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A bill to be entitled An act relating to workers' compensation; amending s. 440.13, F.S.; deleting the provision that medically necessary treatment does not include chiropractic services; specifying date for the Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security to adopt rules regarding criteria for approval of courses; providing that injured workers must receive reports that their attorneys and the carrier's attorneys receive at the time they receive the reports; deleting employee's responsibility for copayment for medical services; amending s. 440.15, F.S.; extending time for payment of benefits for temporary total disability; increasing the membership on the panel responsible for establishing a uniform permanent impairment rating system; increasing the percentage of an employee's salary for purposes of impairment income benefits; prescribing a schedule for payment of benefits; providing that compensation is payable for psychological or emotional injury arising out of depression from being out of work; authorizing a judge of compensation claims to settle a dispute between two doctors relating to impairment; increasing the time for payment of temporary partial disability benefits; reducing the geographical area in which the employer must provide the employee with work

1 appropriate to the employee's limitation; 2 increasing the monetary fine for failure to 3 provide such work; amending s. 440.191, F.S.; 4 providing employees with the right to an 5 attorney in a proceeding before the Employee 6 Assistance and Ombudsman Office to resolve a dispute; amending s. 440.192, F.S.; providing 7 that an employer is responsible for an 8 9 employee's attorney's fees and costs in 10 proceedings before a judge of compensation 11 claims; providing applicability for s. 440.20(11)(c), F.S.; repealing s. 440.25(4)(j), 12 13 F.S., relating to expedited hearings; providing an effective date. 14

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraph (c) of subsection (4), and subsection (14) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

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(2) MEDICAL TREATMENT; DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH.--

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(a) Subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in this chapter, the employer shall furnish to the employee such medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery may require, including medicines, medical supplies, durable medical equipment, orthoses, prostheses, and other

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31 medically necessary apparatus. Remedial treatment, care, and

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attendance, including work-hardening programs or pain-management programs accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities or Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Organizations or pain-management programs affiliated with medical schools, shall be considered as covered treatment only when such care is given based on a referral by a physician as defined in this chapter. Each facility shall maintain outcome data, including work status at discharges, total program charges, total number of visits, and length of stay. The department shall utilize such data and report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of such program, no later than October 1, 2001 October 1, 1994. Medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance does not include chiropractic services in excess of 18 treatments or rendered 8 weeks beyond the date of the initial chiropractic treatment, whichever comes first, unless the carrier authorizes additional treatment or the employee is catastrophically injured.

- (3) PROVIDER ELIGIBILITY; AUTHORIZATION. --
- (a) As a condition to eligibility for payment under this chapter, a health care provider who renders services must be a certified health care provider and must receive authorization from the carrier before providing treatment. This paragraph does not apply to emergency care. The division shall adopt rules to implement the certification of health care providers. As a one-time prerequisite to obtaining certification, the division shall require each physician to demonstrate proof of completion of a minimum 5-hour course that covers the subject areas of cost containment, utilization control, ergonomics, and the practice parameters adopted by

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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, 2001 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.

- (4) NOTICE OF TREATMENT TO CARRIER; FILING WITH DIVISION.--
- (c) It is the policy for the administration of the 16 17 workers' compensation system that there be reasonable access to medical information by all parties to facilitate the 18 19 self-executing features of the law. An injured worker must receive copies of all medical records, except a psychologist's 20 or psychiatrist's report, at the same time his or her lawyer 21 22 and the carrier's lawyer receive such reports. The doctors may give such reports to the injured worker's family. 23 24 Notwithstanding the limitations in s. 456.057 and subject to 25 the limitations in s. 381.004, upon the request of the employer, the carrier, or the attorney for either of them, the 26 medical records of an injured employee must be furnished to 27 28 those persons and the medical condition of the injured 29 employee must be discussed with those persons, if the records and the discussions are restricted to conditions relating to 30 31 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).

- (14) PAYMENT OF MEDICAL FEES. --
- (a) Except for emergency care treatment, fees for medical services are payable only to a health care provider certified and authorized to render remedial treatment, care, or attendance under this chapter. A health care provider may not collect or receive a fee from an injured employee within this state, except as otherwise provided by this chapter. Such providers have recourse against the employer or carrier for payment for services rendered in accordance with this chapter.
- (b) Fees charged for remedial treatment, care, and attendance may not exceed the applicable fee schedules adopted under this chapter.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, following overall maximum medical improvement from an injury compensable under this chapter, the employee is obligated to pay a copayment of \$10 per visit for medical services. The copayment shall not apply to emergency care provided to the employee.
- Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraph (b) of subsection (4), and subsection (6) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, 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:

- (2) TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY. --
- (a) In case of disability total in character but temporary in quality, 66 2/3 percent of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance thereof, not to exceed 182 <del>104</del> weeks except as provided in this subsection, s. 440.12(1), and s. 440.14(3). Once the employee reaches the maximum number of weeks allowed, or the employee reaches the date of maximum medical improvement, whichever occurs earlier, temporary disability benefits shall cease and the injured worker's permanent impairment shall be determined. This paragraph applies if the injured worker is fully recovered from his injury. If the injured worker is not fully recovered, medical benefits shall be continued.
  - (3) PERMANENT IMPAIRMENT AND WAGE-LOSS BENEFITS. --
  - Impairment benefits.--(a)
- 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 five-member three-member panel, in cooperation with the division, shall establish and use a uniform permanent impairment rating schedule. This schedule must be based on medically or scientifically demonstrable findings as well as the systems and criteria set forth in the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment; the Snellen Charts, published by American Medical Association Committee for Eye Injuries; and the Minnesota 31 Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedules. The

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schedule should be based upon objective findings. The schedule 2 shall be more comprehensive than the AMA Guides to the 3 Evaluation of Permanent Impairment and shall expand the areas already addressed and address additional areas not currently 4 5 contained in the guides. On August 1, 1979, and pending the 6 adoption, by rule, of a permanent schedule, Guides to the 7 Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, copyright 1977, 1971, 8 1988, by the American Medical Association, shall be the 9 temporary schedule and shall be used for the purposes hereof. 10 For injuries after July 1, 1990, pending the adoption by 11 division rule of a uniform disability rating schedule, the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedule 12 13 shall be used unless that schedule does not address an injury. In such case, the Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent 14 Impairment by the American Medical Association shall be used. 15 Determination of permanent impairment under this schedule must 16 17 be made by a physician licensed under chapter 458, a doctor of osteopathic medicine licensed under chapters 458 and 459, a 18 19 chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460, a podiatric physician licensed under chapter 461, an optometrist licensed 20 under chapter 463, or a dentist licensed under chapter 466, as 21 appropriate considering the nature of the injury. No other 22 persons are authorized to render opinions regarding the 23 24 existence of or the extent of permanent impairment.

3. All impairment income benefits shall be based on an impairment rating using the impairment schedule referred to in subparagraph 2. Impairment income benefits are paid weekly at the rate of  $\underline{66\ 2/3}\ 50$  percent of the employee's average weekly  $\underline{\text{salary}}\ \text{temporary}\ \text{total}\ \text{disability}\ \text{benefit}\ \text{not}$  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 2 expiration of temporary benefits, whichever occurs earlier, 3 and continues until the earlier of: 4 a. Eighteen weeks of eligibility for permanent 5 impairment ratings up to and including 3 percent; 6 b. Thirty-six weeks of eligibility for permanent 7 impairment ratings greater than 3 percent and up to and 8 including 6 percent; 9 c. Fify-four weeks of eligibility for permanent 10 impairment ratings greater than 6 percent and up to and 11 including 9 percent; 12 d. Seventy-two weeks of eligibility for permanent 13 impairment ratings greater than 9 percent and up to and 14 including 12 percent; e. Eighty-six weeks of eligibility for permanent 15 impairment ratings greater than 12 percent and up to and 16 17 including 13 percent; f. Ninety-four weeks of eligibility for permanent 18 19 impairment ratings greater than 13 percent and up to and including 14 percent; 20 21 One-hundred and five weeks of eligibility for 22 permanent impairment ratings greater than 14 percent and up to and including 15 percent; 23 24 h. One-hundred and nineteen weeks of eligibility for 25 permanent impairment ratings greater than 15 and up to and 26 including 16 percent; 27 i. One-hundred and thirty-three weeks of eligibility for permanent impairment ratings greater than 16 percent and 28 29 up to and including 17 percent;

1	j. One-hundred and forty-seven weeks of eligibility
2	for permanent impairment ratings greater than 17 and up to and
3	including 18 percent;
4	k. One-hundred and sixty-one weeks of eligibility for
5	permanent impairment ratings greater than 18 percent and up to
6	and including 19 percent;
7	1. One-hundred and seventy-five weeks of eligibility
8	for permanent impairment ratings greater than 19 percent and
9	up to and including 20 percent;
10	m. One-hundred and ninety-two weeks of eligibility for
11	permanent impairment ratings greater than 20 percent and up to
12	and including 21 percent;
13	n. Two-hundred and ten weeks of eligibility for
14	permanent impairment ratings greater than 21 percent and up to
15	and including 22 percent;
16	o. Two-hundred and twenty-seven weeks of eligibility
17	for permanent impairment ratings greater than 22 percent and
18	up to and including 23 percent;
19	p. Two-hundred and forty-five weeks of eligibility for
20	permanent impairment ratings greater than 23 and up to and
21	including 24 percent;
22	q. Two-hundred and fifty-four weeks of eligibility for
23	permanent impairment ratings greater than 24 percent; or
24	a. The expiration of a period computed at the rate of
25	3 weeks for each percentage point of impairment; or
26	$\underline{r}$ . The death of the employee.
27	4. After the employee has been certified by a doctor
28	as having reached maximum medical improvement or 6 weeks
29	before the expiration of temporary benefits, whichever occurs
30	earlier, the certifying doctor shall evaluate the condition of

31 the employee and assign an impairment rating, using the

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impairment schedule referred to in subparagraph 2. Compensation is not payable for the mental, psychological, or emotional injury arising out of depression from being out of work because of the employee's accident. If the certification and evaluation are performed by a doctor other than the employee's treating doctor, the certification and evaluation must be submitted to the treating doctor, and the treating doctor must indicate agreement or disagreement with the certification and evaluation, but the opinion of the second doctor counts in the final decision of impairment. If there is any controversy, the judge of compensation claims resolves the dispute between the two doctors. The certifying doctor shall issue a written report to the division, the employee, and the carrier certifying that maximum medical improvement has been reached, stating the impairment rating, and providing any other information required by the division. If the employee has not been certified as having reached maximum medical improvement before the expiration of 182 102 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.
- 6. 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 for dates of accidents on or after January 1, 1994.
  - (4) TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABILITY. --
- (b) Such benefits shall be paid during the continuance of such disability, not to exceed a period of 182 104 weeks, 31 as provided by this subsection and subsection (2). Once the

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injured employee reaches the maximum number of weeks, temporary disability benefits cease and the injured worker's permanent impairment must be determined. The division may by rule specify forms and procedures governing the method of payment of temporary disability benefits for dates of accidents before January 1, 1994, and for dates of accidents on or after January 1, 1994.

(6) OBLIGATION TO REHIRE. -- If the employer has not in good faith made available to the employee, within a 35-mile 100-mile radius of the employee's residence, work appropriate to the employee's physical limitations within 30 days after the carrier notifies the employer of maximum medical improvement and the employee's physical limitations, the employer shall pay to the division for deposit into the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund a fine of \$250 for every \$5,000 of the employer's workers' compensation premium or payroll, not to exceed\$5,000<del>\$2,000</del> per violation, as the division requires by rule. The employer is not subject to this subsection if the employee is receiving permanent total disability benefits or if the employer has 25 50 or fewer employees.

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

> 440.191 Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office. --

(2)

(d) The Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office may assign an ombudsman to assist the employee in resolving the dispute. If the dispute is not resolved within 30 days after the employee contacts the office, the ombudsman shall, at the employee's request, assist the employee in drafting a petition 31 for benefits and explain the procedures for filing petitions.

The employee may be represented by an attorney, and the employer or carrier is liable for attorney's fees and costs. 2 3 The division may by rule determine the method used to calculate the 30-day period. The Employee Assistance and 4 5 Ombudsman Office may not represent employees before the judges 6 of compensation claims. An employer or carrier may not pay any 7 attorneys' fees on behalf of the employee for services 8 rendered or costs incurred in connection with this section, 9 unless expressly authorized elsewhere in this chapter. 10 Section 4. Subsection (6) of section 440.192, Florida 11 Statutes, is amended to read: 440.192 Procedure for resolving benefit disputes.--12 13 (6) If the claimant is not represented by counsel, the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims may request the 14 Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office to assist the 15 claimant in filing a petition that meets the requirements of 16 17 this section. The employee may be represented by an attorney, and the employer or carrier is liable for attorney's fees and 18 19 costs. 20 Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (11) of section 440.20, Florida Statutes, applies to all claims that the 21 22 parties have not settled under the current law (1994), unless the claimant was injured before 1994, in which case the 23 24 previous law (1990) applies to the claimant. 25 Section 6. Paragraph (j) of subsection (4) of section 440.25, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 26 27 Section 7. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 28 law. 29 30

SENATE SUMMARY Amends various provisions of the workers' compensation law. Deletes the provision that medically necessary treatment does not include chiropractic services.
Specifies date for the Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security to adopt rules regarding criteria for approval of courses. Provides that injured workers must receive reports that their attorneys and the carrier's attorneys receive at the time they receive the reports. Deletes employee's responsibility for copayment for medical services. Extends time for payment of benefits for temporary total disability. Increases the membership on the panel responsible for establishing a uniform permanent responsible for establishing a uniform permanent impairment rating system. Increases the percentage of an employee's salary for purposes of impairment income benefits. Prescribes a schedule for payment of benefits. Provides that compensation is payable for psychological or emotional injury arising out of depression from being out of work. Authorizes a judge of compensation claims to settle a dispute between two doctors relating to impairment. Increases the time for payment of temporary partial disability benefits. Reduces the geographical area in which the employer must provide the employee with work appropriate to the employee's limitation. Increases the monetary fine for failure to provide such work. Provides employees with the right to an attorney in a proceeding before the Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office to resolve a dispute. Provides that an employer is responsible for an employee's attorney's fees and costs in proceedings before a judge of compensation claims. Provides applicability for s. 440.20(11)(c), F.S. Repeals s. 440.25(4)(j), F.S., relating to expedited hearings.