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A bill to be entitled An act relating to workers' compensation; amending ss. 61.13 and 440.22, F.S.; specifying nonapplication of a workers' compensation exemption from creditors' claims to child support; amending s. 61.30, F.S.; clarifying inclusion of all workers' compensation benefits and settlements in child support calculations; amending ss. 112.19 and 112.191, F.S., to conform to deleting a definition of catastrophic injury; amending s. 440.02, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 440.05, F.S.; providing for substantial revision of election of exemption provisions; providing for application solely to sole proprietors, partners, or officers of corporations; revising requirements, procedures, and limitations; excluding from exemption eligibility persons and entities engaged in the construction industry; amending s. 440.09, F.S.; excluding compensation from impairment ratings for psychiatric impairments from coverage; amending s. 440.10, F.S., to conform; amending s. 440.13, F.S.; providing a limitation on certain hourly rates for a family member under certain circumstances; authorizing carriers to provide certain financial incentives for certain purposes; providing a definition; clarifying independent medical examination provisions; specifying certain physician's actions as an independent medical examination for certain

purposes; providing for admissibility of 1 2 certain evaluations and reports into evidence 3 in certain proceedings; amending s. 440.14, 4 F.S.; specifying employee responsibility for 5 providing concurrent employment earnings in certain wage calculations; amending s. 440.15, 6 7 F.S.; limiting eligibility for permanent total 8 disability; revising permanent impairment benefits provisions; revising the rate for 9 benefit payments; amending s. 440.185, F.S.; 10 11 clarifying certain notice requirements; 12 amending s. 440.191, F.S.; revising provisions 13 relating to the Employee Assistance and 14 Ombudsman Office; authorizing participation in 15 early intervention programs; providing for 16 determinations of certain medical-only claims; deleting a prohibition against an employee 17 filing a petition for benefits under certain 18 circumstances; providing additional 19 20 requirements for filing such a petition; amending s. 440.192, F.S.; revising and 21 22 clarifying various provisions relating to a petition for benefits; deleting a service by 23 24 certified mail requirement for filing a petition for benefits; revising requirements 25 26 for a petition for benefits; deleting a 27 petition requirement for certification of good 28 faith effort to resolve the dispute; amending s. 440.20, F.S.; providing criteria for 29 satisfaction of an employer's obligation to pay 30 31 compensation; providing for direct deposit of

compensation; authorizing a judge of 1 2 compensation claims to not hold a hearing under 3 certain circumstances; revising procedures and requirements for hearings by judges of 4 5 compensation claims; amending s. 440.25, F.S.; revising procedures and requirements for 6 7 mediation and hearings; providing for a motion 8 to dismiss for lack of prosecution; prohibiting award of interest on unpaid medical bills; 9 amending s. 440.29, F.S.; providing for receipt 10 11 into evidence certain peer review reports and 12 independent medical examinations; amending s. 13 440.34, F.S.; prohibiting award of attorney's 14 fees on certain issues; deleting criteria for 15 determining award of attorney's fees; deleting 16 entitlement for claimant recovery of attorney fees; limiting attorney's fees under certain 17 circumstances; deleting a prohibition against a 18 judge of compensation claims entering certain 19 20 orders; amending s. 440.39, F.S.; providing 21 construction relating to an employer's duty to 22 preserve certain evidence; amending s. 440.42, F.S.; specifying expiration of certain 23 insurance policies; amending s. 440.4416, F.S.; 24 substantially revising Workers' Compensation 25 26 Oversight Board provisions; replacing the board 27 with the Workers' Compensation Appeals 28 Commission; creating the commission; providing 29 for appointment of commissioners; providing for salaries and benefits for commissioners; 30 31 providing for powers, duties, and

responsibilities of the commission; providing 1 2 for a presiding commissioner; providing for 3 duties and responsibilities of the presiding 4 commissioner; providing for appointment of a 5 commission clerk; providing duties and 6 responsibilities of the clerk; authorizing the 7 commission and clerk to charge fees for certain 8 purposes; amending s. 440.45, F.S.; transferring the Office of Judges of 9 Compensation Claims from the Department of 10 11 Labor and Employment Security to the Division 12 of Administrative Hearings; providing for 13 statewide nominating commission determinations 14 of judges of compensation claims satisfactory 15 performance; providing for legislative review; 16 providing for the Governor's appointment of certain judges of compensation claims under 17 certain circumstances; requiring the office to 18 provide certain performance review data to the 19 20 commission; requiring the office to provide draft rules to the Governor and Legislature for 21 certain actions; amending s. 627.311, F.S.; 22 providing for funding certain deficits through 23 24 certain policyholder surpluses; amending s. 25 627.914, F.S.; providing for the department to 26 adopt rules for use by self-insurance funds for 27 certain purposes; deleting certain annual 28 reporting information requirements for 29 insurers; applying certain insurer related provisions to self-insurance funds; deleting a 30 31 reporting requirement of the Division of

Workers' Compensation; repealing ss. 440.02(37) and 440.13(1)(d), F.S., relating to a definition of catastrophic injury; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 61.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

61.13 Custody and support of children; visitation rights; power of court in making orders. --

(1)

- (b) Each order for child support shall contain a provision for health insurance for the minor child when the insurance is reasonably available. Insurance is reasonably available if either the obligor or obligee has access at a reasonable rate to group insurance. The court may require the obligor either to provide health insurance coverage or to reimburse the obligee for the cost of health insurance coverage for the minor child when coverage is provided by the obligee. In either event, the court shall apportion the cost of coverage, and any noncovered medical, dental, and prescription medication expenses of the child, to both parties by adding the cost to the basic obligation determined pursuant to s. 61.30(6). The court may order that payment of uncovered medical, dental, and prescription medication expenses of the minor child be made directly to the payee on a percentage basis.
- A copy of the court order for insurance coverage shall be served on the obligor's payor or union by the obligee 31 or the IV-D agency when the following conditions are met:

- a. The obligor fails to provide written proof to the obligee or the IV-D agency within 30 days of receiving effective notice of the court order, that the insurance has been obtained or that application for insurability has been made;
- b. The obligee or IV-D agency serves written notice of its intent to enforce medical support on the obligor by mail at the obligor's last known address; and
- c. The obligor fails within 15 days after the mailing of the notice to provide written proof to the obligee or the IV-D agency that the insurance coverage existed as of the date of mailing.
- 2. In cases in which the noncustodial parent provides health care coverage and the noncustodial parent changes employment and the new employer provides health care coverage, the IV-D agency shall transfer notice of the provision to the employer, which notice shall operate to enroll the child in the noncustodial parent's health plan, unless the noncustodial parent contests the notice. Notice to enforce medical coverage under this section shall be served by the IV-D agency upon the obligor by mail at the obligor's last known address. The obligor shall have 15 days from the date of mailing of the notice to contest the notice with the IV-D agency.
- 3. Upon receipt of the order pursuant to subparagraph 1. or the notice pursuant to subparagraph 2., or upon application of the obligor pursuant to the order, the payor, union, or employer shall enroll the minor child as a beneficiary in the group insurance plan and withhold any required premium from the obligor's income. If more than one plan is offered by the payor, union, or employer, the child

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shall be enrolled in the insurance plan in which the obligor is enrolled.

- 4. The Department of Revenue shall have the authority to adopt rules to implement the child support enforcement provisions of this section.
- 5. Exemption from creditors' claims pursuant to s. 440.22 does not extend to claims of child support.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 61.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 61.30 Child support guidelines; retroactive child support.--
- (2) Income shall be determined on a monthly basis for the obligor and for the obligee as follows:
- (a) Gross income shall include, but is not limited to, the following items:
  - 1. Salary or wages.
- 2. Bonuses, commissions, allowances, overtime, tips, and other similar payments.
- 3. Business income from sources such as self-employment, partnership, close corporations, and independent contracts. "Business income" means gross receipts minus ordinary and necessary expenses required to produce income.
  - 4. Disability benefits.
  - 5. All worker's compensation benefits and settlements.
  - 6. Unemployment compensation.
  - 7. Pension, retirement, or annuity payments.
  - 8. Social security benefits.
- 9. Spousal support received from a previous marriage or court ordered in the marriage before the court.
  - 10. Interest and dividends.

- Rental income, which is gross receipts minus ordinary and necessary expenses required to produce the income.
  - Income from royalties, trusts, or estates.
- Reimbursed expenses or in kind payments to the extent that they reduce living expenses.
- 14. Gains derived from dealings in property, unless the gain is nonrecurring.
- Section 3. Paragraph (h) of subsection (2) of section 112.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 112.19 Law enforcement, correctional, and correctional probation officers; death benefits. --

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(h)1. Any employer who employs a full-time law enforcement, correctional, or correctional probation officer who, on or after January 1, 1995, suffers a catastrophic injury, as defined in s. 440.02(37), in the line of duty shall pay the entire premium of the employer's health insurance plan for the injured employee, the injured employee's spouse, and for each dependent child of the injured employee until the child reaches the age of majority or until the end of the calendar year in which the child reaches the age of 25 if the child continues to be dependent for support, or the child is a full-time or part-time student and is dependent for support. The term "health insurance plan" does not include supplemental benefits that are not part of the basic group health insurance plan. If the injured employee subsequently dies, the employer shall continue to pay the entire health insurance premium for the surviving spouse until remarried, and for the dependent children, under the conditions outlined in this paragraph. 31 However:

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- Health insurance benefits payable from any other a. source shall reduce benefits payable under this section.
- It is unlawful for a person to willfully and knowingly make, or cause to be made, or to assist, conspire with, or urge another to make, or cause to be made, any false, fraudulent, or misleading oral or written statement to obtain health insurance coverage as provided under this paragraph. A person who violates this sub-subparagraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- c. In addition to any applicable criminal penalty, upon conviction for a violation as described in sub-subparagraph b., a law enforcement, correctional, or correctional probation officer or other beneficiary who receives or seeks to receive health insurance benefits under this paragraph shall forfeit the right to receive such health insurance benefits, and shall reimburse the employer for all benefits paid due to the fraud or other prohibited activity. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, "conviction" means a determination of guilt that is the result of a plea or trial, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld.
- In order for the officer, spouse, and dependent children to be eligible for such insurance coverage, the injury must have occurred as the result of the officer's response to fresh pursuit, the officer's response to what is reasonably believed to be an emergency, or an unlawful act perpetrated by another. Except as otherwise provided herein, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit health insurance coverage for which the officer, spouse, or dependent children may otherwise be eligible, except that a person who 31 qualifies under this section shall not be eliqible for the

health insurance subsidy provided under chapter 121, chapter 175, or chapter 185.

Section 4. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 112.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

112.191 Firefighters; death benefits.--

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(g)1. Any employer who employs a full-time firefighter who, on or after January 1, 1995, suffers a catastrophic injury, as defined in s. 440.02(37), in the line of duty shall pay the entire premium of the employer's health insurance plan for the injured employee, the injured employee's spouse, and for each dependent child of the injured employee until the child reaches the age of majority or until the end of the calendar year in which the child reaches the age of 25 if the child continues to be dependent for support, or the child is a full-time or part-time student and is dependent for support. The term "health insurance plan" does not include supplemental benefits that are not part of the basic group health insurance plan. If the injured employee subsequently dies, the employer shall continue to pay the entire health insurance premium for the surviving spouse until remarried, and for the dependent children, under the conditions outlined in this paragraph. However:

- Health insurance benefits payable from any other source shall reduce benefits payable under this section.
- It is unlawful for a person to willfully and knowingly make, or cause to be made, or to assist, conspire with, or urge another to make, or cause to be made, any false, fraudulent, or misleading oral or written statement to obtain health insurance coverage as provided under this paragraph. A 31 person who violates this sub-subparagraph commits a

misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- In addition to any applicable criminal penalty, upon conviction for a violation as described in sub-subparagraph b., a firefighter or other beneficiary who receives or seeks to receive health insurance benefits under this paragraph shall forfeit the right to receive such health insurance benefits, and shall reimburse the employer for all benefits paid due to the fraud or other prohibited activity. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, "conviction" means a determination of quilt that is the result of a plea or trial, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld.
- In order for the firefighter, spouse, and dependent children to be eligible for such insurance coverage, the injury must have occurred as the result of the firefighter's response to what is reasonably believed to be an emergency involving the protection of life or property, or an unlawful act perpetrated by another. Except as otherwise provided herein, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit health insurance coverage for which the firefighter, spouse, or dependent children may otherwise be eligible, except that a person who qualifies for benefits under this section shall not be eligible for the health insurance subsidy provided under chapter 121, chapter 175, or chapter 185.

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Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the death benefits provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (f) shall also be applicable and paid in cases where a firefighter received bodily injury prior to July 1, 1993, and subsequently died on or after July 1, 1993, as a result of such 31 in-line-of-duty injury.

 Section 5. Subsections (4), (7), (14), (15), and (16) of section 440.02, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (40) is added to said section, to read:

440.02 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (4) "Casual" as used in this section shall be taken to refer only to employments when the work contemplated is to be completed in not exceeding 10 working days, without regard to the number of persons employed, and when the total labor cost of such work is less than\$1,000\$\frac{\$\frac{100}{\$100}}{\$}.
- carrying out for-profit activities involving the carrying out of any building, clearing, filling, excavation, or substantial improvement in the size or use of any structure or the appearance of any land. When appropriate to the context, construction refers to the act of construction or the result of construction. However, "construction" shall not mean a homeowner's landowner's act of construction or the result of a construction upon his or her own premises, provided such premises are not intended to be sold or resold or leased by the owner within 1 year after the commencement of the construction.
- remuneration from an employer for the performance of any work or service or the provision of any goods or supplies whether by engaged in any employment under any appointment, or contract for of hire, or apprenticeship, express or implied, oral or written, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed, and includes, but is not limited to, aliens and minors.

(b) "Employee" includes any person who is an officer of a corporation and who performs services within this state for remuneration for such corporation within this state, whether or not such services are continuous.

1. Any officer of a corporation may elect to be exempt from this chapter by filing written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05.

- 2. As to officers of a corporation who are actively engaged in the construction industry, no more than three officers may elect to be exempt from this chapter by filing written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05.
- 3. An officer of a corporation who elects to be exempt from this chapter by filing a written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05 is not an employee.

Services are presumed to have been rendered to the corporation if the officer is compensated by other than dividends upon shares of stock of the corporation which the officer owns.

industrial classification codes and their definitions which meet the criteria of the definition of the term "construction" as set forth in this section. "Employee" includes a sole proprietor or a partner who devotes full time to the proprietorship or partnership and, except as provided in this paragraph, elects to be included in the definition of employee by filing notice thereof as provided in the construction industry are considered employees unless they elect to be excluded from the definition of employee by filing written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05. However,

no more than three partners in a partnership that is actively engaged in the construction industry may elect to be excluded. A sole proprietor or partner who is actively engaged in the construction industry and who elects to be exempt from this chapter by filing a written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05 is not an employee. For purposes of this chapter, an independent contractor is an employee unless he or she meets all of the conditions set forth in subparagraph (d)1.

- (d) For purposes of this chapter, all persons being paid by a general contractor for work performed by or as a subcontractor, or employee of a subcontractor, are employees of the general contractor, except any person who "Employee" does not include:
  - 1. An independent contractor, if:
- a. The independent contractor Maintains a separate business with his or her own work facility, truck, equipment, materials, or similar accommodations;
- 2.b. The independent contractor Holds or has applied for a federal employer identification number <u>if required to do so by any federal</u>, state, or local law or rule, or who <u>otherwise has a social security number</u>, unless the independent contractor is a sole proprietor who is not required to obtain a federal employer identification number under state or <u>federal requirements</u>;
- 3.c. The independent contractor Performs or agrees to perform specific services or work for specific amounts of money and controls the means of performing the services or work he or she was hired to perform or supply;

2 expenses related to the service or work that he or she 3 performs or agrees to perform; 4 5.e. The independent contractor Is responsible for the 5 satisfactory completion of work or services that he or she performs or agrees to perform and is or could be held liable 6 7 for a failure to complete the work or services; 8 6.f. The independent contractor Receives compensation 9 for work or services performed for a commission or on a per-job or competitive-bid basis and not on any other basis 10 11 such as for salary or wages; and 12 7.g. The independent contractor May realize a profit 13 or suffer a loss in connection with performing work or 14 services and+ 15 The independent contractor has continuing or recurring business liabilities or obligations; and 16 i. The success or failure of the independent 17 contractor's business depends on the relationship of business 18 19 receipts to expenditures. 20 However, under no circumstances shall more than one person per 21 22 trade per job site be a nonemployee of the general contractor. 23 The employer shall post in a conspicuous place on each job site the name and federal employer identification number, or 24 if none is required, the social security number, of each 25 26 person being paid by the general contractor for work performed 27 on that job site who is a nonemployee of the general 28 contractor. For purposes of this subparagraph, "job site" means the project as defined by the relevant building permit 29 and "trade" means a trade required to be licensed as such by 30 the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. Any

4.d. The independent contractor Incurs the principal

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person working in a trade not required to be licensed as such by the department is deemed to be an employee of the general contractor. the determination as to whether an individual included in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of 1987, Industry Numbers 0711, 0721, 0722, 0751, 0761, 0762, 0781, 0782, 0783, 0811, 0831, 0851, 2411, 2421, 2435, 2436, 2448, or 2449, or a newspaper delivery person, is an independent contractor is governed not by the criteria in this paragraph but by common-law principles, giving due consideration to the business activity of the individual.

- (e) An employee is not:
- 1. A domestic servant in a private house.
- A real estate salesperson or agent, if that person agrees, in writing, to perform for remuneration solely by way of commission.
- 3. Bands, orchestras, and musical and theatrical performers, including disk jockeys, performing in licensed premises as defined in chapter 562, if a written contract evidencing an independent contractor relationship is entered into before the commencement of such entertainment.
- 4. An owner-operator of a motor vehicle who transports property under a written contract with a motor carrier which evidences a relationship by which the owner-operator assumes the responsibility of an employer for the performance of the contract, if the owner-operator is required to furnish the necessary motor vehicle equipment and all costs incidental to the performance of the contract, including, but not limited to, fuel, taxes, licenses, repairs, and hired help; and the owner-operator is paid a commission for transportation service and is not paid by the hour or on some other time-measured 31 basis.

- 5. A person whose employment is both casual and not in the course of the trade, business, profession, or occupation of the employer.
- 6. A volunteer, except a volunteer worker for the state or a county, municipality, or other governmental entity. A person who does not receive monetary remuneration for services is presumed to be a volunteer unless there is substantial evidence that a valuable consideration was intended by both employer and employee. For purposes of this chapter, the term "volunteer" includes, but is not limited to:
- a. Persons who serve in private nonprofit agencies and who receive no compensation other than expenses in an amount less than or equivalent to the standard mileage and per diem expenses provided to salaried employees in the same agency or, if such agency does not have salaried employees who receive mileage and per diem, then such volunteers who receive no compensation other than expenses in an amount less than or equivalent to the customary mileage and per diem paid to salaried workers in the community as determined by the division; and
- b. Volunteers participating in federal programs established under Pub. L. No. 93-113.
- 7. Agricultural labor performed on a farm in the employ of a bona fide farmer, or association of farmers, who employs five or fewer regular employees and who employs fewer than 12 other employees at one time for seasonal agricultural labor that is completed in less than 30 days, provided such seasonal employment does not exceed 45 days in the same calendar year. The term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animals, fish, and truck farms, ranches, nurseries, and orchards. The term "agricultural labor"

includes field foremen, timekeepers, checkers, and other farm labor supervisory personnel. Any officer of a corporation who elects to be exempt from this chapter.

- 8. Professional athletes, such as professional boxers, wrestlers, baseball, football, basketball, hockey, polo, tennis, jai alai, and similar players, and motorsports teams competing in a motor racing event as defined in s. 549.08. A sole proprietor or officer of a corporation who actively engages in the construction industry, and a partner in a partnership that is actively engaged in the construction industry, who elects to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter. Such sole proprietor, officer, or partner is not an employee for any reason until the notice of revocation of election filed pursuant to s. 440.05 is effective.
- 9. An exercise rider who does not work for a single horse farm or breeder, and who is compensated for riding on a case-by-case basis, provided a written contract is entered into prior to the commencement of such activity which evidences that an employee/employer relationship does not exist.
- 10. A taxicab, limousine, or other passenger vehicle-for-hire driver who operates said vehicles pursuant to a written agreement with a company which provides any dispatch, marketing, insurance, communications, or other services under which the driver and any fees or charges paid by the driver to the company for such services are not conditioned upon, or expressed as a proportion of, fare revenues.
- 11. Persons performing labor under a sentence of a court to perform public service or community work as provided in s. 316.193.

- (15)(a) "Employer" means the state and all political subdivisions thereof, all public and quasi-public corporations therein, every person carrying on any employment, and the legal representative of a deceased person or the receiver or trustees of any person. If the employer is a corporation, parties in actual control of the corporation, including, but not limited to, the president, officers who exercise broad corporate powers, directors, and all shareholders who directly or indirectly own a controlling interest in the corporation, are considered the employer for the purposes of ss. 440.105 and 440.106.
- (b) However, a landowner shall not be considered the employer of any person hired by the landowner to carry out construction on his or her own premises, provided such premises are not intended for immediate sale or resale.
- (16)(a) "Employment," means, except as provided in subsection (4), the payment of any remuneration for work or services rendered or promised, or goods or services provided or promised and, subject to the other provisions of this chapter, means any service performed by an employee for the person employing him or her.
  - (b) "Employment" includes:
- 1. Employment by the state and all political subdivisions thereof and all public and quasi-public corporations therein, including officers elected at the polls.
- 2. All private employments in which four or more employees are employed by the same employer or, with respect to the construction industry, all private employment in which one or more employees are employed by the same employer.

3. Volunteer firefighters responding to or assisting 1 2 with fire or medical emergencies whether or not the 3 firefighters are on duty. (c) "Employment" does not include service performed by 4 5 or as: 6 1. Domestic servants in private homes. 7 2. Agricultural labor performed on a farm in the 8 employ of a bona fide farmer, or association of farmers, who employs 5 or fewer regular employees and who employs fewer 9 than 12 other employees at one time for seasonal agricultural 10 11 labor that is completed in less than 30 days, provided such 12 seasonal employment does not exceed 45 days in the same 13 calendar year. The term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, 14 fruit, fur-bearing animals, fish, and truck farms, ranches, nurseries, and orchards. The term "agricultural labor" 15 includes field foremen, timekeepers, checkers, and other farm 16 17 labor supervisory personnel. 18 3. Professional athletes, such as professional boxers, 19 wrestlers, baseball, football, basketball, hockey, polo, 20 tennis, jai alai, and similar players, and motorsports teams 21 competing in a motor racing event as defined in s. 549.08. 22 4. Labor under a sentence of a court to perform community services as provided in s. 316.193. 23 24 (40) "Medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance" means remedial treatment, care, and attendance 25 26 which an authorized treating physician has recommended in 27 writing. 28 Section 6. Section 440.05, Florida Statutes, is 29 amended to read: (Substantial rewording of section. 30

See s. 440.05, F.S., for existing text.)

440.05 Election of exemption; revocation of election; notice; certification.--

- (1) Sole proprietors, partners, and corporate officers, as defined in s. 440.02, who are not primarily engaged in the construction industry as that term is defined in s. 440.02, are exempt from the provisions of this chapter unless they elect otherwise pursuant to subsection (2).
- (2) Any person exempted from the provisions of this chapter pursuant to this section who secures or whose employer secures for them, workers' compensation insurance coverage, shall be deemed to have waived the right to such exemption and shall be governed by the provisions of this chapter.
- shall maintain business records as specified by rule by the division, which rules shall include that any corporation with exempt office and any partnership with exempt partners must maintain written statements of those exempted persons affirmatively acknowledging that individual's exempt status.
- (4) Any sole proprietor or partner claiming an exemption pursuant to this section, shall maintain a copy of his or her federal income tax records for each of the immediately previous 3 years in which he or she claims an exemption. Such federal income tax records shall include a complete copy of the following for each year in which an exemption is claimed:
- $\underline{\mbox{(a)}}$  For sole proprietors, a copy of federal income tax form 1040 and schedule C.
- (b) For partners, a copy of the partner's federal income tax schedule K-1 (form 1065) and federal income tax form 1040 and schedule E. The sole proprietor or partner in question shall produce, upon request by the division, a copy

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of the foregoing along with a statement by the sole proprietor that the tax records provided are true and accurate copies of what the sole proprietor or partner has filed with the United States Internal Revenue Service. Such statement shall be signed under oath by the sole proprietor or partner in question and shall be notarized. The division shall issue a stop-work order pursuant to s. 440.107(5) to any sole proprietor or partner who fails or refuses to produce a copy of the foregoing tax records and affidavit to the division within 3 business days after that request and who has failed to otherwise secure insurance for the provision of workers' compensation benefits for himself or herself if required to do so by this chapter.

(5) Any corporate officer claiming an exemption pursuant to this section shall be listed on the records of the the Division of Corporations of the Department of State as a corporate officer. If the person claiming exemption as a corporate officer is not so listed on the records of the Secretary of State, that individual shall provide a notarized affidavit to the division upon request by the division, stating that the individual is a bona fide officer of the corporation and stating the date such appointment or election became or shall become effective. Such statement shall be signed under oath by both the officer in question and the president or chief operating officer of the corporation and notarized. The division shall issue a stop-work order pursuant to s. 440.107(5) to any person who claims to be exempt as a corporate officer but who fails or refuses to produce a copy of the foregoing to the division within 3 business days upon request to the corporate officer and who has failed to otherwise secure the insurance of workers' compensation

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benefits for himself or herself if required to do so by this chapter.

- (6) A sole proprietor, partner, or corporate officer of a business entity that has not been in operation long enough to have filed with or be required to file by the United States Internal Revenue Service its first annual federal income tax return is not eligible for exemption from the provisions of this chapter.
- (7) Exemptions pertain only to the person claiming exemption, and only for the entity which is the subject of the federal income tax reports filed by the person claiming the exemption. A separate exemption is required for every proprietorship, partnership, or corporation from which an individual receives any remuneration for labor, services, or products provided.
- (8) Sole proprietors, partners, and corporate officers, as those terms are defined in s. 440.02, or sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations, which are primarily engaged in the construction industry, as that term is defined by s. 440.02, are not eligible for exemption from the provisions of this chapter.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 440.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.09 Coverage.--

(1) The employer shall pay compensation or furnish benefits required by this chapter if the employee suffers an accidental compensable injury or death arising out of work performed in the course and the scope of employment. The injury, its occupational cause, and any resulting manifestations, or disability, or impairment shall be 31 established to a reasonable degree of medical certainty and by

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objective medical findings. Mental or nervous injuries occurring as a manifestation of an injury compensable under this section shall be demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence through objective medical findings as a result of the injury from a psychiatrist certified by the division. In no event is compensation payable as a result of any impairment rating for psychiatric impairments.

- (a) This chapter does not require any compensation or benefits for any subsequent injury the employee suffers as a result of an original injury arising out of and in the course of employment unless the original injury is the major contributing cause of the subsequent injury.
- (b) If an injury arising out of and in the course of employment combines with a preexisting disease or condition to cause or prolong disability or need for treatment, the employer must pay compensation or benefits required by this chapter only to the extent that the injury arising out of and in the course of employment is and remains the major contributing cause of the disability or need for treatment.
- (c) Death resulting from an operation by a surgeon furnished by the employer for the cure of hernia as required in s. 440.15(6) shall for the purpose of this chapter be considered to be a death resulting from the accident causing the hernia.
- (d) If an accident happens while the employee is employed elsewhere than in this state, which would entitle the employee or his or her dependents to compensation if it had happened in this state, the employee or his or her dependents are entitled to compensation if the contract of employment was made in this state, or the employment was principally 31 | localized in this state. However, if an employee receives

compensation or damages under the laws of any other state, the total compensation for the injury may not be greater than is provided in this chapter.

Section 8. Section 440.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.10 Liability for compensation .--

- (1)(a) Every employer coming within the provisions of this chapter, including any brought within the chapter by waiver of exclusion or of exemption, shall be liable for, and shall secure, the payment to his or her employees, or any physician, surgeon, or pharmacist providing services under the provisions of s. 440.13, of the compensation payable under ss. 440.13, 440.15, and 440.16. Any contractor or subcontractor who engages in any public or private construction in the state shall secure and maintain compensation for his or her employees under this chapter as provided in s. 440.38.
- (b) In case a contractor sublets any part or parts of his or her contract work to a subcontractor or subcontractors, all of the employees of such contractor and subcontractor or subcontractors engaged on such contract work shall be deemed to be employed in one and the same business or establishment; and the contractor shall be liable for, and shall secure, the payment of compensation to all such employees, except to employees of a subcontractor who has secured such payment.
- (c) A contractor may require a subcontractor to provide evidence of workers' compensation insurance or a copy of his or her certificate of election. A subcontractor electing to be exempt as a sole proprietor, partner, or officer of a corporation shall provide a copy of his or her certificate of election to the contractor.

- (d)1. If a contractor becomes liable for the payment of compensation to the employees of a subcontractor who has failed to secure such payment in violation of s. 440.38, the contractor or other third-party payor shall be entitled to recover from the subcontractor all benefits paid or payable plus interest unless the contractor and subcontractor have agreed in writing that the contractor will provide coverage.
- 2. If a contractor or third-party payor becomes liable for the payment of compensation to the employee of a subcontractor who is actively engaged in the construction industry and has elected to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter, but whose election is invalid, the contractor or third-party payor may recover from the claimant, partnership, or corporation all benefits paid or payable plus interest, unless the contractor and the subcontractor have agreed in writing that the contractor will provide coverage.
- (e) A subcontractor is not liable for the payment of compensation to the employees of another subcontractor on such contract work and is not protected by the exclusiveness-of-liability provisions of s. 440.11 from action at law or in admiralty on account of injury of such employee of another subcontractor.
- (f) If an employer willfully fails to secure compensation as required by this chapter, the division may assess against the employer a penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for each employee of that employer who is classified by the employer as an independent contractor but who is found by the division to not meet the criteria for an independent contractor that are set forth in s. 440.02.
- (g) For purposes of this section, a person is conclusively presumed to be an independent contractor if:

 $\frac{1\cdot}{1\cdot}$  the independent contractor provides the general contractor with an affidavit stating that he or she meets all the requirements of s.  $440.02(14)(\text{d})\frac{1\cdot}{1\cdot}$  and

2. The independent contractor provides the general contractor with a valid certificate of workers' compensation insurance or a valid certificate of exemption issued by the division.

An A sole proprietor, partner, or officer of a corporation who elects exemption from this chapter by filing a certificate of election under s. 440.05 may not recover benefits or compensation under this chapter. An independent contractor who provides the general contractor with both an affidavit stating that he or she meets the requirements of s. 440.02(14)(d) and a certificate of exemption is not an employee under s. 440.02(14)(c) and may not recover benefits under this chapter. For purposes of determining the appropriate premium for workers' compensation coverage, carriers may not consider any person who meets the requirements of this paragraph to be an employee.

(2) Compensation shall be payable irrespective of fault as a cause for the injury, except as provided in s. 440.09(3).

Section 9. Subsections (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (2) MEDICAL TREATMENT; DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH.--
- 29 (a) Subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in 30 this chapter, the employer shall furnish to the employee such 31 medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance

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for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of 1 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 11 is given based on a referral by a physician as defined in this chapter. Each facility shall maintain outcome data, including 12 13 work status at discharges, total program charges, total number of visits, and length of stay. The department shall utilize 14 such data and annually report to the President of the Senate 16 and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of such program, no later than 17 October 1, 1994. Medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance does not include chiropractic services in excess of 19 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. 23

- (b) The employer shall provide appropriate professional or nonprofessional attendant care performed only at the direction and control of a physician when such care is medically necessary. The value of nonprofessional attendant care provided by a family member must be determined as follows:
- If the family member is not employed, the per-hour 31 value equals the federal minimum hourly wage.

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- 2. If the family member is employed and elects to leave that employment to provide attendant or custodial care, the per-hour value of that care equals the per-hour value of the family member's former employment, not to exceed the per-hour value of such care available in the community at large. However, the hourly rate paid to the family member shall not exceed the hourly rate received in employment that the family member quit to provide such care, but in no event shall the amount equal more than the amount earned on a weekly basis. A family member or a combination of family members providing nonprofessional attendant care under this paragraph may not be compensated for more than a total of 12 hours per day.
- (c) When no medical treatment has been provided and  $\frac{1}{1}$ the employer fails to provide any treatment or care required by this section after request by the injured employee, the employee may obtain such treatment at the expense of the employer, if the treatment is compensable and medically necessary. There must be a specific request for the treatment, and the employer or carrier must be given a reasonable time period within which to provide the treatment or care. However, the employee is not entitled to recover any amount personally expended for the treatment or service unless he or she has requested the employer to furnish that treatment or service and the employer has failed, refused, or neglected to provide any medical treatment <del>do so</del> within a reasonable time or unless the nature of the injury requires such treatment, nursing, and services and the employer or his or her superintendent or foreman, having knowledge of the injury, has neglected to provide the treatment or service.

- (d) The carrier has the right to transfer the care of an injured employee from the attending health care provider if an independent medical examination determines that the employee is not making appropriate progress in recuperation.
- (e) Except in emergency situations and for treatment rendered by a managed care arrangement, after any initial examination and diagnosis by a physician providing remedial treatment, care, and attendance, and before a proposed course of medical treatment begins, each insurer shall review, in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, the proposed course of treatment, to determine whether such treatment would be recognized as reasonably prudent. The review must be in accordance with all applicable workers' compensation practice parameters. The insurer must accept any such proposed course of treatment unless the insurer notifies the physician of its specific objections to the proposed course of treatment by the close of the tenth business day after notification by the physician, or a supervised designee of the physician, of the proposed course of treatment.
  - (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.

- 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.

- authorization made directly from a health care provider, 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 directly from a health care provider 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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (g) 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. 456.053 are applicable to referrals among health care providers, as defined in subsection (1), treating injured workers.

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- (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.
- (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

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utilized; or to otherwise interfere in the selection by the sick or injured employee of a pharmacy or pharmacist.

- (k) Notwithstanding subsection (12), the carrier may be allowed to provide for appropriate financial incentives to reduce service costs and utilization without sacrificing the quality of service.
- (4) NOTICE OF TREATMENT TO CARRIER; FILING WITH DIVISION. --
- (a) Any health care provider providing necessary remedial treatment, care, or attendance to any injured worker shall submit treatment reports to the carrier in a format prescribed by the division. A claim for medical or surgical treatment is not valid or enforceable against such employer or employee, unless, by the close of the third business day following the first treatment, the physician providing the treatment furnishes to the employer or carrier a preliminary notice of the injury and treatment on forms prescribed by the division and, within 15 days thereafter, furnishes to the employer or carrier a complete report, and subsequent thereto furnishes progress reports, if requested by the employer or insurance carrier, at intervals of not less than 3 weeks apart or at less frequent intervals if requested on forms prescribed by the division.
- (b) Each medical report or bill obtained or received by the employer, the carrier, or the injured employee, or the attorney for the employer, carrier, or injured employee, with respect to the remedial treatment or care of the injured employee, including any report of an examination, diagnosis, or disability evaluation, must be filed with the Division of Workers' Compensation pursuant to rules adopted by the 31 division. The health care provider shall also furnish to the

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30 31 injured employee or to his or her attorney, on demand, a copy of his or her office chart, records, and reports, and may charge the injured employee an amount authorized by the division for the copies. Each such health care provider shall provide to the division any additional information about the remedial treatment, care, and attendance that the division reasonably requests.

(c) It is the policy for the administration of the workers' compensation system that there be reasonable access to medical information by all parties to facilitate the self-executing features of the law. Notwithstanding the limitations in s. 456.057 and subject to the limitations in s. 381.004, upon the request of the employer, the carrier, a rehabilitation provider, or the attorney for either of them, the medical records of an injured employee must be furnished to those persons and the medical condition of the injured employee must be discussed with those persons, if the records and the discussions are restricted to conditions relating to the workplace injury. Any such discussions may be held before or after the filing of a claim without the knowledge, consent, or presence of any other party or his or her agent or representative. A health care provider who willfully refuses to provide medical records or to discuss the medical condition of the injured employee, after a reasonable request is made for such information pursuant to this subsection, shall be subject by the division to one or more of the penalties set forth in paragraph (8)(b). For purposes of this paragraph, the term "discussion" means the free interchange of ideas, facts, and findings among the parties and health care providers designed to aid the parties in reaching conclusions that will

enable them to carry out their legal obligations and responsibilities.

- (5) INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS. --
- (a) In any dispute concerning overutilization, medical benefits, compensability, the need for the claimant to have a change in physicians, or disability under this chapter, the carrier or the employee may select an independent medical examiner. The examiner may not be a health care provider treating or providing other care to the employee. An independent medical examiner may not render an opinion outside his or her area of expertise, as demonstrated by licensure and applicable practice parameters.
- (b) Each party is bound by his or her selection and is entitled to only one of an independent medical examiner as a result of injury and in only one specialty and is entitled to an alternate examiner only if:
- 1. The examiner is not qualified to render an opinion upon an aspect of the employee's illness or injury which is material to the claim or petition for benefits;
- 2. The examiner ceases to practice in the specialty relevant to the employee's condition;
- The examiner is unavailable due to injury, death, or relocation outside a reasonably accessible geographic area; or
  - 4. The parties agree to an alternate examiner.

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Any party may request, or a judge of compensation claims may require, designation of a division medical advisor as an independent medical examiner. The opinion of the advisors acting as examiners shall not be afforded the presumption set 31 forth in paragraph (9)(c).

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- The carrier may, at its election, contact the claimant directly to schedule a reasonable time for an independent medical examination. The carrier must confirm the scheduling agreement in writing within 5 days and notify claimant's counsel, if any, at least 7 days before the date upon which the independent medical examination is scheduled to occur. An attorney representing a claimant is not authorized to schedule independent medical evaluations under this subsection.
- (d) If the employee fails to appear for the independent medical examination without good cause and fails to advise the physician at least 24 hours before the scheduled date for the examination that he or she cannot appear, the employee is barred from recovering compensation for any period during which he or she has refused to submit to such examination. Further, the employee shall reimburse the carrier 50 percent of the physician's cancellation or no-show fee unless the carrier that schedules the examination fails to timely provide to the employee a written confirmation of the date of the examination pursuant to paragraph (c) which includes an explanation of why he or she failed to appear. The employee may appeal to a judge of compensation claims for reimbursement when the carrier withholds payment in excess of the authority granted by this section.
- (e) Except when compensability has been denied, no medical opinion other than the opinion of a medical advisor appointed by the judge of compensation claims or division, an independent medical examiner, a peer review consultant pursuant to a utilization review set forth in subsection (6), or an authorized treating provider is admissible in 31 proceedings before the judges of compensation claims.

- (f) Attorney's fees incurred by an injured employee in connection with delay of or opposition to an independent medical examination, including, but not limited to, motions for protective orders, are not recoverable under this chapter.
- (6) UTILIZATION REVIEW. -- Carriers shall review all bills, invoices, and other claims for payment submitted by health care providers in order to identify overutilization and billing errors, and may hire peer review consultants or conduct independent medical evaluations. Such consultants, including peer review organizations, are immune from liability 10 in the execution of their functions under this subsection to 11 the extent provided in s. 766.101. If a carrier finds that 12 13 overutilization of medical services or a billing error has occurred, it must disallow or adjust payment for such services 14 or error without order of a judge of compensation claims or 15 the division, if the carrier, in making its determination, has 16 complied with this section and rules adopted by the division. 17 Any physician's action as a peer review consultant or as an 18 19 independent medical examiner is an independent medical examination for purposes of resolving disputes arising as a result of the peer review or independent medical examination. 21 22 The evaluation and such reports shall be admissible before the judge of compensation claims if the <u>carrier determines to</u> 23 enter such report into evidence, however, such independent 24 medical evaluations shall not be included in the number as provided in subsection (5).

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 440.14, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to said section, to read:

440.14 Determination of pay.--

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- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the average weekly wages of the injured employee at the time of the injury shall be taken as the basis upon which to compute compensation and shall be determined, subject to the limitations of s. 440.12(2), as follows:
- (a) If the injured employee has worked in the employment in which she or he was working at the time of the injury, whether for the same or another employer, during substantially the whole of 13 weeks immediately preceding the injury, her or his average weekly wage shall be one-thirteenth of the total amount of wages earned in such employment during the 13 weeks. As used in this paragraph, the term "substantially the whole of 13 weeks" shall be deemed to mean and refer to an actual a constructive period of 13 weeks as a whole, which shall be defined as the 13 complete weeks, in accordance with the employer's regular payroll periods, prior to the week in which the injury occurs a consecutive period of 91 days, and the term "during substantially the whole of 13 weeks" shall be deemed to mean during not less than 90 percent of the total customary full-time hours of employment within such period considered as a whole.
- (5) If concurrent employment is to be used in the calculation of the average weekly wage, the employee shall be responsible for providing earnings from concurrent employment to the employer or carrier within 45 days after injury or after the first payment of compensation. Failure to provide such information shall result in concurrent employment not being included in such calculation.
- Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), and paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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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:

- (1) PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY. --
- Any compensable injury eligible for permanent total benefits must be of a nature and severity that prevents the employee from being able to perform his or her prior work or any work available in substantial numbers within the national economy. If the employee is engaged in, or is physically capable of engaging in, any gainful employment, including sheltered employment, he or she shall not be entitled to permanent total disability. The burden shall be on the employee to establish that he or she is not able to perform, due to physical limitations, even part-time sedentary work if such work is available within a 100 mile radius of the employee's residence. Only a catastrophic injury as defined in s. 440.02 shall, in the absence of conclusive proof of a substantial earning capacity, constitute permanent total disability. Only claimants with catastrophic injuries are eligible for permanent total benefits. In no other case may permanent total disability be awarded.
- (3) PERMANENT IMPAIRMENT LOSS AND WAGE-LOSS BENEFITS. --
  - (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.
- The three-member panel, in cooperation with the 2. division, shall establish and use a uniform permanent 31 | impairment rating schedule. This schedule must be based on

medically or scientifically demonstrable findings as well as 1 the systems and criteria set forth in the American Medical 3 Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment; the Snellen Charts, published by American Medical 4 5 Association Committee for Eye Injuries; and the Minnesota 6 Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedules. The 7 schedule should be based upon objective findings. The schedule 8 shall be more comprehensive than the AMA Guides to the 9 Evaluation of Permanent Impairment and shall expand the areas already addressed and address additional areas not currently 10 11 contained in the guides. On August 1, 1979, and pending the 12 adoption, by rule, of a permanent schedule, Guides to the 13 Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, copyright 1977, 1971, 14 1988, by the American Medical Association, shall be the temporary schedule and shall be used for the purposes hereof. 15 For injuries after July 1, 1990, pending the adoption by 16 division rule of a uniform disability rating schedule, the 17 Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedule 18 19 shall be used unless that schedule does not address an injury. 20 In such case, the Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment by the American Medical Association shall be used. 21 22 Determination of permanent impairment under this schedule must be made by a physician licensed under chapter 458, a doctor of 23 24 osteopathic medicine licensed under chapters 458 and 459, a 25 chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460, a podiatric 26 physician licensed under chapter 461, an optometrist licensed 27 under chapter 463, or a dentist licensed under chapter 466, as 28 appropriate considering the nature of the injury. No other 29 persons are authorized to render opinions regarding the existence of or the extent of permanent impairment. 30 31

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- 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 66 and 2/3 50 percent of the employee's average weekly wage 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 expiration of temporary benefits, whichever occurs earlier, and continues until the earlier of:
- The expiration of a period computed at the rate of 3 weeks for each percentage point of impairment; or
  - b. The death of the employee.
- 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 or from preexisting mental, psychological, or emotional conditions. 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. 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 31 | impairment rating, and providing any other information

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required by the division. If the employee has not been certified as having reached maximum medical improvement before the expiration of 102 weeks after the date temporary total disability benefits begin to accrue, the carrier shall notify the treating doctor of the requirements of this section.

- The carrier shall pay the employee impairment income benefits for a period based on the impairment rating.
- The division may by rule specify forms and procedures governing the method of payment of wage loss and impairment benefits for dates of accidents before January 1, 1994, and impairment benefits for dates of accidents on or after January 1, 1994.
- (10) EMPLOYEE ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS UNDER THIS CHAPTER AND FEDERAL OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE ACT.--
- (a) Weekly compensation benefits payable under this chapter for disability resulting from injuries to an employee who becomes eligible for benefits under 42 U.S.C. s. 423 shall be reduced to an amount whereby the sum of such compensation benefits payable under this chapter and such total benefits otherwise payable for such period to the employee and her or his dependents, had such employee not been entitled to benefits under this chapter, under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 or and 423, does not exceed 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage. However, this provision shall not operate to reduce an injured worker's benefits under this chapter to a greater extent than such benefits would have otherwise been reduced under 42 U.S.C. s. 424(a). This reduction of compensation benefits is not applicable to any compensation benefits payable for any week subsequent to the week in which 31 the injured worker reaches the age of 62 years.

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- If the provisions of 42 U.S.C. s. 424(a) are amended to provide for a reduction or increase of the percentage of average current earnings that the sum of compensation benefits payable under this chapter and the benefits payable under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 and 423 can equal, the amount of the reduction of benefits provided in this subsection shall be reduced or increased accordingly. The division may by rule specify forms and procedures governing the method for calculating and administering the offset of benefits payable under this chapter and benefits payable under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 and 423. The division shall have first priority in taking any available social security offsets on dates of accidents occurring before July 1, 1984.
- (c) No disability compensation benefits payable for any week, including those benefits provided by paragraph (1)(f), shall be reduced pursuant to this subsection until the Social Security Administration determines the amount otherwise payable to the employee under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 and 423 and the employee has begun receiving such social security benefit payments. The employee shall, upon demand by the division, the employer, or the carrier, authorize the Social Security Administration to release disability information relating to her or him and authorize the Division of Unemployment Compensation to release unemployment compensation information relating to her or him, in accordance with rules to be promulgated by the division prescribing the procedure and manner for requesting the authorization and for compliance by the employee. Neither the division nor the employer or carrier shall make any payment of benefits for total disability or those additional benefits provided by paragraph (1)(f) for any 31 period during which the employee willfully fails or refuses to

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authorize the release of information in the manner and within the time prescribed by such rules. The authority for release of disability information granted by an employee under this paragraph shall be effective for a period not to exceed 12 months, such authority to be renewable as the division may prescribe by rule.

(d) If compensation benefits are reduced pursuant to this subsection, the minimum compensation provisions of s. 440.12(2) do not apply.

Section 12. Subsection (7) of section 440.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.185 Notice of injury or death; reports; penalties for violations.--

(7) Every carrier shall file with the division within 21 calendar days after the effective date issuance of a new policy or contract of insurance such policy information as the division may require, including notice of whether the policy is a minimum premium policy. Notice of cancellation or expiration of a policy as set out in s. 440.42(3) shall be filed with mailed to the division in accordance with rules promulgated by the division under chapter 120.

Section 13. Section 440.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.191 Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office. --

(1)(a) In order to effect the self-executing features of the Workers' Compensation Law, this chapter shall be construed to permit injured employees and employers or the employer's carrier to resolve disagreements without undue expense, costly litigation, or delay in the provisions of benefits. It is the duty of all who participate in the 31 | workers' compensation system, including, but not limited to,

carriers, service providers, health care providers, <u>managed</u> <u>care arrangements</u>, attorneys, employers, and employees, to attempt to resolve disagreements in good faith <del>and to</del> <del>cooperate with the division's efforts to resolve disagreements between the parties. The division may by rule prescribe definitions that are necessary for the effective administration of this section.</del>

- (b) An Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office is created within the Division of Workers' Compensation to inform and assist injured workers, employers, carriers, and health care providers in fulfilling their responsibilities under this chapter. The division may by rule specify forms and procedures for administering requests for assistance provided by this section.
- (c) The Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office, Division of Workers' Compensation, shall be a resource available to all employees who participate in the workers' compensation system and shall take all steps necessary to educate and disseminate information to employees and employers.
- (d) The Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office shall be authorized to participate in an early intervention program.

  Upon notification of an industrial accident, the office may contact the injured employee and advise the employee of his or her rights and responsibilities under this chapter and the services available to him or her under this section.
- (e) All medical-only claims of \$5,000 or less, or disputed issues as to the average weekly wage, medical mileage reimbursement, or disputed issues as to independent medical evaluations, shall be determined with or without a hearing by the judge of compensation claims having jurisdiction over the

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dispute. Neither party shall be represented by counsel during such hearings if a hearing is deemed necessary by the judge of compensation claims. Such matters shall be handled pursuant to rules adopted by the Division of Administrative Hearings. Any order of the judge of compensation claims is revocable pursuant to s. 440.271.

(2)(a) An employee may not file a petition requesting any benefit under this chapter unless the employee has exhausted the procedures for informal dispute resolution under this section.

(a) (b) If at any time the employer or its carrier fails to provide benefits to which the employee believes she or he is entitled, the employee shall file with the division, the carrier, the carrier's attorney, the Division of Administrative Hearings, and the judge of compensation claims with jurisdiction over the petition for benefits, a petition for benefits which meets the requirements of s. 440.192(1), (2), and (3)<del>contact the office to request assistance in</del> resolving the dispute. The office may shall investigate the dispute and shall attempt to facilitate an agreement between the employee and the employer or carrier. The employee, the employer, and the carrier shall cooperate with the office and shall timely provide the office with any documents or other information that it may require in connection with its efforts under this section.

(b) (c) The office may compel parties to attend conferences in person or by telephone in an attempt to resolve disputes quickly and in the most efficient manner possible. Settlement agreements resulting from such conferences must be submitted to the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims 31 for approval.

(c)(d) The Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office may assign an ombudsman to assist the employee in resolving any disputed issue presented in the dispute or—if the disputed issue dispute is not resolved within 30 days after the employee files the petition for benefits 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. The division may by rule determine the method used to calculate the 30-day period. The Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office may not represent employees before the judges of compensation claims. An employer or carrier may not pay any attorneys' fees on behalf of the employee for services rendered or costs incurred in connection with this section, unless expressly authorized elsewhere in this chapter.

Section 14. Section 440.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.192 Procedure for resolving benefit disputes.--

(1) Subject to s. 440.191, any employee who has not received a benefit to which the employee believes she or he is entitled under this chapter shall serve by certified mail upon the employer, the employer's carrier, and the division in Tallahassee a petition for benefits that meets the requirements of this section. The division shall refer the petition to the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims.

(1)(2) The judge Office of the Judges of compensation claims shall review each petition and shall dismiss each petition or any portion of such petition, upon its own motion or upon the motion of any party, that does not on its face specifically identify or itemize the following:

- (a) Name, address, telephone number, and social security number of the employee.
- (b) Name, address, and telephone number of the employer.
- (c) A detailed description of the injury and cause of the injury, including the location of the occurrence <u>and the</u> date or dates of the accident.
- (d) A detailed description of the employee's job, work responsibilities, and work the employee was performing when the injury occurred.
- (e) The time period for which compensation, and the specific classification of compensation, was not timely provided.
- (f) The medical treatment which has not been provided which has been recommended by an authorized treating physician. A copy of the written documentation by the authorized treating physician recommending such care must be attached to the petition.
- $\underline{(g)}(f)$  Date of maximum medical improvement, character of disability, and specific statement of all benefits or compensation that the employee is seeking.
- (h)(g) The specific All travel costs to which the employee believes she or he is entitled, including dates of travel and purpose of travel, means of transportation, and mileage, including the date such request was filed with the carrier and a copy of the request which was filed.
- $\underline{\text{(i)}}$  (h) Specific listing of all medical charges alleged unpaid, including the name and address of the medical provider, the amounts due, and the specific dates of treatment.

 $\underline{\text{(j)}(i)}$  The type or nature of treatment care or attendance sought and the justification for such treatment.

 $\frac{(k)(j)}{(j)}$  Specific explanation of any other disputed issue that a judge of compensation claims will be called to rule upon.

- (1) If the petition is for average weekly wage, the petition shall include a copy of the 13-week wage statement, the specific details as to why the 13-week wage statement is incorrect, including the check stubs or other documentation to support the petition and, if the issue is concurrent employment, the name and address of the concurrent employer, all check stubs, days worked, and the amount which should be included in the average weekly wage and the reason for the petition. The dismissal of any petition or any portion of a petition under this section shall be without prejudice and shall not require a hearing.
- (3) A petition for benefits may contain a claim for past benefits and continuing benefits in any benefit category, but is limited to those in default and ripe, due, and owing on the date the petition is filed. If the employer has elected to satisfy its obligation to provide medical treatment, care, and attendance through a managed care arrangement designated under this chapter, the employee must exhaust all managed care grievance procedures before filing a petition for benefits under this section.
- (4) The petition must include a certification by the claimant or, if the claimant is represented by counsel, the claimant's attorney, stating that the claimant, or attorney if the claimant is represented by counsel, has made a good faith effort to resolve the dispute and that the claimant or attorney was unable to resolve the dispute with the carrier.

(4)(5) All motions to dismiss must state with particularity the basis for the motion. The judge of compensation claims shall enter an order upon such motions without hearing, unless good cause for hearing is shown. When any petition or portion of such petition is dismissed for lack of specificity under this subsection, the claimant must be allowed 20 days after the date of the order of dismissal in which to file an amended petition. Any grounds for dismissal for lack of specificity under this section may be raised until the filing of the pretrial stipulation not asserted within 30 days after receipt of the petition for benefits are thereby waived.

(5)(6) If the claimant is not represented by counsel, the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims may request the Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office to assist the claimant in filing a petition that meets the requirements of this section.

(6)(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 440.34, a judge of compensation claims may not award attorney's fees payable by the carrier for services expended or costs incurred prior to 30 days after the filing of a petition that does not meet the requirements of this section.

(7)(8) Within 30 14 days after receipt of a petition for benefits by certified mail, the carrier must either pay the requested benefits without prejudice to its right to deny within 120 days from receipt of the petition or file a response to petition notice of denial with the division. The carrier must list all benefits requested but not paid and explain its justification for nonpayment in the response to petition notice of denial. The carrier shall also state those benefits that have been paid or authorized in the response to

petition. A carrier that does not deny compensability in accordance with s. 440.20(4) is deemed to have accepted the employee's injuries as compensable, unless it can establish material facts relevant to the issue of compensability that could not have been discovered through reasonable investigation within the 120-day period. The carrier shall provide copies of the notice to the filing party, employer, and claimant by certified mail.

Section 15. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsections (6), (7), and (11) of section 440.20, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.20 Time for payment of compensation; penalties for late payment.--

- (1)(a) Unless it denies compensability or entitlement to benefits, the carrier shall pay compensation directly to the employee as required by ss. 440.14, 440.15, and 440.16, in accordance with the obligations set forth in such sections. If authorized by the employee, the carrier's obligation to pay compensation directly to the employee is satisfied when the carrier directly deposits, by electronic transfer or other means, compensation into the employee's bank account or into a bank account which has been established by the carrier for the employee. Compensation by direct deposit shall be deemed paid on the date the funds become available for withdrawal by the employee.
- (6) If any installment of compensation for death or dependency benefits, disability, permanent impairment, or wage loss payable without an award is not paid within 7 days after it becomes due, as provided in subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4), there shall be added to such unpaid installment a punitive penalty of an amount equal to 20

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percent of the unpaid installment or \$5, which shall be paid 1 at the same time as, but in addition to, such installment of compensation, unless notice is filed under subsection (4) or unless such nonpayment results from conditions over which the employer or carrier had no control. When any installment of compensation payable without an award has not been paid within 7 days after it became due and the claimant concludes the prosecution of the claim before a judge of compensation claims without having specifically claimed additional compensation in the nature of a penalty under this section, the claimant will be deemed to have acknowledged that, owing to conditions over 12 which the employer or carrier had no control, such installment 13 could not be paid within the period prescribed for payment and 14 to have waived the right to claim such penalty. However, during the course of a hearing, the judge of compensation 16 claims shall on her or his own motion raise the question of whether such penalty should be awarded or excused. The division may assess without a hearing the punitive penalty against either the employer or the insurance carrier, depending upon who was at fault in causing the delay. The insurance policy cannot provide that this sum will be paid by the carrier if the division or the judge of compensation claims determines that the punitive penalty should be made by 23 the employer rather than the carrier. Any additional 24 installment of compensation paid by the carrier pursuant to this section shall be paid directly to the employee by check or, if authorized by the employee, by direct deposit into the employee's bank account or into a bank account which has been established by the carrier for the employee. (7) If any compensation, payable under the terms of an

31 award, is not paid within 30 7 days after it becomes due,

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there shall be added to such unpaid compensation an amount equal to 20 percent thereof, which shall be paid at the same time as, but in addition to, such compensation, unless review of the compensation order making such award is had as provided in s. 440.25.

(11)(a) Upon joint petition of all interested parties, a lump-sum payment in exchange for the employer's or carrier's release from liability for future medical expenses, as well as future payments of compensation expenses and any other benefits provided under this chapter, shall be allowed at any time in any case in which the employer or carrier has filed a written notice of denial within 120 days after the the employer receives notice date of the injury, and the judge of compensation claims at a hearing to consider the settlement proposal finds a justiciable controversy as to legal or medical compensability of the claimed injury or the alleged accident. A judge of compensation claims shall not be required to hold a hearing if the claimant is represented by an attorney and all parties stipulate that a hearing is unnecessary. The employer or carrier may not pay any attorney's fees on behalf of the claimant for any settlement under this section unless expressly authorized elsewhere in this chapter. Upon the joint petition of all interested parties and after giving due consideration to the interests of all interested parties, the judge of compensation claims shall may enter a compensation order approving and authorizing the discharge of the liability of the employer for compensation and remedial treatment, care, and attendance, as well as rehabilitation expenses, by the payment of a lump sum. Such a compensation order so entered upon joint petition of all interested parties is not subject to modification or review

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under s. 440.28. If the settlement proposal together with supporting evidence is not approved by the judge of compensation claims, it shall be considered void. Upon approval of a lump-sum settlement under this subsection, the judge of compensation claims shall send a report to the Chief Judge of the amount of the settlement and a statement of the nature of the controversy. The Chief Judge shall keep a record of all such reports filed by each judge of compensation claims and shall submit to the Legislature a summary of all such reports filed under this subsection annually by September 15.

(b) Upon joint petition of all interested parties, a lump-sum payment in exchange for the employer's or carrier's release from liability for future medical expenses, as well as future payments of compensation and rehabilitation expenses, and any other benefits provided under this chapter, may be allowed at any time in any case after the injured employee has attained maximum medical improvement. An employer or carrier may not pay any attorney's fees on behalf of the claimant for any settlement, unless expressly authorized elsewhere in this chapter. A compensation order so entered upon joint petition of all interested parties shall not be subject to modification or review under s. 440.28. When the claimant is not represented by an attorney, However, a judge of compensation claims is not required to approve any award for lump-sum payment when it is determined by the judge of compensation claims that the payment being made is in excess of the value of benefits the claimant would be entitled to under this chapter. the judge of compensation claims shall make or cause to be made such investigations as she or he considers necessary, in each case in which the parties have stipulated that a proposed final settlement of liability of the employer

for compensation shall not be subject to modification or 1 2 review under s. 440.28, to determine whether such final 3 disposition will definitely aid the rehabilitation of the injured worker or otherwise is clearly for the best interests 4 5 of the person entitled to compensation and, in her or his 6 discretion, may have an investigation made by the 7 Rehabilitation Section of the Division of Workers' 8 Compensation. The joint petition and the report of any investigation so made will be deemed a part of the proceeding. 9 An employer shall have the right to appear at any hearing 10 11 pursuant to this subsection which relates to the discharge of 12 such employer's liability and to present testimony at such 13 hearing. The carrier shall provide reasonable notice to the 14 employer of the time and date of any such hearing and inform the employer of her or his rights to appear and testify. When 15 the claimant is represented by counsel or when the claimant 16 and carrier or employer are represented by counsel, final 17 approval of the lump-sum settlement agreement, as provided for 18 19 in a joint petition and stipulation, shall be approved by 20 entry of an order within 7 days after the filing of such joint petition and stipulation without a hearing, unless the judge 21 22 of compensation claims determines, in her or his discretion, that additional testimony is needed before such settlement can 23 be approved or disapproved and so notifies the parties. The 24 probability of the death of the injured employee or other 25 26 person entitled to compensation before the expiration of the 27 period during which such person is entitled to compensation 28 shall, in the absence of special circumstances making such 29 course improper, be determined in accordance with the most recent United States Life Tables published by the National 30 Office of Vital Statistics of the United States Department of

Health and Human Services. The probability of the happening of any other contingency affecting the amount or duration of the compensation, except the possibility of the remarriage of a surviving spouse, shall <u>not</u> be disregarded. As a condition of approving a lump-sum payment to a surviving spouse, the judge of compensation claims, in the judge of compensation claims' discretion, may require security which will ensure that, in the event of the remarriage of such surviving spouse, any unaccrued future payments so paid may be recovered or recouped by the employer or carrier. Such applications shall be considered and determined in accordance with s. 440.25.

Section 16. Section 440.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.22 Assignment and exemption from claims of creditors.—No assignment, release, or commutation of compensation or benefits due or payable under this chapter except as provided by this chapter shall be valid, and such compensation and benefits shall be exempt from all claims of creditors, and from levy, execution and attachments or other remedy for recovery or collection of a debt, which exemption may not be waived. However, the exemption of workers' compensation claims from creditors does not extend to claims based on an award of child support or alimony.

Section 17. Section 440.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.25 Procedures for mediation and hearings.--

(1) Within  $\underline{40}$  21 days after a petition for benefits is filed under s. 440.192, a mediation conference concerning such petition shall be held. Within 7 days after such petition is filed, the judge of compensation claims shall notify the interested parties that a mediation conference concerning such

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petition has been scheduled will be held. All pending 1 2 petitions which have been filed for 30 days shall be scheduled 3 for mediation at the same time. Such notice shall give the dates of petitions being mediated and the date, time, and 4 5 location of the mediation conference. Such notice may be served personally upon the interested parties or may be sent 6 7 to the interested parties by mail. Such mediation must be held 8 within 60 days after the filing of the petition unless there 9 is a showing of good cause presented to the judge of compensation claims. If the judge of compensation claims 10 11 grants a continuance, the date of the rescheduled mediation 12 shall be set forth in the order and shall be held on that 13 date. However, if the employee and the employer or carrier are represented by counsel, the representative of the employer or 14 15 carrier shall be allowed to attend such mediation via 16 telephone if the representative lives outside the county in 17 which the mediation is being held. At no time shall a mediation conference be used for the sole purpose of mediating 18 19 attorney's fees.

- (2) Any party who participates in a mediation conference shall not be precluded from requesting a hearing following the mediation conference should both parties not agree to be bound by the results of the mediation conference. A mediation conference is required to be held unless this requirement is waived by the Chief Judge. No later than 3 days prior to the mediation conference, all parties must submit any applicable motions, including, but not limited to, a motion to waive the mediation conference, to the judge of compensation claims.
- (3) Such mediation conference shall be conducted 31 informally and does not require the use of formal rules of

evidence or procedure. Any information from the files, 1 2 reports, case summaries, mediator's notes, or other 3 communications or materials, oral or written, relating to a mediation conference under this section obtained by any person 4 5 performing mediation duties is privileged and confidential and may not be disclosed without the written consent of all 6 7 parties to the conference. Any research or evaluation effort 8 directed at assessing the mediation program activities or performance must protect the confidentiality of such information. Each party to a mediation conference has a 10 11 privilege during and after the conference to refuse to 12 disclose and to prevent another from disclosing communications 13 made during the conference whether or not the contested issues 14 are successfully resolved. This subsection and paragraphs (4)(a) and (b) shall not be construed to prevent or inhibit 15 the discovery or admissibility of any information that is 16 otherwise subject to discovery or that is admissible under 17 applicable law or rule of procedure, except that any conduct 18 19 or statements made during a mediation conference or in 20 negotiations concerning the conference are inadmissible in any proceeding under this chapter. The Division of Administrative 21 Hearings shall maintain a list of mediators who have been 22 certified pursuant to s. 44.106. Mediators shall be 23 24 compensated and paid by the employer or carrier according to 25 rules adopted by the Supreme Court as set forth in s. 26 44.102(5)(b). The Chief Judge shall select a mediator. The 27 mediator shall be employed on a full-time basis by the Office 28 of the Judges of Compensation Claims. A mediator must be a 29 member of The Florida Bar, for at least 5 years and must complete a mediation training program pursuant to s. 44.106, 30 and must be certified by the division as having completed a

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workers' compensation training program approved by the Chief Judge. Adjunct mediators may be employed by the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims on an as-needed basis and shall be selected from a list prepared by the Chief Judge. An adjunct mediator must be independent of all parties participating in the mediation conference. An adjunct mediator must be a member of The Florida Bar for at least 5 years and must complete a mediation training program approved by the Chief Judge. An adjunct mediator shall have access to the office, equipment, and supplies of the judge of compensation claims in each district. In the event both parties agree, the results of the mediation conference shall be binding and neither party shall have a right to appeal the results. In the event either party refuses to agree to the results of the mediation conference, the results of the mediation conference as well as the testimony, witnesses, and evidence presented at the conference shall not be admissible at any subsequent proceeding on the claim. The mediator shall not be called in to testify or give deposition to resolve any claim for any hearing before the judge of compensation claims. The employer may be represented by an attorney at the mediation conference if the employee is also represented by an attorney at the mediation conference.

(4)(a) If, on the 7th 10th day following commencement of mediation, the questions in dispute have not been resolved, the judge of compensation claims shall schedule hold a pretrial hearing to be held within 90 days after the filing of the petition. The judge of compensation claims shall give the interested parties at least 7 days' advance notice of the pretrial hearing by mail. The notice shall give the time, date, and location for the pretrial conference. At the

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pretrial hearing, the judge of compensation claims shall, subject to paragraph (b), set a date for the final hearing that allows the parties 90 at least 30 days from the date of the pretrial conference to conduct discovery unless the parties consent to an earlier hearing date.

- (b) The final hearing must be held and concluded within 210 45 days after the filing of the petition pretrial hearing. Continuances may be granted only if the requesting party demonstrates to the judge of compensation claims that the reason for requesting the continuance arises from circumstances beyond the party's control and was not foreseeable. Any order on a continuance shall set forth the date the final hearing is rescheduled.
- (c) The judge of compensation claims shall give the interested parties at least 7 days' advance notice of the final hearing, served upon the interested parties by mail.

(c)(d) The hearing shall be held in the county where the injury occurred, if the injury occurred in this state, unless otherwise agreed to between the parties and authorized by the judge of compensation claims in the county where the injury occurred. If the injury occurred without the state and is one for which compensation is payable under this chapter, then the hearing above referred to may be held in the county of the employer's residence or place of business, or in any other county of the state which will, in the discretion of the Chief Judge, be the most convenient for a hearing. The hearing shall be conducted by a judge of compensation claims, who shall, within 14 days after final hearing, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, determine the dispute in a summary manner. At such hearing, the claimant and employer may each 31 present evidence in respect of such claim and may be

represented by any attorney authorized in writing for such purpose. When there is a conflict in the medical evidence submitted at the hearing, the provisions of s. 440.13 shall apply. The report or testimony of the expert medical advisor shall be made a part of the record of the proceeding and shall be given the same consideration by the judge of compensation claims as is accorded other medical evidence submitted in the proceeding; and all costs incurred in connection with such examination and testimony may be assessed as costs in the proceeding, subject to the provisions of s. 440.13. No judge of compensation claims may make a finding of a degree of permanent impairment that is greater than the greatest permanent impairment rating given the claimant by any examining or treating physician, except upon stipulation of the parties.

(d)(e) The order making an award or rejecting the claim, referred to in this chapter as a "compensation order," shall set forth the findings of ultimate facts and the mandate; and the order need not include any other reason or justification for such mandate. The compensation order shall be filed in the office of the division at Tallahassee. A copy of such compensation order shall be sent by mail to the parties and attorneys of record at the last known address of each, with the date of mailing noted thereon.

(e)(f) Each judge of compensation claims is required to submit a special report to the Chief Judge in each contested workers' compensation case in which a final order is not issued the case is not determined within 30 14 days following the of final hearing. Said form shall be provided by the Chief Judge and shall contain the names of the judge of compensation claims and of the attorneys involved and a brief

explanation by the judge of compensation claims as to the reason for such a delay in issuing a final order. The Chief Judge shall compile these special reports into an annual public report to the Governor, the Secretary of Labor and Employment Security, the Legislature, The Florida Bar, and the appellate district judicial nominating commissions.

 $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  Judges of compensation claims shall adopt and enforce uniform local rules for workers' compensation.

(g)(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the judge of compensation claims may require the appearance of the parties and counsel before her or him without written notice for an emergency conference where there is a bona fide emergency involving the health, safety, or welfare of an employee. An emergency conference under this section may result in the entry of an order or the rendering of an adjudication by the judge of compensation claims.

 $\underline{\text{(h)}(i)}$  To expedite dispute resolution and to enhance the self-executing features of the Workers' Compensation Law, the Chief Judge shall make provision by rule or order for the resolution of appropriate motions by judges of compensation claims without oral hearing upon submission of brief written statements in support and opposition, and for expedited discovery and docketing.

(i)(j) To further expedite dispute resolution and to enhance the self-executing features of the system, those petitions filed in accordance with s. 440.192 that involve a claim for benefits of \$5,000 or less shall, in the absence of compelling evidence to the contrary, be presumed to be appropriate for expedited resolution under this paragraph; and any other claim filed in accordance with s. 440.192, upon the written agreement of both parties and application by either

party, may similarly be resolved under this paragraph. For purposes of expedited resolution pursuant to this paragraph, the Chief Judge shall make provision by rule or order for expedited and limited discovery and expedited docketing in such cases. At least 15 days prior to hearing, the parties shall exchange and file with the judge of compensation claims a pretrial outline of all issues, defenses, and witnesses on a form promulgated by the Chief Judge; provided, in no event shall such hearing be held without 15 days' written notice to all parties. No pretrial hearing shall be held. The judge of compensation claims shall limit all argument and presentation of evidence at the hearing to a maximum of 30 minutes, and such hearings shall not exceed 30 minutes in length. Neither party shall be required to be represented by counsel. The employer or carrier may be represented by an adjuster or other qualified representative. The employer or carrier and any witness may appear at such hearing by telephone. The rules of evidence shall be liberally construed in favor of allowing introduction of evidence.

(j) A motion to dismiss for lack of prosecution may be filed if it appears that no recorded activity has been taken on any petition for a period of 1 year regardless of whether or not compensation or medical benefits have been or are being paid. The judge shall, on the judge's own motion or on a motion by a party, if in the judge's discretion a hearing is determined to be necessary, serve notice of hearing on the parties by regular mail at their last known address. The notice to dismiss shall be granted by the judge without a hearing or by the judge with a hearing unless a party shows good cause why the petition should remain pending.

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- No judge of compensation claims shall award interest on unpaid medical bills nor shall such amounts be used to calculate such interest.
- (5)(a) Procedures with respect to appeals from orders of judges of compensation claims shall be governed by rules adopted by the Supreme Court. Such an order shall become final 30 days after mailing of copies of such order to the parties, unless appealed pursuant to such rules.
- (b) An appellant may be relieved of any necessary filing fee by filing a verified petition of indigency for approval as provided in s. 57.081(1) and may be relieved in whole or in part from the costs for preparation of the record on appeal if, within 15 days after the date notice of the estimated costs for the preparation is served, the appellant files with the judge of compensation claims a copy of the designation of the record on appeal, and a verified petition to be relieved of costs. A verified petition filed prior to the date of service of the notice of the estimated costs shall be deemed not timely filed. The verified petition relating to record costs shall contain a sworn statement that the appellant is insolvent and a complete, detailed, and sworn financial affidavit showing all the appellant's assets, liabilities, and income. Failure to state in the affidavit all assets and income, including marital assets and income, shall be grounds for denying the petition with prejudice. The division shall promulgate rules as may be required pursuant to this subsection, including forms for use in all petitions brought under this subsection. The appellant's attorney, or the appellant if she or he is not represented by an attorney, shall include as a part of the verified petition relating to 31 record costs an affidavit or affirmation that, in her or his

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30 31 opinion, the notice of appeal was filed in good faith and that there is a probable basis for the District Court of Appeal, First District, to find reversible error, and shall state with particularity the specific legal and factual grounds for the opinion. Failure to so affirm shall be grounds for denying the petition. A copy of the verified petition relating to record costs shall be served upon all interested parties, including the division and the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Labor and Employment Security, in Tallahassee. The judge of compensation claims shall promptly conduct a hearing on the verified petition relating to record costs, giving at least 15 days' notice to the appellant, the division, and all other interested parties, all of whom shall be parties to the proceedings. The judge of compensation claims may enter an order without such hearing if no objection is filed by an interested party within 20 days from the service date of the verified petition relating to record costs. Such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this section and with the workers' compensation rules of procedure, to the extent applicable. In the event an insolvency petition is granted, the judge of compensation claims shall direct the division to pay record costs and filing fees from the Workers' Compensation Trust Fund pending final disposition of the costs of appeal. The division may transcribe or arrange for the transcription of the record in any proceeding for which it is ordered to pay the cost of the record. In the event the insolvency petition is denied, the judge of compensation claims may enter an order requiring the petitioner to reimburse the division for costs incurred in opposing the petition, including investigation and travel expenses.

- (c) As a condition of filing a notice of appeal to the District Court of Appeal, First District, an employer who has not secured the payment of compensation under this chapter in compliance with s. 440.38 shall file with the notice of appeal a good and sufficient bond, as provided in s. 59.13, conditioned to pay the amount of the demand and any interest and costs payable under the terms of the order if the appeal is dismissed, or if the District Court of Appeal, First District, affirms the award in any amount. Upon the failure of such employer to file such bond with the judge of compensation claims or the District Court of Appeal, First District, along with the notice of appeal, the District Court of Appeal, First District, shall dismiss the notice of appeal.
- (6) An award of compensation for disability may be made after the death of an injured employee.
- compensation shall submit to such physical examination by a certified expert medical advisor approved by the division or the judge of compensation claims as the division or the judge of compensation claims may require. The place or places shall be reasonably convenient for the employee. Such physician or physicians as the employee, employer, or carrier may select and pay for may participate in an examination if the employee, employer, or carrier so requests. Proceedings shall be suspended and no compensation shall be payable for any period during which the employee may refuse to submit to examination. Any interested party shall have the right in any case of death to require an autopsy, the cost thereof to be borne by the party requesting it; and the judge of compensation claims shall have authority to order and require an autopsy and may,

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in her or his discretion, withhold her or his findings and award until an autopsy is held.

Section 18. Subsection (4) of section 440.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.29 Procedure before the judge of compensation claims.--

All medical reports of authorized treating health (4)care providers, peer review reports pursuant to utilization review, and independent medical examinations relating to the claimant and subject accident shall be received into evidence by the judge of compensation claims upon proper motion. However, such records must be served on the opposing party at least 30 days before the final hearing. This section does not limit any right of further discovery, including, but not limited to, depositions.

Section 19. Section 440.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.34 Attorney's fees; costs.--

(1) A fee, gratuity, or other consideration may not be paid for services rendered for a claimant in connection with any proceedings arising under this chapter, unless approved as reasonable by the judge of compensation claims or court having jurisdiction over such proceedings. Except as provided by this subsection, any attorney's fee approved by a judge of compensation claims for services rendered to a claimant must equal to 20 percent of the first \$5,000 of the amount of the benefits secured, 15 percent of the next \$5,000 of the amount of the benefits secured, 10 percent of the remaining amount of the benefits secured to be provided during the first 10 years after the date the claim is filed, and 5 percent of the 31 benefits secured after 10 years. However, there shall be no

fees payable on issues of average weekly wage, medical issues under \$5,000, or issues relating to independent medical examinations. However, the judge of compensation claims shall consider the following factors in each case and may increase or decrease the attorney's fee if, in her or his judgment, the circumstances of the particular case warrant such action:

- (a) The time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly.
- (b) The fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services.
- (c) The amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the claimant.
- (d) The time limitation imposed by the claimant or the circumstances.
- (e) The experience, reputation, and ability of the lawyer or lawyers performing services.
  - (f) The contingency or certainty of a fee.
- (2) In awarding a reasonable claimant's attorney's fee, the judge of compensation claims shall consider only those benefits to the claimant that the attorney is responsible for securing. The amount, statutory basis, and type of benefits obtained through legal representation shall be listed on all attorney's fees awarded by the judge of compensation claims. For purposes of this section, the term "benefits secured" means benefits obtained as a result of the claimant's attorney's legal services rendered in connection with the claim for benefits. However, such term does not include future medical benefits to be provided on any date more than 5 years after the date the claim is filed.

If the claimant should prevail in any proceedings 1 2 before a judge of compensation claims or court, there shall be 3 taxed against the employer the reasonable costs of such proceedings, not to include the attorney's fees of the 4 5 claimant. A claimant shall be responsible for the payment of her or his own attorney's fees, except that a claimant shall 6 7 be entitled to recover a reasonable attorney's fee from a 8 carrier or employer: 9 (a) Against whom she or he successfully asserts a claim for medical benefits only, if the claimant has not filed 10 11 or is not entitled to file at such time a claim for 12 disability, permanent impairment, wage-loss, or death 13 benefits, arising out of the same accident; or 14 (b) In any case in which the employer or carrier files 15 a notice of denial with the division and the injured person 16 has employed an attorney in the successful prosecution of the 17 claim; or 18 (c) In a proceeding in which a carrier or employer 19 denies that an injury occurred for which compensation benefits 20 are payable, and the claimant prevails on the issue of 21 compensability; or 22 (d) In cases where the claimant successfully prevails in proceedings filed under s. 440.24 or s. 440.28. 23 24 25 In applying the factors set forth in subsection (1) to cases 26 arising under paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d), the judge of 27 compensation claims must only consider only such benefits and 28 the time reasonably spent in obtaining them as were secured 29 for the claimant within the scope of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), 30 and (d).

- (4) In such cases in which the claimant is responsible for the payment of her or his own attorney's fees, such fees are a lien upon compensation payable to the claimant, notwithstanding s. 440.22.
- (5) If any proceedings are had for review of any claim, award, or compensation order before the workers' compensation appeals commission or appellate any court, the commission or court may award the injured employee or dependent an attorney's fee to be paid by the employer or carrier, in its discretion, which shall be paid as the court may direct, provided such fee shall be paid at no more than \$125 per hour and may not exceed \$3,000 per appeal.
- (6) A judge of compensation claims may not enter an order approving the contents of a retainer agreement that permits the escrowing of any portion of the employee's compensation until benefits have been secured.

Section 20. Subsection (8) is added to section 440.39, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 440.39 Compensation for injuries when third persons are liable.--
- (8) Nothing in this section creates a duty of the employer to preserve evidence pertaining to the industrial accident or injuries arising from such accident.

Section 21. Subsection (3) of section 440.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.42 Insurance policies; liability.--

(3) Every No contract or policy of insurance issued by a carrier under this chapter shall expire 1 year from the effective date of the contract or policy. No contract or policy of insurance issued by a carrier shall or be canceled prior to its expiration date unless until at least 30 days

have elapsed after a notice of such cancellation has been sent 2 by the carrier to the division and to the employer in accordance with the provisions of s. 440.185(7). However, 3 when duplicate or dual coverage exists by reason of two 4 5 different carriers having issued policies of insurance to the same employer securing the same liability, it shall be 6 7 presumed that only that policy with the later effective date 8 shall be in force and that the earlier policy terminated upon the effective date of the latter. In the event that both 9 policies carry the same effective date, one of the policies 10 11 may be canceled instanter upon filing a notice of cancellation with the division and serving a copy thereof upon the employer 12 13 in such manner as the division prescribes by rule. The 14 division may by rule prescribe the content of the notice of retroactive cancellation and specify the time, place, and 15 manner in which the notice of cancellation is to be served. 16 Section 22. Section 440.4416, Florida Statutes, is 17 amended to read: 18 19 (Substantial rewording of section. 20 See s. 440.4416, F.S., for existing text.) 440.4416 Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission .--21 (1)(a)1. There is created under the Cabinet a Workers' 22 Compensation Appeals Commission to consist of a presiding 23 24 commissioner and four other commissioners, all to be appointed 25 by the Governor after October 1, 2001, but before May 15, 26 2002, and all to serve full time. Each commissioner shall be 27 selected by the Governor from a list of three commissioners 28 nominated by the judges of each of the five district courts of 29 appeal. The seats on the commission shall be numbered one through five. Nominations for the commissioner of seat one 30 shall be made by all the judges of the First District Court of

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Appeal. Nominations for the commissioner of seat two shall be 1 2 made by all the judges of the Second District Court of Appeal. Nominations for the commissioner of seat three shall be made 3 by all the judges of the Third District Court of Appeal. 4 5 Nominations for the commissioner of seat four shall be made by 6 all the judges of the Fourth District Court of Appeal. 7 Nominations for the commissioner of seat five shall be made by 8 all the judges of the Fifth District Court of Appeal. The 9 commissioners shall elect a presiding commissioner from among their number by majority vote. Each commissioner shall have 10 the qualifications required by law for judges of the district 11 12 courts of appeal. In addition to these qualifications, the 13 commissioners nominated by the judges from the five district courts of appeal shall be substantially experienced in the 14 field of workers' compensation. 15

- 2. Each commissioner shall be appointed for a term of 4 years, but may be removed for cause by the Governor.
- 3. Each appeal from an order of a judge of compensation claims shall be considered by a commission panel which shall consist of two commissioners and the presiding commissioner.
- 4. Prior to the expiration of the term of office of a commissioner, the conduct of such commissioner shall be reviewed by the statewide nominating commission. A report of the statewide nominating commission regarding retention shall be furnished to the Governor no later than 6 months prior to the expiration of the term of the commissioner. If the statewide nominating commission recommends retention, the Governor shall reappoint the commissioner. However, if the statewide nominating commission does not recommend retention, the judges of the respective District Courts of Appeal shall

issue a report to the Governor which shall include a list of three candidates for appointment. In the event a vacancy occurs during an unexpired term of a commissioner on the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission, the judges of the respective District Courts of Appeal shall nominate at least three candidates in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section.

- 5. The commission is subject to the Code of Judicial Conduct set forth in s. 440.442.
- (b) The presiding commissioner may, by order filed in the records of the commission and with the approval of the Governor, appoint associate commissioners to serve as temporary commissioners of the commission. Such appointment may be made only of a currently commissioned judge of compensation claims. This appointment shall be for such periods of time as not to cause an undue burden on the caseload in the judge's jurisdiction. Each associate commissioner appointed shall receive no additional pay during the appointment except for expenses incurred in the performance of the additional duties.
- (c) The total salaries and benefits of all commissioners of the commission are to be paid from the trust fund created by s. 440.50. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the commissioners shall be paid a salary equal to that paid under state law to the judges of district courts of appeal.
- (2)(a) The commission is vested with all authority, powers, duties, and responsibilities relating to review of orders of judges of compensation claims in workers' compensation proceedings under chapter 440. The commission shall review by appeal final orders of the judges of

 compensation claims entered pursuant to chapter 440. The First District Court of Appeal shall retain jurisdiction over all workers' compensation proceedings pending before it on October 1, 2001. The commission may hold sessions and conduct hearings at any place within the state. A panel of three commissioners shall consider each case and the concurrence of two shall be necessary to a decision. Any commissioner may request an en banc hearing for review of a final order of a judge of compensation claims.

- (b) The commission shall be located within the

  Department of Administration but, in the performance of its

  powers and duties under chapter 440, shall not be subject to

  control, supervision, or direction by the department. The

  commission is not an agency for purposes of chapter 120.
- (c) The property, personnel, and appropriations related to the commission's specified authority, powers, duties, and responsibilities shall be provided to the commission by the Department of Labor and Employment Security.
- including expenditures for personnel services and rent at the seat of the government and elsewhere, for law books, reference materials, periodicals, furniture, equipment, and supplies, and for printing and binding, as may be necessary in exercising its authority and powers and carrying out its duties and responsibilities. Expenditures of the commission shall be allowed and paid from the trust fund created by s. 440.50, upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the presiding commissioner.
- (4) The commission may charge, in its discretion, for publications, subscriptions, and copies of records and

documents. Such fees shall be deposited in the trust fund established in s. 440.50.

- (5)(a) The presiding commissioner shall exercise administrative supervision over the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission and over the judges and other officers of such courts.
- (b) The presiding commissioner of the Workers'
  Compensation Appeals Commission shall have the power to:
- 1. Assign commissioners to hear appeals from final orders of judges of compensation claims.
  - 2. Hire and assign clerks and staff.
  - 3. Regulate use of courtrooms.
  - 4. Supervise dockets and calendars.
- 5. Do everything necessary to promote the prompt and efficient administration of justice in the courts over which he or she presides.
- (c) The presiding commissioner may appoint an executive assistant to perform such duties as the presiding judge may direct. The commission shall be authorized to employ research assistants or law clerks to assist the judges in performing their duties under this section.
- during reasonable business hours a clerk's office, provided in the Capitol Complex or some other suitable building in Leon County for the transaction of its business. All books, papers, records, files, and the seal of the commission shall be kept at this office. The office shall be furnished and equipped by the commission.
- 29 (b) The commission shall appoint a clerk who shall
  30 hold office at the pleasure of the commission. Before entering
  31 upon the discharge of his or her duties, the clerk shall give

bond in the sum of \$5,000 payable to the Governor of this state, to be approved by a majority of the members of the commission conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, which bond shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

- (c) The clerk shall be paid an annual salary pursuant to chapter 25.
- (d) The clerk is authorized to employ such deputies and clerical assistants as may be necessary. Their number and compensation shall be approved by the commission and paid from the annual appropriation for the commission from the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund.
- (e) The clerk, upon filing of a certified copy of a notice of appeal or petition, shall charge and collect a filing fee of \$250 for each case docketed, and shall charge and collect for copying, certifying, or furnishing opinions, records, papers, or other instruments, and for the other services the same service charges as provided for in s. 28.24. The state or its agencies, when appearing as appellant or petitioner, is exempt from the filing fee required in this subsection.
- (f) The clerk of the commission shall prepare a statement of all fees collected in duplicate each month and remit one copy of said statement, together with all fees collected by him or her, to the Comptroller who shall place the same to the credit of the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund.
- (7) The commission shall have a seal for authentication of its orders, awards, and proceedings, upon which shall be inscribed the words "State of Florida Workers'

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Compensation Appeals Commission - - Seal, " and it shall be judicially noticed.

- The commission is expressly authorized to destroy obsolete records of the commission.
- (9) Commissioners shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.
- (10) The practice and procedure before the commission and judges of compensation claims shall be governed by rules adopted by the commission except to the extent that such rules conflict with the provisions of chapter 440.

Section 23. Section 440.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.45 Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims .--

(1) There is hereby created the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims within the Division of Administrative Hearings <del>Department of Labor and Employment Security</del>. The Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall be headed by a Chief Judge. The Chief Judge shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of 4 years from a list of three names submitted by the statewide nominating commission created under subsection (2). The Chief Judge must possess the same qualifications for appointment as a judge of compensation claims, and the procedure for reappointment of the Chief Judge will be the same as for reappointment of a judge of compensation claims. The office shall be a separate budget entity and the Chief Judge shall be its agency head for all The division Department of Labor and Employment Security shall provide administrative support and service to the office to the extent requested by the Chief Judge but shall not direct, supervise, or control the Office of the 31 Judges of Compensation Claims in any manner, including, but

 not limited to, personnel, purchasing, budgetary matters, or property transactions. The operating budget of the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall be paid out of the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund established in s. 440.50.

- (2)(a) The Governor shall appoint full-time judges of compensation claims to conduct proceedings as required by this chapter or other law. No person may be nominated to serve as a judge of compensation claims unless he or she has been a member of The Florida Bar in good standing and is knowledgeable in the practice of law of workers' compensation. No judge of compensation claims shall engage in the private practice of law during a term of office.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), the Governor shall appoint a judge of compensation claims from a list of three persons nominated by a statewide nominating commission. The statewide nominating commission shall be composed of the following:
- 1. Five members, at least one of whom must be a member of a minority group as defined in s. 288.703(3), one of each who resides in each of the territorial jurisdictions of the district courts of appeal, appointed by the Board of Governors of The Florida Bar from among The Florida Bar members who are engaged in the practice of law. On July 1, 1999, the term of office of each person appointed by the Board of Governors of The Florida Bar to the commission expires. The Board of Governors shall appoint members who reside in the odd-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 4-year terms each, beginning July 1, 1999, and members who reside in the even-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 2-year

terms each, beginning July 1, 1999. Thereafter, each member shall be appointed for a 4-year term;

- 2. Five electors, at least one of whom must be a member of a minority group as defined in s. 288.703(3), one of each who resides in each of the territorial jurisdictions of the district courts of appeal, appointed by the Governor. On July 1, 1999, the term of office of each person appointed by the Governor to the commission expires. The Governor shall appoint members who reside in the odd-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 2-year terms each, beginning July 1, 1999, and members who reside in the even-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 4-year terms each, beginning July 1, 1999. Thereafter, each member shall be appointed for a 4-year term; and
- 3. Five electors, at least one of whom must be a member of a minority group as defined in s. 288.703(3), one of each who resides in the territorial jurisdictions of the district courts of appeal, selected and appointed by a majority vote of the other 10 members of the commission. On October 1, 1999, the term of office of each person appointed to the commission by its other members expires. A majority of the other members of the commission shall appoint members who reside in the odd-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 2-year terms each, beginning October 1, 1999, and members who reside in the even-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 4-year terms each, beginning October 1, 1999. Thereafter, each member shall be appointed for a 4-year term.

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30 A vacancy occurring on the commission shall be filled by the 31 original appointing authority for the unexpired balance of the

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term. No attorney who appears before any judge of compensation claims more than four times a year is eligible to serve on the statewide nominating commission. The meetings and determinations of the nominating commission as to the judges of compensation claims shall be open to the public.

(c) Each judge of compensation claims shall be appointed for a term of 4 years, but during the term of office may be removed by the Governor for cause. Prior to the expiration of a judge's term of office, the statewide nominating commission shall review the judge's conduct and determine whether the judge's performance is satisfactory. In determining whether a judge's performance is satisfactory, the commission shall consider the extent to which the judge has met the requirements of this chapter, including, but not limited to, the requirements of ss. 440.192(2), 440.25(1), 440.25(4)(a)-(f), 440.34(2), and 440.442. If the commission finds that judges generally are unable to meet a particular requirement of law for reasons beyond their control, the commission shall request the Legislature to review that particular requirement. If the judge's performance is deemed satisfactory, the commission shall report its finding to the Governor no later than 6 months prior to the expiration of the judge's term of office. The Governor shall review the commission's report and may reappoint the judge for an additional 4-year term. If the Governor does not reappoint the judge, the Governor shall inform the commission. The judge shall remain in office until the Governor has appointed a successor judge in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b). If a vacancy occurs during a judge's unexpired term, the statewide nominating commission does not find the judge's 31 performance is satisfactory, or the Governor does not

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reappoint the judge, the Governor shall appoint a successor judge for a term of 4 years in accordance with paragraph (b).

- (d) The Governor may appoint any attorney with 5 years of experience in the practice of law in this state and who has expertise in workers' compensation to serve as a judge of compensation claims pro hac vice in the absence or disqualification of any full-time judge of compensation claims or to serve temporarily as an additional judge of compensation claims in any area of the state in which the Governor determines that a need exists for such additional judge. However, an attorney so appointed by the Governor shall not serve for a period to exceed 90 successive days.
- (3) The Chief Judge shall select from among the full time judges of the office two or more judges to rotate as docketing judges. Docketing judges shall review all claims for benefits for consistency with the requirements of this chapter and the rules of procedure, including, but not limited to, specificity requirements, and shall dismiss any claim that fails to comport with such rules and requirements. The docketing judge shall not dismiss any claim with prejudice without offering the parties an opportunity to appear and present argument. The Chief Judge may as he or she deems appropriate expand the duties of the docketing judges to include resolution without hearing of other types of procedural and substantive matters, including resolution of fee disputes.
- (4) The Chief Judge shall have the discretion to require mediation and to designate qualified persons to act as mediators in any dispute pending before the judges of compensation claims and the division. The Chief Judge shall 31 coordinate with the Director of the Division of Workers'

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Compensation to establish a mandatory mediation program to facilitate early and efficient resolution of disputes arising under this chapter and to establish training and continuing education for new and sitting judges.

- (5) The Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall promulgate rules to effect the purposes of this section. Such rules shall include procedural rules applicable to workers' compensation claim resolution and uniform criteria for measuring the performance of the office, including, but not limited to, the number of cases assigned and disposed, the age of pending and disposed cases, timeliness of decisionmaking, extraordinary fee awards, and the data necessary for the judicial nominating commission to review the performance of judges as required in paragraph (2)(c)and other performance indicators. On or before November 1, 2001, the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall submit a draft of such rules to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate. The Legislature shall review the draft rules and may approve, modify and approve, disapprove, or take no action on the rules. If the Legislature approves the draft rules, or modifies and approves the draft rules, the office shall adopt the draft rules pursuant to chapter 120. If the Legislature disapproves the draft rules, the Legislature shall convey the reasons for disapproval to the office for use in redrafting the rules. The workers' compensation rules of procedure approved by the Supreme Court shall apply until the rules promulgated by the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims pursuant to this section become effective.
- (6) Not later than December 1 of each year, the Office 31 of the Judges of Compensation Claims and the Division of

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Workers' Compensation shall jointly issue a written report to the Governor, the House of Representatives, and the Senate summarizing the amount, cost, and outcome of all litigation resolved in the prior year, summarizing the disposition of applications and motions for mediation conferences and recommending changes or improvements to the dispute resolution elements of the Workers' Compensation Law and regulations.

Section 24. Paragraph (g) of subsection (4) of section 627.311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

> 627.311 Joint underwriters and joint reinsurers.--(4)

(g) Whenever a deficit exists, the plan shall, within 90 days, provide the department with a program to eliminate the deficit within a reasonable time. The deficit may be funded through increased premiums charged to insureds of the plan for subsequent years, through the use of policyholder surplus attributable to any year, through the use of policyholder surplus attributable to any year, and through assessments on insureds in the plan if the plan uses assessable policies.

Section 25. Section 627.914, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.914 Reports of information by workers' compensation insurers required .--

(1) The department shall promulgate rules and statistical plans which shall thereafter be used by each insurer, and self-insurance fund as defined in s. 624.461, in the recording and reporting of loss, expense, and claims experience, in order that the experience of all insurers and self-insurance funds self-insurers may be made available at 31 | least annually in such form and detail as may be necessary to

aid the department in determining whether Florida experience 1 2 for workers' compensation insurance is sufficient for 3 establishing rates. (2) Any insurer authorized to write a policy of 4 5 workers' compensation insurance shall transmit the following information to the department each year with its annual 6 7 report, and such information shall be reported on a net basis 8 with respect to reinsurance for nationwide experience and on a direct basis for Florida experience: 9 10 (a) Premiums written; 11 (b) Premiums earned; 12 (c) Dividends paid or credited to policyholders; 13 (d) Losses paid; 14 (e) Allocated loss adjustment expenses; 15 (f) The ratio of allocated loss adjustment expenses to 16 losses paid; 17 (g) Unallocated loss adjustment expenses; (h) The ratio of unallocated loss adjustment expenses 18 19 to losses paid; 20 (i) The total of losses paid and unallocated and 21 allocated loss adjustment expenses; 22 (j) The ratio of losses paid and unallocated and 23 allocated loss adjustment expenses to premiums earned; 24 (k) The number of claims outstanding as of December 31 25 of each year; 26 (1) The total amount of losses unpaid as of December 27 31 of each year; 28 (m) The total amount of allocated and unallocated loss 29 adjustment expenses unpaid as of December 31 of each year; and 30 (n) The total of losses paid and allocated loss adjustment expenses and unallocated loss adjustment expenses,

plus the total of losses unpaid as of December 31 of each year and loss adjustment expenses unpaid as of December 31 of each year.

(3) A report of the information required in subsection (2) shall be filed no later than April 1 of each year and shall include the information for the preceding year ending December 31. All reports shall be on a calendar-accident year basis, and each calendar-accident year shall be reported at eight stages of development.

(2)(4) Each insurer and self-insurance fund authorized to write a policy of workers' compensation insurance shall transmit the following information for paragraphs (a), (b), (d), and (e)annually on both Florida experience and nationwide experience separately:

- (a) Payrolls by classification.
- (b) Manual premiums by classification.
- (c) Standard premiums by classification.
- (d) Losses by classification and injury type.
- (e) Expenses.

A report of this information shall be filed no later than <u>July April</u> 1 of each year. All reports shall be filed in accordance with standard reporting procedures for insurers, which procedures have received approval by the department, and shall contain data for the most recent policy period available. A <u>statistical</u> rating organization may be used by insurers <u>and self-insurance funds</u> to report the data required by this section. The <u>statistical</u> rating organization shall report each data element in the aggregate only for insurers <u>and self-insurance funds</u> required to report under this section

who elect to have the rating organization report on their 1 behalf. Such insurers shall be named in the report. 3 (3)<del>(5)</del> Individual self-insurers as defined authorized 4 to transact workers' compensation insurance as provided in s. 5 440.02 shall report only Florida data as prescribed in paragraphs (a)-(e) of subsection(2)(4)to the Division of 6 7 Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and 8 Employment Security. The Division of Workers' Compensation shall 9 publish the dates and forms necessary to enable self-insurers 10 11 to comply with this section. 12 (b) The Division of Workers' Compensation shall report 13 the information collected under this section to the Department 14 of Insurance in a manner prescribed by the department. 15 (b)(c) A statistical or rating organization may be 16 used by self-insurers for the purposes of reporting the data required by this section and calculating experience ratings. 17 (4) The department shall provide a summary of 18 19 information provided pursuant to subsection subsections (2) 20 and (4) in its annual report. Section 26. Subsection (37) of section 440.02, Florida 21 22 Statutes, and paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, are repealed. 23 24 Section 27. This act shall take effect October 1, 2001. 25 26 27 28 29 30

31

HOUSE SUMMARY Revises various provisions of workers' compensation law. Substantially revises election of exemption provisions. Revises provisions relating to the Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office. Revises petition for benefits and Ombudsman Office. Revises petition for benefits provisions. Revises procedures and requirements for mediation and hearings. Revises provisions relating to award of attorney's fees. Revises provisions relating to judges of compensation claims. Substantially revises Workers' Compensation Oversight Board provisions by replacing the board with the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission. See bill for details.