>

- As of 2025, Electronic billing is not required in Alabama for Workers' Compensation claims and there is no legislation being considered at this time to make it mandatory.
- Effective January 1, 2020, the Alabama Department of Labor, Workers' Compensation Division, must receive a completed WC-4 Claim Summary Form for all Alabama Workers' Compensation settlements regardless of whether the settlement goes before a Circuit Court Judge or an ADOL Ombudsman

California: Updated 2019: Payers are required to accept electronically submitted bills It is optional for providers to submit bills electronically

- Electronic submissions must comply with the regulations established.
- Visit [Division of Workers' Compensation e-billing webpage](#) for specific regulations .
- California anticipates initiating a rulemaking action to update the regulations, Companion Guide, and Medical Billing and Payment Guide in the coming months.
- Subscribe to the DWC mailing list through the following web page to receive timely updates from CA <https://www.dir.ca.gov/email/listsab.asp?choice=1>

Colorado: Updated January 2026

- Effective January 1, 2026, all Colorado providers and billing partners must accept electronic billing for Workers' Compensation and no-fault auto claims to stay compliant with the upcoming [Code Of Colorado Regulations \(CCR\)](#).
- For providers choosing electronic billing, Division Rule 16-9(E) specifies how these providers can prove timely filing in event of a future dispute. The rule states "[f]or claims submitted through electronic data interchange (EDI), providers may prove timely filing by showing a payer acknowledgement (claim accepted). Rejected claims or clearinghouse acknowledgment reports are not proof of timely filing."

Florida: Updated September 2025

- Medical bills may be submitted electronically provided the insurance carrier agrees. See subsection [69L-7.730\(1\)\(f\)](#), F.A.C.; <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/RuleNo.asp?id=69L-7.730>
- If an insurer chooses to accept electronic billing, it must comply fully with Florida's electronic reporting standards ([MEIG, Rule 69L-7.750](#)).

Illinois: Updated 2020:

- Illinois requires electronic billing for workers' compensation under Part 2908 (sets EDU standards, formats, and payer rules) <https://regulations.justia.com/states/illinois/title-50/part-2908/>
- Sections 2908.40 & 2908.60 outline required 837 formats and payer acknowledgments (999,277CA) <https://regulations.justia.com/states/illinois/title-50/part-2908/section-2908-40/>
- 820 ILCS 305/8.2a mandates acceptance of electronic workers' comp claims. <https://codes.findlaw.com/il/chapter-820-employment/il-st-sect-820-305-8-2a/>

Michigan: Updated 2020:

- Michigan has no statewide electronic billing requirements for workers' compensation medical bills; providers must check with payers for electronic options.
- Michigan has no specific electronic billing requirements for no-fault bills. .

Minnesota: Updated 2020

- E-Billing has been mandatory in Minnesota since 2009.
- According to Minnesota Statue §62J.53 the state requires workers' compensation claims to be submitted and acknowledged electronically using standard EDI transactions (837, 999, 277CA). [Sec. 62J.536 MN Statutes](#)
- Minnesota Statue §176.135 defines "electronic transactions" for workers comp and those described in §62J.536 and requires payers/providers to comply. [Minnesota Statutes Labor, Industry \(Ch. 175-189\) § 176.135 | FindLaw](#)

New York: Updated September 2025: https://www.wcb.ny.gov/content/ebiz/eclaims/eclaims_overview.jsp

- Effective August 1, 2025, the New York Workers' Compensation Board mandates that all board-authorized healthcare providers transition to electronic submission via the CMS-1500 form. As of that date, the Board will no longer take action on or enforce payment of bills submitted on paper CMS-1500 forms.
- The board urges administrators to begin preparations immediately and has provided technical and informational resources on its website to support the change:
 - Technical Specifications: [CMS-1500 Initiative](#)
 - FAQs: [CMS-1500 FAQ](#)
- Providers are urged to utilize the narrative template provided by the Board for the medical narrative report accompanying the CMS-1500 form. This template highlights the essential elements of causal relationships, work status, and impairment/disability level. Providers using their templates should ensure these elements are prominently displayed in their reports.

New Hampshire: Updated September 2025

- **Section 281-A:23, Medical, Hospital, and Remedial Care** requires providers to submit bills to insurance carriers electronically. The section further clarifies that carriers remain obligated to review and process bills even if they are submitted in paper form. At this time, there is no pending legislation that modifies or eliminates these requirements.

New Jersey: Updated 2019: Workers' Compensation & Auto https://www.nj.gov/labor/wc/wc_index.html

- Mandatory for No-Fault Auto effective September 1, 2019 - Senate P.L. 2017, c369 Auto/PIP
- Mandatory for Workers' Compensation effective November 1, 2019 - Senate P.L. 2016, c64 Workers Compensation
- All healthcare providers or their billing representative processing over 25 claims per month shall submit workers' compensation and no-fault auto bills with supporting documentation electronically in accordance with the guidelines.
- Provider exemptions: Providers submitting less than 25 bills per month for workers' compensation or auto.
- Insurance Carriers, medical management companies or their third-party administrators shall accept electronic bills and acknowledge receipt of a complete electronic medical bill to the submitting party.
- Payer exemptions: Payers receiving fewer than 25 bills per month for workers' compensation or auto.

North Carolina: Updated September 2025

- North Carolina Workers' Compensation Rules require providers to submit medical bills electronically. Electronic billing must contain the same data elements as the CMS-1500 form.

North Dakota: Updated 2021: <https://www.workforcesafety.com/medical-providers/billing-payment>

- Effective July 1, 2021, WSI accepts medical bills solely by Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) through an exclusive vendor, Carisk Intelligent Clearinghouse. To establish a direct EDI connection, contact Carisk by email at cicinfo@cariskpartners.com or by phone at 888-238-4792. If a practice currently uses a clearinghouse other than Carisk, contact that clearinghouse to check if an indirect connection can be established.
- Provider Registration Prior to receiving reimbursement, a provider must complete a Medical Provider Payee Registration form for each unique business National Provider Identifier (NPI) used to bill WSI. WSI sets up a single medical provider payee account for each unique billing NPI, regardless of the number of service locations sharing it.

Oregon: Updated September 2025: <https://wcd.oregon.gov/insurer/edi/Documents/edi-companion-guide.pdf>

- Effective January 1, 2015, is mandatory for insurers/payers to accept electronic bills but is voluntary for providers to send electronic bills. Insurers may request an exemption from this requirement. For more information, here is our electronic billing page: <https://wcd.oregon.gov/insurer/edi/Pages/ebilling.aspx>

Pennsylvania: Updated 2019: [Electronic Data Interchange | Department of Labor and Industry | Commonwealth of Pennsylvania](#)

- Providers must submit bills on standard forms (e.g., HCFA-1500/UB92) as required under 34 Pa. Code Chapter 127; insurers are not required by state regulation to accept electronic billing (no e-billing mandate).
- PA WC system does use EDI for claims and administrative reporting between carriers/third-party administrative and the states automation system (WCAIS), but this is not a provider billing requirement.

South Carolina: Updated 2020: [Medical Provider Resources | Workers' Compensation Commission](#)

- The South Carolina Workers' Compensation Commission *has not issued rules requiring medical providers to submit workers' compensation bills electronically*; providers should confirm with each payer whether electronic submission is accepted.
- As of 2025, there is no regulation that mandates electronic submission of bills in the workers' compensation context.
- Effective March 2020, the South Carolina Workers' Compensation Commission (SCWCC) issued updated requirements mandating e-billing for medical providers. All bills tied to workers' compensation claims must be submitted electronically through approved clearinghouses.
- Effective January 1, 2014, all First Reports of Injury (FROI) and Subsequent Reports of Injury (SROI) must be filled electronically. SCWCC mandated electronic submission of claims data through the IAABC EDI standards.

Tennessee: Updated 2018: Mandatory medical billing <https://www.tn.gov/workforce/injuries-at-work/available-resources/redirecr-available-resources/medical-e-billing-requirements.html>

- In Tennessee, electronic billing is mandatory for both payers and health care providers.
- Effective July 1, 2018, Tennessee Rules and Regulations 0800-2-26 requires health care providers to submit medical bills to insurance carriers, or their agents, electronically, and for insurance carriers to accept these electronic bills.
- Exceptions: The exception to this requirement will be made automatically for healthcare providers that employ 10 or fewer employees or that submitted fewer than 120 bills for workers' compensation treatment in the previous calendar year. Exceptions will also be made automatically for insurance carriers if they processed fewer than 250 bills for workers' compensation treatment or services in the previous calendar year. Finally, if either a health care provider or insurance carrier establishes that compliance will result in an unreasonable financial burden, it may be exempted from the electronic billing requirements, as determined by the Bureau. To qualify for exemption based on the unreasonable financial burden, the organization must submit its rationale and supporting documentation to the WC.eBill@tn.gov. The rationale should be on the organization's own letterhead and addressed to the Bureau Administrator, Abbie Hudgens.

Texas: Updated September 2025

- Texas Labor Code Section 408.0251 requires health care providers and insurance carriers to submit and process medical bills electronically.

Utah: Updated September 2025

- Utah does mandate the electronic submission of healthcare claims to payers (insurance carriers).

Virginia: Updated 2019: Workers' Compensation <http://workcomp.virginia.gov/>

- Effective July 1, 2019, it is mandatory for all Workers' Compensation medical bills with supporting documentation to be submitted electronically through a clearinghouse, pursuant to 16VAC30-16-80 and § 65.2-603 of the Code of Virginia.
 - Payers:
 - Accept electronic medical bills submitted in accordance with the adopted standards;
 - Transmit acknowledgments and remittance advice in compliance with the adopted standards in response to electronically submitted medical bills; and
 - Support methods to receive electronic documentation required for the adjudication of a bill, as described in 16VAC30-16-80.
 - Payer exemptions: processes fewer than 250 workers' compensation medical bills annually
 - Healthcare Providers:
 - Implement a software system capable of exchanging medical bill data in accordance with the adopted standards or contract with a clearinghouse to exchange its medical bill data;
 - Submit medical bills as provided in 16VAC30-16-30 A 1 to any payers that have established connectivity to the health care provider's system or clearinghouse;
 - Submit required documentation in accordance with subsection E of this section; and
 - Receive and process any acceptance or rejection acknowledgment from the payer.
 - Provider exemptions: employs 10 or fewer full-time employees or submits fewer than 250 workers' compensation medical bills annually.

Washington: Updated September 2025: <https://www.walniedi.info/>

- Mandatory reporting became effective January 1, 2020.
- The [Washington State Department of Labor & Industry](#) has not issued electronic billing regulations or rules for medical bills.