1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to workers' compensation; amending s. 440.13, F.S., relating to the 3 provision of medical services and supplies 4 5 under the Workers' Compensation Law; revising definitions; deleting certain limitations on 6 7 chiropractic treatment; deleting requirements 8 that a health care provider that renders 9 services under the Workers' Compensation Law be 10 certified by the Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and 11 Employment Security; deleting limitations on 12 13 the authority of a health care provider to refer an employee to another health care 14 15 provider; deleting certain limitations on reimbursement for specialty services; deleting 16 17 a requirement for a copayment for medical 18 services; amending s. 440.15, F.S.; increasing 19 the period during which an employee is eligible 20 for temporary disability benefits; revising the 21 criteria used to establish the schedule of 22 impairment benefits; increasing the rate of 23 payment for impairment benefits; deleting an exemption for certain employers with respect to 24 25 an obligation that the employer rehire an employee; amending ss. 440.191 and 440.192, 26 27 F.S.; providing that an employee is entitled to 28 be represented by an attorney before a judge of 29 compensation claims; providing that the carrier 30 is liable for attorney's fees and costs;

1 to stop-work orders issued by the division to an employer; repealing s. 440.20(11), F.S., 2 3 relating to lump-sum payments in exchange for an employer's or carrier's release from 4 liability; repealing s. 440.25(4)(j), F.S., 5 6 relating to expedited resolution of claims that 7 are under a specified amount; providing an 8 effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), subsection (3), and paragraph (c) of subsection (14) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:

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440.13 Medical services and supplies; penalty for violations; limitations.--

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(1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:

(b) "Attendant care" means care rendered by trained

19 20 (a) "Alternate medical care" means a change in treatment or health care provider.

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professional attendants which is beyond the scope of household duties. Family members may provide nonprofessional attendant care, but may not be compensated under this chapter for care that falls within the scope of household duties and other

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services normally and gratuitously provided by family members. "Family member" means a spouse, father, mother, brother,

sister, child, grandchild, father-in-law, mother-in-law, aunt,

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or uncle.

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- (c) "Carrier" means, for purposes of this section, insurance carrier, self-insurance fund or individually self-insured employer, or assessable mutual insurer.
- (d) "Catastrophic injury" means an injury as defined in s. 440.02.
- (e) "Certified health care provider" means a health care provider who has been certified by the division or who has entered an agreement with a licensed managed care organization to provide treatment to injured workers under this section. Certification of such health care provider must include documentation that the health care provider has read and is familiar with the portions of the statute, impairment guides, and rules which govern the provision of remedial treatment, care, and attendance.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}(f)}$  "Compensable" means a determination by a carrier or judge of compensation claims that a condition suffered by an employee results from an injury arising out of and in the course of employment.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}\text{(g)}}$  "Emergency services and care" means services and care as defined in s. 395.002(9).
- $\underline{(g)}$  (h) "Health care facility" means any hospital licensed under chapter 395 and any health care institution licensed under chapter 400.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}(i)}$  "Health care provider" means a physician or any recognized practitioner who provides skilled services pursuant to a prescription or under the supervision or direction of a physician and who has been certified by the division as a health care provider. The term "health care provider" includes a health care facility.
- (i)(j) "Independent medical examiner" means a physician selected by either an employee or a carrier to

render one or more independent medical examinations in connection with a dispute arising under this chapter.

 $\underline{(j)}(k)$  "Independent medical examination" means an objective evaluation of the injured employee's medical condition, including, but not limited to, impairment or work status, performed by a physician or an expert medical advisor at the request of a party, a judge of compensation claims, or the division to assist in the resolution of a dispute arising under this chapter.

 $\underline{(k)}$  "Instance of overutilization" means a specific inappropriate service or level of service provided to an injured employee.

(1)(m) "Medically necessary" means any medical service or medical supply which is used to identify or treat an illness or injury, is appropriate to the patient's diagnosis and status of recovery, and is consistent with the location of service, the level of care provided, and applicable practice parameters. The service should be widely accepted among practicing health care providers, based on scientific criteria, and determined to be reasonably safe. The service must not be of an experimental, investigative, or research nature, except in those instances in which prior approval of the Agency for Health Care Administration has been obtained. The Agency for Health Care Administration shall adopt rules providing for such approval on a case-by-case basis when the service or supply is shown to have significant benefits to the recovery and well-being of the patient.

 $\underline{\text{(m)}(n)}$  "Medicine" means a drug prescribed by  $\underline{a}$  an authorized health care provider and includes only generic drugs or single-source patented drugs for which there is no generic equivalent, unless the authorized health care provider

writes or states that the brand-name drug as defined in s. 465.025 is medically necessary, or is a drug appearing on the schedule of drugs created pursuant to s. 465.025(6), or is available at a cost lower than its generic equivalent.

 $\underline{\text{(n)}}_{\text{(o)}}$  "Palliative care" means noncurative medical services that mitigate the conditions, effects, or pain of an injury.

 $\underline{\text{(o)}}$  "Pattern or practice of overutilization" means repetition of instances of overutilization within a specific medical case or multiple cases by a single health care provider.

 $\underline{(p)(q)}$  "Peer review" means an evaluation by two or more physicians licensed under the same authority and with the same or similar specialty as the physician under review, of the appropriateness, quality, and cost of health care and health services provided to a patient, based on medically accepted standards.

(q)(r) "Physician" or "doctor" means a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy licensed under chapter 458, a physician licensed under chapter 458, an osteopath licensed under chapter 459, a chiropractor licensed under chapter 460, a podiatrist licensed under chapter 461, an optometrist licensed under chapter 463, or a dentist licensed under chapter 466, each of whom must be certified by the division as a health care provider.

 $\underline{(r)}$  "Reimbursement dispute" means any disagreement between a health care provider or health care facility and carrier concerning payment for medical treatment.

 $\underline{\text{(s)}}$  "Utilization control" means a systematic process of implementing measures that assure overall management and cost containment of services delivered.

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(t)(u) "Utilization review" means the evaluation of the appropriateness of both the level and the quality of health care and health services provided to a patient, including, but not limited to, evaluation of the appropriateness of treatment, hospitalization, or office visits based on medically accepted standards. Such evaluation must be accomplished by means of a system that identifies the utilization of medical services based on medically accepted standards as established by medical consultants with qualifications similar to those providing the care under review, and that refers patterns and practices of overutilization to the division.

- (2) MEDICAL TREATMENT; DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH. --
- (a) Subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in this chapter, the employer shall furnish to the employee such medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery may require, including medicines, medical supplies, durable medical equipment, orthoses, prostheses, and other medically necessary apparatus. Remedial treatment, care, and attendance, including work-hardening programs or pain-management programs accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities or Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Organizations or pain-management programs affiliated with medical schools, shall be considered as covered treatment only when such care is given based on a referral by a physician as defined in this chapter. Each facility shall maintain outcome data, including work status at discharges, total program charges, total number of visits, and length of stay. The department shall utilize such data and report to the President of the Senate and the

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Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of such program, no later than October 1, 1994. Medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance does not include chiropractic services in excess of 18 treatments or rendered 8 weeks beyond the date of the initial chiropractic treatment, whichever comes first, unless the carrier authorizes additional treatment or the employee is catastrophically injured.

(3) PROVIDER ELIGIBILITY; AUTHORIZATION. --

(a) As a condition to eligibility for payment under this chapter, a health care provider who renders services must be a certified health care provider and must receive authorization from the carrier before providing treatment. This paragraph does not apply to emergency care. The division shall adopt rules to implement the certification of health care providers. As a one-time prerequisite to obtaining certification, the division shall require each physician to demonstrate proof of completion of a minimum 5-hour course that covers the subject areas of cost containment, utilization control, ergonomics, and the practice parameters adopted by the division governing the physician's field of practice. The division shall coordinate with the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Florida Medical Association, the Florida Osteopathic Medical Association, the Florida Chiropractic Association, the Florida Podiatric Medical Association, the Florida Optometric Association, the Florida Dental Association, and other health professional organizations and their respective boards as deemed necessary by the Agency for Health Care Administration in complying with this subsection. No later than October 1, 1994, the division shall adopt rules

regarding the criteria and procedures for approval of courses and the filing of proof of completion by the physicians.

(a)(b) A health care provider who renders emergency care must notify the carrier by the close of the third business day after it has rendered such care. If the emergency care results in admission of the employee to a health care facility, the health care provider must notify the carrier by telephone within 24 hours after initial treatment. Emergency care is not compensable under this chapter unless the injury requiring emergency care arose as a result of a work-related accident. Pursuant to chapter 395, all licensed physicians and health care providers in this state shall be required to make their services available for emergency treatment of any employee eligible for workers' compensation benefits. To refuse to make such treatment available is cause for revocation of a license.

(c) A health care provider may not refer the employee to another health care provider, diagnostic facility, therapy center, or other facility without prior authorization from the carrier, except when emergency care is rendered. Any referral must be to a health care provider that has been certified by the division, unless the referral is for emergency treatment.

(d) A carrier must respond, by telephone or in writing, to a request for authorization by the close of the third business day after receipt of the request. A carrier who fails to respond to a written request for authorization for referral for medical treatment by the close of the third business day after receipt of the request consents to the medical necessity for such treatment. All such requests must be made to the carrier. Notice to the carrier does not include notice to the employer.

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(e) Carriers shall adopt procedures for receiving, reviewing, documenting, and responding to requests for authorization. Such procedures shall be for a health care provider certified under this section.

(b) (f) By accepting payment under this chapter for treatment rendered to an injured employee, a health care provider consents to the jurisdiction of the division as set forth in subsection (11) and to the submission of all records and other information concerning such treatment to the division in connection with a reimbursement dispute, audit, or review as provided by this section. The health care provider must further agree to comply with any decision of the division rendered under this section.

(c)<del>(g)</del> The employee is not liable for payment for medical treatment or services provided pursuant to this section except as otherwise provided in this section.

(h) The provisions of s. 455.236 are applicable to referrals among health care providers, as defined in subsection (1), treating injured workers.

(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (d), a claim for specialist consultations, surgical operations, physiotherapeutic or occupational therapy procedures, X-ray examinations, or special diagnostic laboratory tests that cost more than \$1,000 and other specialty services that the division identifies by rule is not valid and reimbursable unless the services have been expressly authorized by the carrier, or unless the carrier has failed to respond within 10 days to a written request for authorization, or unless emergency care is required. The insurer shall not refuse to authorize such consultation or procedure unless the health care provider or facility is not authorized or certified or

unless an expert medical advisor has determined that the consultation or procedure is not medically necessary or otherwise compensable under this chapter. Authorization of a treatment plan does not constitute express authorization for purposes of this section, except to the extent the carrier provides otherwise in its authorization procedures. This paragraph does not limit the carrier's obligation to identify and disallow overutilization or billing errors.

(d)(j) Notwithstanding anything in this chapter to the contrary, a sick or injured employee shall be entitled, at all times, to free, full, and absolute choice in the selection of the pharmacy or pharmacist dispensing and filling prescriptions for medicines required under this chapter. It is expressly forbidden for the division, an employer, or a carrier, or any agent or representative of the division, an employer, or a carrier to select the pharmacy or pharmacist which the sick or injured employee must use; condition coverage or payment on the basis of the pharmacy or pharmacist utilized; or to otherwise interfere in the selection by the sick or injured employee of a pharmacy or pharmacist.

(14) PAYMENT OF MEDICAL FEES. --

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, following overall maximum medical improvement from an injury compensable under this chapter, the employee is obligated to pay a copayment of \$10 per visit for medical services. The copayment shall not apply to emergency care provided to the employee.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraph (b) of subsection (4), and subsection (6) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:

440.15 Compensation for disability.--Compensation for disability shall be paid to the employee, subject to the limits provided in s. 440.12(2), as follows:

- (2) TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY. --
- (a) In case of disability total in character but temporary in quality, 66 2/3 percent of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance thereof, not to exceed 182 104 weeks except as provided in this subsection, s. 440.12(1), and s. 440.14(3). Once the employee reaches the maximum number of weeks allowed, or the employee reaches the date of maximum medical improvement, whichever occurs earlier, temporary disability benefits shall cease and the injured worker's permanent impairment shall be determined.
  - (3) PERMANENT IMPAIRMENT AND WAGE-LOSS BENEFITS. --
- 16 (a) Impairment benefits.--
  - 1. Once the employee has reached the date of maximum medical improvement, impairment benefits are due and payable within 20 days after the carrier has knowledge of the impairment.
  - 2. The three-member panel, in cooperation with the division, shall establish and use a uniform permanent impairment rating schedule. This schedule must be based on medically or scientifically demonstrable findings as well as the systems and criteria set forth in the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment; the Snellen Charts, published by American Medical Association Committee for Eye Injuries; and the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedules. The schedule should be based upon objective findings. The schedule shall be more comprehensive than the AMA Guides to the

Evaluation of Permanent Impairment and shall expand the areas already addressed and address additional areas not currently 2 contained in the guides. On August 1, 1979, and pending the 3 adoption, by rule, of a permanent schedule, Guides to the 4 5 Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, copyright 1977, 1971, 6 1988, by the American Medical Association, shall be the 7 temporary schedule and shall be used for the purposes hereof. For injuries after July 1, 1990, pending the adoption by 8 9 division rule of a uniform disability rating schedule, the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedule 10 shall be used unless that schedule does not address an injury. 11 In such case, the Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent 12 13 Impairment by the American Medical Association shall be used. 14 Determination of permanent impairment under this schedule must 15 be made by a physician licensed under chapter 458, a doctor of osteopathy licensed under chapters 458 and 459, a chiropractor 16 17 licensed under chapter 460, a podiatrist licensed under 18 chapter 461, an optometrist licensed under chapter 463, or a 19 dentist licensed under chapter 466, as appropriate considering 20 the nature of the injury. No other persons are authorized to 21 render opinions regarding the existence of or the extent of 22 permanent impairment.

3. All impairment income benefits shall be based on an impairment rating using the impairment schedule referred to in subparagraph 2. Impairment income benefits are paid weekly at the rate of  $\underline{66\ 2/3}\ 50$  percent of the employee's average weekly salary temporary total disability benefit not to exceed the maximum weekly benefit under s. 440.12. An employee's entitlement to impairment income benefits begins the day after the employee reaches maximum medical improvement or the

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expiration of temporary benefits, whichever occurs earlier, and continues until the earlier of:

- a. The expiration of a period computed at  $\underline{254}$  the rate of 3 weeks for each percentage point of impairment; or
  - b. The death of the employee.
- 4. After the employee has been certified by a doctor as having reached maximum medical improvement or 6 weeks before the expiration of temporary benefits, whichever occurs earlier, the certifying doctor shall evaluate the condition of the employee and assign an impairment rating, using the impairment schedule referred to in subparagraph 2. Compensation is not payable for the mental, psychological, or emotional injury arising out of depression from being out of work because of the employee's accident. If the certification and evaluation are performed by a doctor other than the employee's treating doctor, the certification and evaluation must be submitted to the treating doctor, and the treating doctor must indicate agreement or disagreement with the certification and evaluation, but the opinion of the second doctor counts in the final decision of impairment. The certifying doctor shall issue a written report to the division, the employee, and the carrier certifying that maximum medical improvement has been reached, stating the impairment rating, and providing any other information required by the division. If the employee has not been certified as having reached maximum medical improvement before the expiration of 182 <del>102</del> weeks after the date temporary total disability benefits begin to accrue, the carrier shall notify the treating doctor of the requirements of this section.
- 5. The carrier shall pay the employee impairment income benefits for a period based on the impairment rating.

- (4) TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABILITY. --
- (b) Such benefits shall be paid during the continuance of such disability, not to exceed a period of <u>182</u> <del>104</del> weeks, as provided by this subsection and subsection (2). Once the injured employee reaches the maximum number of weeks, temporary disability benefits cease and the injured worker's permanent impairment must be determined.
- (6) OBLIGATION TO REHIRE.—If the employer has not in good faith made available to the employee, within a 35-mile 100-mile radius of the employee's residence, work appropriate to the employee's physical limitations within 30 days after the carrier notifies the employer of maximum medical improvement and the employee's physical limitations, the employer shall pay to the division for deposit into the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund a fine of \$250 for every \$5,000 of the employer's workers' compensation premium or payroll, not to exceed\$10,000\$\frac{2,000}{2,000}\$ per violation, depending on business size and finances, as the division requires by rule. The employer is not subject to this subsection if the employee is receiving permanent total disability benefits or if the employer has 50 or fewer employees.

Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 440.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.191 Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office.--

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(d) The Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office may assign an ombudsman to assist the employee in resolving the dispute. If the dispute is not resolved within 30 days after the employee contacts the office, the ombudsman shall, at the employee's request, assist the employee in drafting a petition

for benefits and explain the procedures for filing petitions. 1 The employee is entitled to be represented by an attorney and 2 3 the employer or carrier is liable for attorney's fees and 4 costs. The Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office may not 5 represent employees before the judges of compensation claims. 6 An employer or carrier may not pay any attorneys' fees on 7 behalf of the employee for services rendered or costs incurred 8 in connection with this section, unless expressly authorized 9 elsewhere in this chapter. 10 Section 4. Subsection (6) of section 440.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 11 440.192 Procedure for resolving benefit disputes.--12 13 (6) If the claimant is not represented by counsel, the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims may request the 14 15 Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office to assist the claimant in filing a petition that meets the requirements of 16 17 this section. If the claimant is represented by counsel, the 18 employer or carrier must pay the attorney's fees. 19 Section 5. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 440.107, 20 Florida Statutes, are repealed. 21 Section 6. Subsection (11) of section 440.20, Florida 22 Statutes, is repealed. 23 Section 7. Paragraph (j) of subsection (4) of section 24 440.25, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 25 Section 8. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 26 law. 27 2.8 29 30 31

HOUSE SUMMARY Amends the Workers' Compensation Law. Revises definitions and requirements relating to the provision of medical services and supplies. Deletes requirement that health care providers under the act be certified. Removes limitations on health care provider referrals. Deletes limitations on reimbursement for specialty services and a requirement for a copayment for medical services. Increases eligibility period for temporary disability benefits. Revises criteria for establishing impairment benefits. Increases the rate of payment for impairment benefits. Deletes an exemption for certain employers relating to an obligation to rehire an employee. Provides for representation by an attorney before a judge of compensation claims. Provides carrier liability for attorney's fees and costs. Repeals several statutes relating to stop-work orders, lump-sum payments, and expedited resolution of claims under a specified amount.