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A bill to be entitled An act relating to workers' compensation; amending s. 61.13, F.S.; providing that workers' compensation benefits are not exempt from child-support claims; amending s. 61.30, F.S.; providing that workers' compensation benefits and settlements count as income under child-support guidelines; amending s. 440.02, F.S.; defining terms; amending s. 440.05, F.S.; substantially revising provisions relating to exemption from ch. 440, F.S.; amending s. 440.09, F.S.; providing guidelines for coverage; amending s. 440.10, F.S.; revising liability for compensation; revising criteria for conclusively presuming that a person is an independent contractor; amending s. 440.13, F.S.; providing maximum amounts that a family member may receive for nonprofessional attendant care; revising the standard for determining when an employer must pay for certain medical treatment; revising provisions relating to provider eligibility and authorization; allowing a carrier to provide certain financial incentives for reducing service costs and utilization; revising provisions relating to independent medical examinations; placing limitations on medical opinions in cases involving occupational disease or repetitive trauma; adding opinions of peer-review consultants to the list of admissible medical opinions; amending s.

1 440.134, F.S.; providing that workers' 2 compensation managed care arrangements are 3 optional rather than mandatory; amending s. 440.14, F.S.; redefining the term 4 5 "substantially the whole of 13 weeks" for 6 purposes of determination of pay; providing 7 requirements that must be met if concurrent 8 employment is used in calculating the average 9 weekly wage; amending s. 440.15, F.S.; 10 prescribing the elements of a compensable 11 injury eligible for permanent total benefits; 12 changing the period for which and the rate at 13 which impairment income benefits are paid; providing that compensation is not payable for 14 certain conditions; amending s. 440.151, F.S.; 15 providing an evidentiary standard relating to 16 17 occupational diseases; excluding certain conditions from the term "occupational 18 19 disease"; amending s. 440.185, F.S.; changing 20 procedures relating to carriers' filings with 21 the division; amending s. 440.191, F.S.; allowing the Employee Assistance Office to 22 participate in an early intervention program; 23 24 providing that specified claims are to be 25 determined by a judge of compensation claims, without the parties being represented by 26 27 counsel; providing for review; providing for a 28 petition for benefits; amending procedures 29 relating to disputed issues; amending s. 30 440.192, F.S.; amending procedures for 31 resolving benefit disputes; allowing the

1 dismissal of a portion of a petition; replacing 2 a notice of denial with a response to petition; 3 amending s. 440.20, F.S.; providing procedures for a carrier to fulfill its obligation to pay 4 5 compensation directly to the employee; 6 extending the time limit for paying 7 compensation; replacing the term "award" with 8 the term "order"; providing circumstances in 9 which a hearing is unnecessary; providing 10 procedures applicable when a claimant is not 11 represented by an attorney; amending s. 440.22, 12 F.S.; providing that the exemption of workers' compensation claims from creditors does not 13 apply to child support or alimony; amending s. 14 440.25, F.S.; revising procedures for mediation 15 and hearings; providing for a Motion to Dismiss 16 17 for Lack of Prosecution; prohibiting the award of interest on unpaid medical bills; amending 18 s. 440.29, F.S.; revising the list of 19 20 admissible evidentiary items; amending s. 21 440.34, F.S.; prohibiting the payment of attorney's fees on specified issues; 22 restricting the amounts of attorney's fees 23 24 which may be awarded; amending s. 440.39, F.S.; providing that an employer has no duty to 25 preserve certain evidence; amending s. 440.42, 26 27 F.S.; revising provisions governing the 28 expiration of insurance contracts or policies issued under ch. 440, F.S.; amending s. 440.45, 29 30 F.S.; transferring the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims from the Department of 31

1 Labor and Employment Security to the Department 2 of Management Services; providing that the head 3 of the office is the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims; providing for evaluating a 4 5 judge's performance; providing for the Governor 6 to appoint such judges; prescribing judges' 7 qualifications; providing a procedure for 8 instigating and resolving complaints against 9 judges; providing for rulemaking; requiring a 10 report; amending s. 627.914, F.S.; requiring 11 self-insurance funds, as well as other insurers, to follow certain rules and plans in 12 recording and reporting loss, expense, and 13 claims experience; amending the date by which 14 an annual report must be filed; repealing s. 15 440.4416, F.S., relating to the Workers' 16 17 Compensation Oversight Board; creating the 18 Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission; 19 providing for the Governor to select 20 commissioners; providing for terms of office; 21 providing for the Statewide Nominating Commission to review each commissioner's 22 performance and to recommend for or against 23 24 retention; providing for the appointment of associate commissioners; providing the 25 commission with authority to review decisions 26 27 of judges of compensation claims; providing 28 that the commission is not an agency; providing 29 for a presiding commissioner and prescribing 30 his or her duties; providing for a clerk; 31 providing a filing fee and exempting state

1 agencies; providing for a seal; allowing the 2 commission to destroy its obsolete records; 3 allowing reimbursement for travel expenses; providing for rules governing practice and 4 5 procedure; providing effective dates. 6 7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 8 9 Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 10 61.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 11 61.13 Custody and support of children; visitation rights; power of court in making orders. --12 13 (1)(b) Each order for child support shall contain a 14 provision for health insurance for the minor child when the 15 insurance is reasonably available. Insurance is reasonably 16 17 available if either the obligor or obligee has access at a 18 reasonable rate to group insurance. The court may require the 19 obligor either to provide health insurance coverage or to 20 reimburse the obligee for the cost of health insurance 21 coverage for the minor child when coverage is provided by the obligee. In either event, the court shall apportion the cost 22 of coverage, and any noncovered medical, dental, and 23 24 prescription medication expenses of the child, to both parties 25 by adding the cost to the basic obligation determined pursuant to s. 61.30(6). The court may order that payment of uncovered 26 medical, dental, and prescription medication expenses of the 27 28 minor child be made directly to the payee on a percentage 29 basis.

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made;

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effective notice of the court order, that the insurance has been obtained or that application for insurability has been

A copy of the court order for insurance coverage

The obligor fails to provide written proof to the

shall be served on the obligor's payor or union by the obligee

or the IV-D agency when the following conditions are met:

obligee or the IV-D agency within 30 days of receiving

- 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
- The obligor fails within 15 days after the mailing of the notice to provide written proof to the oblique 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

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required premium from the obligor's income. If more than one plan is offered by the payor, union, or employer, the child 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.
- 11. Rental income, which is gross receipts minus ordinary and necessary expenses required to produce the income.
 - 12. Income from royalties, trusts, or estates.
- 13. 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. Section 440.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 440.02 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:
- event or result that happens suddenly. A mental or nervous injury due to stress, fright, or excitement only, or disability or death due to the accidental acceleration or aggravation of a venereal disease or of a disease due to the habitual use of alcohol or controlled substances or narcotic drugs, or a disease that manifests itself in the fear of or dislike for an individual because of the individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or handicap is not an injury by accident arising out of the employment. An injury or disease that is caused by exposure to a toxic substance is not an injury by accident arising out of the employment unless there are epidemiological studies showing that exposure to the specific substance involved, at the levels to which the employee was exposed, can cause the precise injury or disease

 sustained by the employee. If a preexisting disease or anomaly is accelerated or aggravated by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment, only acceleration of death or acceleration or aggravation of the preexisting condition reasonably attributable to the accident is compensable, with respect to death or permanent impairment.

- (2) "Adoption" or "adopted" means legal adoption prior to the time of the injury.
- (3) "Carrier" means any person or fund authorized under s. 440.38 to insure under this chapter and includes a self-insurer, and a commercial self-insurance fund authorized under s. 624.462.
- (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}}{100}.
- (5) "Child" includes a posthumous child, a child legally adopted prior to the injury of the employee, and a stepchild or acknowledged child born out of wedlock dependent upon the deceased, but does not include married children unless wholly dependent on the employee. "Grandchild" means a child as above defined of a child as above defined. "Brother" and "sister" include stepbrothers and stepsisters, half brothers and half sisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption, but does not include married brothers or married sisters unless wholly dependent on the employee. "Child," "grandchild," "brother," and "sister" include only persons who at the time of the death of the deceased employees are under 18 years of age, or under 22 years of age if a full-time student in an accredited educational institution.

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- (6) "Compensation" means the money allowance payable to an employee or to his or her dependents as provided for in this chapter.
- carries 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, the term "construction" does 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.
- (8) "Corporate officer" or "officer of a corporation" means any person who fills an office provided for in the corporate charter or articles of incorporation filed with the Division of Corporations of the Department of State or as permitted or required by chapter 607.
- (9) "Date of maximum medical improvement" means the date after which further recovery from, or lasting improvement to, an injury or disease can no longer reasonably be anticipated, based upon reasonable medical probability.
- (10) "Death" as a basis for a right to compensation means only death resulting from an injury.
- (11) "Department" means the Department of Labor and Employment Security.
- (12) "Disability" means incapacity because of the injury to earn in the same or any other employment the wages which the employee was receiving at the time of the injury.

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- 1 (13) "Division" means the Division of Workers' 2 Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment 3 Security. 4 (14)(a) "Employee" means any person who receives 5 remuneration from an employer for the performance of any work 6 or service or the provision of any goods or supplies, whether 7 by engaged in any employment under any appointment or contract 8 for of hire or apprenticeship, express or implied, oral or 9 written, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed, and 10 includes, but is not limited to, aliens and minors. 11 "Employee" includes any person who is an officer of a corporation and who performs services within this state 12 for remuneration for such corporation within this state, 13 whether or not such services are continuous. 14 15 1. Any officer of a corporation may elect to be exempt from this chapter by filing written notice of the election 16 17 with the division as provided in s. 440.05. 18 2. As to officers of a corporation who are actively 19
 - 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.

(c) The division may by rule establish those standard industrial classification codes and their definitions which

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meet the criteria of the definition of the term "construction industry" as set forth in this section.

(c) "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 s. 440.05. Partners or sole proprietors actively engaged 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, all persons who are 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: an independent contractor is an employee unless he or she meets all of the conditions set forth in subparagraph (d)1.

- (d) "Employee" does not include:
- 1. An independent contractor, if:
- a. The independent contractor
- 1. Maintains a separate business with his or her own work facility, truck, equipment, materials, or similar accommodations;
- 2.b. Has a social security number; or The independent 31 contractor holds or has applied for a federal employer

identification number, if required to do so by any federal, state, or local statute, rule, or regulation unless the 2 3 independent contractor is a sole proprietor who is not required to obtain a federal employer identification number 4 5 under state or federal requirements; 6 3.c. The independent contractor performs or agrees to 7 perform specific services or work for specific amounts of 8 money and Controls the means of performing the services or 9 work that he or she was hired to perform or supply; 10 4.d. The independent contractor Incurs the principal 11 expenses related to the service or work that he or she performs or agrees to perform; 12 13 5.e. The independent contractor Is responsible for the satisfactory completion of work or services that he or she 14 performs or agrees to perform and is or could be held liable 15 for a failure to complete the work or services; 16 17 6.f. The independent contractor Receives compensation 18 for work or services performed for a commission or on a 19 per-job or competitive-bid basis and not on any other basis, 20 such as salary or wages; 21 7.g. The independent contractor May realize a profit or suffer a loss in connection with performing work or 22 23 services; and 24 8.h. The independent contractor Has continuing or 25 recurring business liabilities or obligations. ; and 26 i. The success or failure of the independent 27 contractor's business depends on the relationship of business 28 receipts to expenditures. 29 30 However, no more than one person per trade per job site may be

a nonemployee of the general contractor. The employer shall

post in a conspicuous place on each job site the name and federal employer identification number (or, if none is 2 3 required, the social security number) of each person who is being paid by the general contractor for work performed on 4 5 that job site but is a nonemployee of the general contractor. 6 As used in this paragraph, the term "job site" means that 7 project as defined by the relevant building permit, and the 8 term "trade" means a trade required to be licensed as such by 9 the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. Any 10 person who is working in a trade that is not required to be 11 licensed as such by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation is considered to be an employee of the 12 13 general contractor. 14 However, the determination as to whether an individual 15 included in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of 16 17 1987, Industry Numbers 0711, 0721, 0722, 0751, 0761, 0762, 0781, 0782, 0783, 0811, 0831, 0851, 2411, 2421, 2435, 2436, 18 19 2448, or 2449, or a newspaper delivery person, is an 20 independent contractor is governed not by the criteria in this 21 paragraph but by common-law principles, giving due 22 consideration to the business activity of the individual. (e) The term "employee" does not include: 23 24 1.2. A real estate salesperson or agent, if that 25 person agrees, in writing, to perform for remuneration solely 26 by way of commission. 2.7 2.3. Bands, orchestras, and musical and theatrical 28 performers, including disk jockeys, performing in licensed 29 premises as defined in chapter 562, if a written contract evidencing an independent contractor relationship is entered 30 31 | into before the commencement of such entertainment.

 3.4. 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 basis.

 $\underline{4.5.}$ A person whose employment is both casual and not in the course of the trade, business, profession, or occupation of the employer.

5.6. 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

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- b. Volunteers participating in federal programs established under Pub. L. No. 93-113.
 - 6. Domestic servants in private houses.
- 7. Agricultural laborers on a farm in the employ of a bona fide farmer or association of farmers who employ 5 or fewer regular employees and who employ fewer than 12 other employees at one time for seasonal agricultural labor that is completed in less than 30 days, if 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.
- 8. Professional athletes, such as professional boxers, wrestlers, baseball, football, basketball, hockey, polo, tennis, jai alai, and similar players, and motor sports teams competing in a motor racing event as defined in s. 549.08.
- 9. Persons performing labor under a sentence of a court to perform community services as provided in s. 316.193.
- 7. Any officer of a corporation who elects to be exempt from this chapter.
- 8. 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.
- 10.9. An exercise rider who does not work for a single 31 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.

11.10. 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.

- (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 upon his or her own premises, if those premises are not intended for immediate sale or resale.
- (16)(a) "Employment," means, not including 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; and $\overline{\cdot}$

(b) "Employment" includes:

 $\underline{(a)}1$. Employment by the state and all political subdivisions thereof and all public and quasi-public corporations therein, including officers elected at the polls.

 $\underline{(b)2}$. 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.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}_3}$. Volunteer firefighters responding to or assisting with fire or medical emergencies whether or not the firefighters are on duty.

(c) "Employment" does not include service performed by or as:

1. Domestic servants in private homes.

2. Agricultural labor performed on a farm in the employ of a bona fide farmer, or association of farmers, who employs 5 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.

3. 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.

4. Labor under a sentence of a court to perform community services as provided in s. 316.193.

 (17) "Misconduct" includes, but is not limited to, the following, which shall not be construed in pari materia with each other:

 (a) Conduct evincing such willful or wanton disregard of an employer's interests as is found in deliberate violation or disregard of standards of behavior which the employer has the right to expect of the employee; or

(b) Carelessness or negligence of such a degree or recurrence as to manifest culpability, wrongful intent, or evil design, or to show an intentional and substantial disregard of an employer's interests or of the employee's duties and obligations to the employer.

(18) "Injury" means personal injury or death by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, and such diseases or infection as naturally or unavoidably result from such injury. Damage to dentures, eyeglasses, prosthetic devices, and artificial limbs may be included in this definition only when the damage is shown to be part of, or in conjunction with, an accident. This damage must specifically occur as the result of an accident in the normal course of employment.

(19) "Parent" includes stepparents and parents by adoption, parents-in-law, and any persons who for more than 3 years prior to the death of the deceased employee stood in the place of a parent to him or her and were dependent on the injured employee.

(20) "Partner" means any person who is a member of a partnership that is formed by two or more persons to carry on as coowners of a business with the understanding that there

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will be a proportional sharing of the profits and losses between them. For the purposes of this chapter, a partner is a person who participates fully in the management of the partnership and who is personally liable for its debts.

- (21) "Permanent impairment" means any anatomic or functional abnormality or loss determined as a percentage of the body as a whole, existing after the date of maximum medical improvement, which results from the injury.
- (22) "Person" means individual, partnership, association, or corporation, including any public service corporation.
 - (23) "Self-insurer" means:
- (a) Any employer who has secured payment of compensation pursuant to s. 440.38(1)(b) or (6) as an individual self-insurer;
- (b) Any employer who has secured payment of compensation through a group self-insurance fund under s. 624.4621;
- 19 (c) Any group self-insurance fund established under s. 20 624.4621;
 - (d) A public utility as defined in s. 364.02 or s. 366.02 that has assumed by contract the liabilities of contractors or subcontractors pursuant to s. 624.46225; or
 - (e) Any local government self-insurance fund established under s. 624.4622.
 - (24) "Sole proprietor" means a natural person who owns a form of business in which that person owns all the assets of the business and is solely liable for all the debts of the business.
- 30 (25) "Spouse" includes only a spouse substantially
 31 dependent for financial support upon the decedent and living

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30 31 with the decedent at the time of the decedent's injury and death, or substantially dependent upon the decedent for financial support and living apart at that time for justifiable cause.

- (26) "Time of injury" means the time of the occurrence of the accident resulting in the injury.
- (27) "Wages" means the money rate at which the service rendered is recompensed under the contract of hiring in force at the time of the injury and includes only the wages earned and reported for federal income tax purposes on the job where the employee is injured and any other concurrent employment where he or she is also subject to workers' compensation coverage and benefits, together with the reasonable value of housing furnished to the employee by the employer which is the permanent year-round residence of the employee, and gratuities to the extent reported to the employer in writing as taxable income received in the course of employment from others than the employer and employer contributions for health insurance for the employee or the employee's dependents. However, housing furnished to migrant workers shall be included in wages unless provided after the time of injury. In employment in which an employee receives consideration for housing, the reasonable value of such housing compensation shall be the actual cost to the employer or based upon the Fair Market Rent Survey promulgated pursuant to s. 8 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974, whichever is less. However, if employer contributions for housing or health insurance are continued after the time of the injury, the contributions are not "wages" for the purpose of calculating an employee's average weekly wage.

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- the amount of compensation payable for a period of 7 consecutive days, including any Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and other nonworking days which fall within such period of 7 consecutive days. When Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, or other nonworking days immediately follow the first 7 days of disability or occur at the end of a period of disability as the last day or days of such period, such nonworking days constitute a part of the period of disability with respect to which compensation is payable.
- (29) "Construction design professional" means an architect, professional engineer, landscape architect, or surveyor and mapper, or any corporation, professional or general, that has a certificate to practice in the construction design field from the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- (30) "Individual self-insurer" means any employer who has secured payment of compensation pursuant to s. 440.38(1)(b) as an individual self-insurer.
- (31) "Domestic individual self-insurer" means an
 individual self-insurer:
- (a) Which is a corporation formed under the laws of this state;
- (b) Who is an individual who is a resident of this state or whose primary place of business is located in this state; or
- (c) Which is a partnership whose principals are residents of this state or whose primary place of business is located in this state.
- 30 (32) "Foreign individual self-insurer" means an individual self-insurer:

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- Which is a corporation formed under the laws of any state, district, territory, or commonwealth of the United States other than this state;
- (b) Who is an individual who is not a resident of this state and whose primary place of business is not located in this state; or
- (c) Which is a partnership whose principals are not residents of this state and whose primary place of business is not located in this state.
- "Insolvent member" means an individual self-insurer which is a member of the Florida Self-Insurers Guaranty Association, Incorporated, or which was a member and has withdrawn pursuant to s. 440.385(1)(b), and which has been found insolvent, as defined in subparagraph (34)(a)1., subparagraph (34)(a)2., or subparagraph (34)(a)3., by a court of competent jurisdiction in this or any other state, or meets the definition of subparagraph (34)(a)4.
 - "Insolvency" or "insolvent" means: (34)
 - (a) With respect to an individual self-insurer:
- That all assets of the individual self-insurer, if made immediately available, would not be sufficient to meet all the individual self-insurer's liabilities;
- That the individual self-insurer is unable to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business;
- That the individual self-insurer has substantially ceased or suspended the payment of compensation to its employees as required in this chapter; or
- That the individual self-insurer has sought protection under the United States Bankruptcy Code or has been brought under the jurisdiction of a court of bankruptcy as a debtor pursuant to the United States Bankruptcy Code.

1	(b) With respect to an employee claiming insolvency				
2	pursuant to s. 440.25(5), a person is insolvent who:				
3	1. Has ceased to pay his or her debts in the ordinary				
4	course of business and cannot pay his or her debts as they				
5	become due; or				
6	2. Has been adjudicated insolvent pursuant to the				
7	federal bankruptcy law.				
8	(35) "Arising out of" pertains to occupational				
9	causation. An accidental injury or death arises out of				
10	0 employment if work performed in the course and scope of				
11	employment is the major contributing cause of the injury or				
12	death.				
13	(36) "Soft-tissue injury" means an injury that				
14	produces damage to the soft tissues, rather than to the				
15	skeletal tissues or soft organs.				
16	(37) "Catastrophic injury" means a permanent				
17	impairment constituted by:				
18	(a) Spinal cord injury involving severe paralysis of				
19	an arm, a leg, or the trunk;				
20	(b) Amputation of an arm, a hand, a foot, or a leg				
21	involving the effective loss of use of that appendage;				
22	(c) Severe brain or closed-head injury as evidenced				
23	by:				
24	1. Severe sensory or motor disturbances;				
25	2. Severe communication disturbances;				
26	3. Severe complex integrated disturbances of cerebral				
27	function;				
28	4. Severe episodic neurological disorders; or				
29	5. Other severe brain and closed-head injury				
30	conditions at least as severe in nature as any condition				
31	provided in subparagraphs 14.;				

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amended to read:

1 (d) Second-degree or third-degree burns of 25 percent 2 or more of the total body surface or third-degree burns of 5 3 percent or more to the face and hands; (e) Total or industrial blindness; or 4 5 (f) Any other injury that would otherwise qualify 6 under this chapter of a nature and severity that would qualify 7 an employee to receive disability income benefits under Title 8 II or supplemental security income benefits under Title XVI of 9 the federal Social Security Act as the Social Security Act 10 existed on July 1, 1992, without regard to any time 11 limitations provided under that act. (37)(38) "Insurer" means a group self-insurers' fund 12 authorized by s. 624.4621, an individual self-insurer 13 authorized by s. 440.38, a commercial self-insurance fund 14 authorized by s. 624.462, an assessable mutual insurer 15 authorized by s. 628.6011, and an insurer licensed to write 16 17 workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance in this state. The term "carrier," as used in this chapter, means 18 19 an insurer as defined in this subsection. 20 (38) "Statement," for the purposes of ss. 440.105 21 and 440.106, includes, but is not limited to, any notice, representation, statement, proof of injury, bill for services, 22 diagnosis, prescription, hospital or doctor record, X ray, 23 24 test result, or other evidence of loss, injury, or expense. 25 (39) "Medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance" means remedial treatment, care, and attendance 26 27 that an authorized treating physician has recommended in 28 writing. 29 Section 4. Section 440.05, Florida Statutes, is

(Substantial rewording of section. See

1 s. 440.05, F.S., for present text.) 2 440.05 Election of exemption; revocation of 3 election. --(1) The following classes of persons, as defined by s. 4 5 440.02, who are not primarily engaged in the construction 6 industry, as that term is defined in s. 440.02, are exempt 7 from this chapter unless they elect otherwise in accordance 8 with subsection (2): 9 (a) Sole proprietors; 10 (b) Partners as defined in this section; and 11 (c) Corporate officers as defined in this section. (2) Any person who is exempted from this chapter under 12 this section who secures, or whose employer secures for him or 13 her, workers' compensation insurance coverage is considered to 14 have waived the right to such an exemption and is subject to 15 the provisions of this chapter. 16 17 (3) Every enterprise conducting business in this state shall maintain business records as specified by the division 18 19 by rule, which rules must include the provision that any corporation with exempt officers and any partnership with 20 21 exempt partners must maintain written statements of those 22 exempted persons affirmatively acknowledging each such individual's exempt status. 23 24 (4) Any sole proprietor or partner claiming an exemption under this section shall maintain a copy of his or 25 26 her federal income tax records for each of the immediately 27 previous 3 years in which he or she claims an exemption. Such federal income tax records must include a complete copy of the 28 29 following for each year in which an exemption is claimed: 30 (a) For sole proprietors, a copy of Federal Income Tax

Form 1040 and its accompanying Schedule C;

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(b) For partners, a copy of the partner's Federal Income Tax Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) and Federal Income Tax Form 1040 and its accompanying Schedule E. The sole proprietor or partner in question shall produce, upon request by the division, a copy of those documents together 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 federal Internal Revenue Service. The statement must be signed under oath by the sole proprietor or partner in question and must be notarized. The division shall issue a stop-work order under s. 440.107(5) to any sole proprietor or partner who fails or refuses to produce a copy of the tax records and affidavit required under this paragraph 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 under this chapter to do so.

(5) Any corporate officer claiming an exemption under this section must be listed on the records of this state's Secretary of State, Division of Corporations, as a corporate officer. If the person who claims exemption as a corporate officer is not so listed on the records of the Secretary of State, the individual must provide to the division, upon request by the division, a notarized affidavit stating that the individual is a bona fide officer of the corporation and stating the date his or her appointment or election as a corporate officer became or will become effective. The statement must be signed under oath by both the officer in question and the president or chief operating officer of the corporation and must be notarized. The division shall issue a stop-work order under s. 440.107(1) to any person who claims

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to be exempt as a corporate officer but who fails or refuses to produce the documents required under this subsection to the division within 3 business days after the request is made and who has failed to otherwise secure the insurance of workers' compensation benefits for himself or herself if required under this chapter to do so.

- (6) A sole proprietor, partner, or corporate officer of a business entity that has not been in operation long enough to have filed with the Internal Revenue Service, or to have been required by the Internal Revenue Service to file, its first annual federal income tax return is not eligible for exemption from this chapter.
- (7) Exemptions pertain only to the person claiming exemption and only for the entity that 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, of sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations that are primarily engaged in the construction industry as that term is defined in s. 440.02 are not eligible for exemption from this chapter.

Section 5. 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 31 accidental compensable injury or death arising out of work

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performed in the course and the scope of employment. The injury, its occupational cause, and any resulting manifestations, or disability, or impairment shall be established to a reasonable degree of medical certainty and by objective medical findings. In cases involving occupational disease or repetitive exposure, or both, both causation and sufficient exposure to support causation must be proven by clear and convincing evidence. 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 concerning the results of the injury from a division-certified psychiatrist. Compensation may not be paid 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 31 | the hernia.

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 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 6. 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:

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

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

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

- (2) MEDICAL TREATMENT; DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH. --
- Subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in this chapter, the employer shall furnish to the employee such medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery may require, including medicines, medical supplies, durable medical equipment, orthoses, prostheses, and other medically necessary apparatus. Remedial treatment, care, and attendance, including work-hardening programs or pain-management programs accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities or Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Organizations or pain-management programs affiliated with medical schools, shall be considered as covered treatment only when such care is given based on a referral by a physician as defined in this chapter. Each facility shall maintain outcome data, including work status at discharges, total program charges, total number of visits, and length of stay. The department shall utilize such data and report annually 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, 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.
- (b) The employer shall provide appropriate 31 professional or nonprofessional attendant care performed only

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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 value equals the federal minimum hourly wage.
- 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 must not exceed the hourly rate received in the employment that the family member quit to provide such care, nor may the weekly amount paid to the family member for providing such care exceed the weekly amount that the family member previously earned.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.
- When no medical treatment has been provided and If (C) 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 31 requested the employer to furnish that treatment or service

 and the employer has failed, refused, or neglected to <u>provide</u> any <u>medical treatment</u> do so 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 <u>any</u> 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

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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.

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

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

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- (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.
- (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 31 prescriptions for medicines required under this chapter. It is

expressly forbidden for the division, an employer, or a carrier, or any agent or representative of the division, an employer, or a carrier to select the pharmacy or pharmacist which the sick or injured employee must use; condition coverage or payment on the basis of the pharmacy or pharmacist utilized; or to otherwise interfere in the selection by the sick or injured employee of a pharmacy or pharmacist.

- (k) Notwithstanding s. 440.13(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) \underline{A} 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

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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 division. The health care provider shall also furnish to the 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, the managed-care case manager, or the attorney for either the employer or the carrier 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). As used in this paragraph, the term "to discuss" means to freely exchange ideas, facts, and findings among the parties and health care providers in a manner 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 physician, 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 of an independent medical examiner as a result of injury, is entitled to only one such examiner and to an examiner only in 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;
- 3. 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.

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 forth in paragraph (9)(c).

- (c) 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.

- 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 under subsection (6), or an authorized treating provider is inadmissible admissible in proceedings before the judges of compensation claims. In cases involving occupational disease or repetitive trauma, a medical opinion is inadmissible unless it is based on reliable scientific principles that are sufficiently established to have gained general acceptance in the pertinent area of specialty.
- (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.
- 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 in the execution of their functions under this subsection to the extent provided in s. 766.101. If a carrier finds that overutilization of medical services or a billing error has occurred, it must disallow or adjust payment for such services or error without order of a judge of compensation claims or the division, if the carrier, in making its determination, has complied with this section and rules adopted by the division. Any physician's action as a peer-review consultant or as an independent medical

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examination for purposes of resolving disputes arising as a result of the peer review or independent medical examination. The evaluation and such reports are admissible before the judge of compensation claims if the carrier decides to enter the reports into evidence; however, such independent medical evaluations must not be included in the number specified in subsection (5).

Section 8. Subsections (2) and (5) of section 440.134, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.134 Workers' compensation managed care arrangement.--

(2)(a) The employer may, subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in this chapter, furnish to the employee solely through managed-care arrangements such medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery requires.

(b) (a) The agency shall authorize an insurer to offer or utilize a workers' compensation managed care arrangement after the insurer files a completed application along with the payment of a \$1,000 application fee, and upon the agency's being satisfied that the applicant has the ability to provide quality of care consistent with the prevailing professional standards of care and the insurer and its workers' compensation managed care arrangement otherwise meets the requirements of this section. No insurer may offer or utilize a managed care arrangement without such authorization. The authorization, unless sooner suspended or revoked, shall automatically expire 2 years after the date of issuance unless renewed by the insurer. The authorization shall be renewed 31 upon application for renewal and payment of a renewal fee of

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\$1,000, provided that the insurer is in compliance with the requirements of this section and any rules adopted hereunder. An application for renewal of the authorization shall be made 90 days prior to expiration of the authorization, on forms provided by the agency. The renewal application shall not require the resubmission of any documents previously filed with the agency if such documents have remained valid and unchanged since their original filing.

- (b) Effective January 1, 1997, the employer shall, subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in this chapter, furnish to the employee solely through managed care arrangements such medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery requires.
- (5) An insurer that offers or utilizes a workers' compensation managed care arrangement in this state must file a proposed managed care plan of operation with the agency in a format prescribed by the agency. The plan of operation must contain evidence that all covered services are available and accessible, including a demonstration that:
- (a) Such services can be provided with reasonable promptness with respect to geographic location, hours of operation, and after-hour care. The hours of operation and availability of after-hour care must reflect usual practice in the local area. Geographic availability must reflect the usual travel times within the community.
- (b) Unless the agency determines that insufficient numbers of providers are available, the number of providers in the workers' compensation managed care arrangement service area are sufficient, with respect to current and expected 31 | workers to be served by the arrangement, either:

- 1. By delivery of all required medical services; or
- 2. Through the ability to make appropriate referrals within the provider network.
- (c) There are written agreements with providers describing specific responsibilities.
- (d) Emergency care is available 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.
- (e) In the case of covered services, there are written agreements with providers prohibiting such providers from billing or otherwise seeking reimbursement from or recourse against any injured worker.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 440.14, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

440.14 Determination of pay.--

- (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" means an actual shall be deemed to mean and refer to 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,

before 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 calculating the average weekly wage, the employee is responsible for providing earnings from concurrent employment to the employer/carrier within 45 days after the injury or after the first payment of compensation. Failure to provide such information will result in concurrent employment not being added to such calculation.

Section 10. 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:

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. --
- total benefits must be of a nature and severity that prevents the employee from being able to perform his or her previous work or any work available in substantial numbers within the national economy. If the employee is engaged in or is physically capable of being engaged in any gainful employment, including sheltered employment, he or she is not entitled to permanent total disability. The burden is on the employee to establish that he or she is unable, due to physical limitations, to perform 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

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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 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 division, shall establish and use a uniform permanent impairment rating schedule. This schedule must be based on medically or scientifically demonstrable findings as well as the systems and criteria set forth in the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment; the Snellen Charts, published by American Medical Association Committee for Eye Injuries; and the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedules. The schedule should be based upon objective findings. The schedule shall be more comprehensive than the AMA Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment and shall expand the areas already addressed and address additional areas not currently contained in the guides. On August 1, 1979, and pending the adoption, by rule, of a permanent schedule, Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, copyright 1977, 1971, 1988, by the American Medical Association, shall be the temporary schedule and shall be used for the purposes hereof. For injuries after July 1, 1990, pending the adoption by 31 division rule of a uniform disability rating schedule, the

Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedule shall be used unless that schedule does not address an injury. In such case, the Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment by the American Medical Association shall be used. Determination of permanent impairment under this schedule must be made by a physician licensed under chapter 458, a doctor of osteopathic medicine licensed under chapters 458 and 459, a chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460, a podiatric physician licensed under chapter 461, an optometrist licensed under chapter 463, or a dentist licensed under chapter 466, as appropriate considering the nature of the injury. No other persons are authorized to render opinions regarding the 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 <u>biweekly</u> weekly at the rate of 66 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:
- a. The expiration of a period computed at the rate of3 weeks for each percentage point of impairment; or
 - b. The death of the employee.
- 4. After the employee has been certified by a doctor as having reached maximum medical improvement or 6 weeks before the expiration of temporary benefits, whichever occurs earlier, the certifying doctor shall evaluate the condition of the employee and assign an impairment rating, using the

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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 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 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 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 31 | 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. s.ss.402 or 42 U.S.C. s.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 the injured worker reaches the age of 62 years.

Section 11. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 440.151, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.151 Occupational diseases.--

(1)(a) Where the employer and employee are subject to the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Law, the disablement or death of an employee resulting from an occupational disease as hereinafter defined shall be treated as the happening of an injury by accident, notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, and the employee or, in case of death, the employee's dependents shall be entitled to compensation as provided by this chapter, except as hereinafter otherwise provided; and the practice and procedure prescribed by this chapter shall apply to all proceedings under this section, except as hereinafter otherwise provided. Provided, however, that in no case shall an employer be liable for compensation under the provisions of this section unless such disease has resulted from the nature of the employment in which the employee was engaged under such employer and was

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actually contracted while so engaged, meaning by "nature of the employment" that to the occupation in which the employee was so engaged there is attached a particular hazard of such disease that distinguishes it from the usual run of occupations, or the incidence of such disease is substantially higher in the occupation in which the employee was so engaged than in the usual run of occupations, or, in case of death, unless death follows continuous disability from such disease, commencing within the period above limited, for which compensation has been paid or awarded, or timely claim made as provided in this section, and results within 350 weeks after such last exposure.

- (b) No compensation shall be payable for an occupational disease if the employee, at the time of entering into the employment of the employer by whom the compensation would otherwise be payable, falsely represents herself or himself in writing as not having previously been disabled, laid off or compensated in damages or otherwise, because of such disease.
- (c) Where an occupational disease is aggravated by any other disease or infirmity, not itself compensable, or where disability or death from any other cause, not itself compensable, is aggravated, prolonged, accelerated or in anywise contributed to by an occupational disease, the compensation payable shall be reduced and limited to such proportion only of the compensation that would be payable if the occupational disease were the sole cause of the disability or death as such occupational disease, as a causative factor, bears to all the causes of such disability or death, such reduction in compensation to be effected by reducing the 31 number of weekly or monthly payments or the amounts of such

payments, as under the circumstances of the particular case may be for the best interest of the claimant or claimants.

- (d) No compensation for death from an occupational disease shall be payable to any person whose relationship to the deceased, which under the provisions of this Workers' Compensation Law would give right to compensation, arose subsequent to the beginning of the first compensable disability, save only to afterborn children of a marriage existing at the beginning of such disability.
- (e) No compensation shall be payable for disability or death resulting from tuberculosis arising out of and in the course of employment by the Department of Health at a state tuberculosis hospital, or aggravated by such employment, when the employee had suffered from said disease at any time prior to the commencement of such employment.
- (f) Both causation and sufficient exposure to support causation must be proven by clear and convincing evidence.
- "occupational disease" means shall be construed to mean only a disease that which is due to causes and conditions that which are characteristic of and peculiar to a particular trade, occupation, process, or employment, and excludes to exclude all ordinary diseases of life to which the general public is exposed, unless the incidence of the disease is substantially higher in the particular trade, occupation, process, or employment than for the general public. The term "occupational disease" does not include any disease for which there are no epidemiological studies showing that exposure to the specific substance involved, at the levels to which the employee was exposed, can cause the precise disease sustained by the employee.

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2 Statutes, is amended to read: 3 440.185 Notice of injury or death; reports; penalties for violations .--4 5 (7) Every carrier shall file with the division within 6 21 calendar days after the effective date issuance of a new 7 policy or contract of insurance such policy information as the division may require, including notice of whether the policy 9 is a minimum premium policy. Notice of cancellation or 10 expiration of a policy as set out in s. 440.42(3) shall be 11 filed with mailed to the division in accordance with rules adopted promulgated by the division under chapter 120. 12 Section 13. Section 440.191, Florida Statutes, is 13 amended to read: 14 440.191 Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office. --15 (1)(a) In order to effect the self-executing features 16 17 of the Workers' Compensation Law, this chapter shall be 18 construed to permit injured employees and employers or the 19 employer's carrier to resolve disagreements without undue 20 expense, costly litigation, or delay in the provisions of benefits. It is the duty of all who participate in the 21 workers' compensation system, including, but not limited to, 22 carriers, service providers, health care providers, managed 23

Section 12. Subsection (7) of section 440.185, Florida

(b) An Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office is 31 created within the Division of Workers' Compensation to inform

cooperate with the division's efforts to resolve disagreements

care arrangements, attorneys, employers, and employees, to

attempt to resolve disagreements in good faith and to

between the parties. The division may by rule prescribe

definitions that are necessary for the effective

administration of this section.

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. The Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office may 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 of the services available to him or her under this section.
- (d) All medical-only claims of \$5,000 or less, disputed issues as to the average weekly wage or medical-mileage reimbursement, or disputed issues as to independent medical examinations shall be determined with or without a hearing by a judge of compensation claims who has jurisdiction over the dispute. If the judge of compensation claims decides that a hearing is necessary, neither party may be represented by counsel during the hearing. Such matters must be handled pursuant to rules adopted by the Division of Administrative Hearings. Any order of the judge of compensation claims is reviewable under 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.

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(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 employer, the carrier, the carrier's attorney, the Division of Administrative Hearings, and the judge of compensation claims who has jurisdiction over the petition for benefits a petition for benefits that meets the requirements of s. 440.192(1), (2), and (3)contact the office to request assistance in resolving the dispute. The office may shall investigate the dispute and may 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 for approval.

(c) (d) The Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office may assign an ombudsman to assist the employee in resolving the disputed issue presented or dispute. if the disputed issues presented in the petition for benefits are 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 31 | 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.
- $\underline{(1)(2)}$ The Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall review each petition and shall dismiss each petition, or any portion of a petition, upon its own motion or upon the motion of any party, which 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 of any accident.
- (d) A detailed description of the employee's job, work responsibilities, and work the employee was performing when the injury occurred.

- CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

- (e) The time period for which compensation was not timely provided and the specific classification of compensation that was not timely provided.
- (f) The medical treatment that has been recommended by an authorized treating physician but has not been provided. A copy of the written documentation by the authorized treating physician who recommended 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 the request was filed with the carrier and a copy of the request that was filed.
- (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 must include a copy of the 13-week wage statement and the specific details as to why the 13-week wage statement is incorrect, including the check stubs or other documentation to support the petition. If the issue is concurrent employment, the name and address of the concurrent employer, all check

stubs, days worked, and the amount that should be included in the average weekly wage and the reason therefor.

- (2) 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 a 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 up to the time of filing of the pretrial stipulation not asserted

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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 the 30 days after the filing of a petition that does not meet the requirements of this section.

(7) Within 30 $\frac{14}{1}$ 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 must also state those benefits that have been paid or authorized, or both, 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 that has been established by the carrier for the employee. Compensation by direct deposit is considered paid on the date the funds become available for withdrawal by the employee.

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 percent of the unpaid installment or \$5, which shall be paid 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 order 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

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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 which the employer or carrier had no control, such installment could not be paid within the period prescribed for payment and to have waived the right to claim such penalty. However, during the course of a hearing, the judge of compensation 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 the employer rather than the carrier. Any additional 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 that has been established by the carrier for the employee.

- (7) If any compensation, payable under the terms of an order award, is not paid within 30 7 days after it becomes due, 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

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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 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 is not 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 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

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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 review under s. 440.28, to determine whether such final disposition will definitely aid the rehabilitation of the injured worker or otherwise is clearly for the best interests of the person entitled to compensation and, in her or his discretion, may have an investigation made by the Rehabilitation Section of the Division of Workers' Compensation. The joint petition and the report of any

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investigation so made will be deemed a part of the proceeding. An employer shall have the right to appear at any hearing pursuant to this subsection which relates to the discharge of such employer's liability and to present testimony at such hearing. The carrier shall provide reasonable notice to the employer of the time and date of any such hearing and inform the employer of her or his rights to appear and testify. When the claimant is represented by counsel or when the claimant and carrier or employer are represented by counsel, final approval of the lump-sum settlement agreement, as provided for in a joint petition and stipulation, shall be approved by entry of an order within 7 days after the filing of such joint petition and stipulation without a hearing, unless the judge of compensation claims determines, in her or his discretion, that additional testimony is needed before such settlement can be approved or disapproved and so notifies the parties. The probability of the death of the injured employee or other person entitled to compensation before the expiration of the period during which such person is entitled to compensation shall, in the absence of special circumstances making such course improper, be determined in accordance with the most recent United States Life Tables published by the National 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 not 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.

(c) This section applies to all claims that the parties have not previously settled, regardless of the date of accident.

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 21 days after a petition for benefits is filed under s. 440.192, a mediation conference concerning such petition shall be held. Within 40 7 days after a such petition for benefits is filed under s. 440.192, the judge of compensation claims shall notify the interested parties that a mediation conference concerning such petition has been scheduled will be held. All pending petitions that have been filed for 30 days must be scheduled for mediation at the same time. Such notice shall give the date, time, and location of the mediation conference. Such notice may be served personally

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upon the interested parties or may be sent to the interested parties by mail. Such mediation must be held within 60 days after the filing of the petition, unless there is a showing of good cause presented to the judge of compensation claims. If the judge of compensation claims grants a continuance, the date of the rescheduled mediation must be set forth in the order, and the mediation must be held on that date. However, if the employee and the employer/carrier are represented by counsel, the representative of the employer/carrier may attend the mediation via telephone if the representative lives outside the county where the mediation is being held. A mediation conference may not be used for the sole purpose of mediating 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.
- Such a mediation conference shall be conducted informally and does not require the use of formal rules of evidence or procedure. Any information from the files, reports, case summaries, mediator's notes, or other communications or materials, oral or written, relating to a mediation conference under this section obtained by any person performing mediation duties is privileged and confidential and 31 | may not be disclosed without the written consent of all

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parties to the conference. Any research or evaluation effort directed at assessing the mediation program activities or performance must protect the confidentiality of such information. Each party to a mediation conference has a privilege during and after the conference to refuse to disclose and to prevent another from disclosing communications made during the conference whether or not the contested issues are successfully resolved. This subsection and paragraphs (4)(a) and (b) shall not be construed to prevent or inhibit the discovery or admissibility of any information that is otherwise subject to discovery or that is admissible under applicable law or rule of procedure, except that any conduct or statements made during a mediation conference or in negotiations concerning the conference are inadmissible in any proceeding under this chapter. The Division of Administrative Hearings shall maintain a list of mediators who have been certified under s. 44.106. Mediators shall be compensated and paid by the employer/carrier according to rules adopted by the Supreme Court as set forth in s. 44.102(5)(b). The Chief Judge shall select a mediator. The mediator shall be employed on a full-time basis by the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims. A mediator must be a member of The Florida Bar, for at least 5 years and must complete a mediation training program pursuant to s. 44.106, and must be certified by the division as having completed a 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 31 adjunct mediator must be a member of The Florida Bar for at

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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. If In the event either party refuses to agree at 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 must give the time, date, and location of the pretrial conference. At the 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 after 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

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30 31 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 unforseeable circumstances beyond the party's control. Any order on a continuance must set forth the date of that rescheduled final hearing.

(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 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 after 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.

 $\frac{(f)(g)}{(g)}$ 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.

(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 record activity has been taken on a 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 his or her own motion or on a motion by a party in the judge's discretion, determine if a hearing is necessary and serve notice of hearing on the parties by regular mail at their last known addresses. 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.
- (k) A judge of compensation claims may not award interest on unpaid medical bills, nor may the amount of such bills be used to calculate the amount of interest awarded.
- (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

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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 record costs an affidavit or affirmation that, in her or his 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

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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 to 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

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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.
- (7) An injured employee claiming or entitled to 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, 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.--

(4) All medical reports of authorized treating health care providers, peer-review reports pursuant to utilization

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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 benefits secured after 10 years. However, no fees are payable on the issue of average weekly wage, on medical issues under \$5,000, on medical mileage, or on 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.
- (3) If the claimant should prevail in any proceedings before a judge of compensation claims or court, there shall be taxed against the employer the reasonable costs of such proceedings, not to include the attorney's fees of the claimant. A claimant shall be responsible for the payment of her or his own attorney's fees., except that a claimant shall

be entitled to recover a reasonable attorney's fee from a 2 carrier or employer: 3 (a) Against whom she or he successfully asserts a claim for medical benefits only, if the claimant has not filed 4 5 or is not entitled to file at such time a claim for 6 disability, permanent impairment, wage-loss, or death 7 benefits, arising out of the same accident; or 8 (b) In any case in which the employer or carrier files a notice of denial with the division and the injured person 9 10 has employed an attorney in the successful prosecution of the 11 claim; or 12 (c) In a proceeding in which a carrier or employer denies that an injury occurred for which compensation benefits 13 are payable, and the claimant prevails on the issue of 14 15 compensability; or (d) In cases where the claimant successfully prevails 16 17 in proceedings filed under s. 440.24 or s. 440.28. 18 In applying the factors set forth in subsection (1) to cases 19 20 arising under paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d), the judge of compensation claims must only consider only such benefits and 21 the time reasonably spent in obtaining them as were secured 22 for the claimant within the scope of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), 23 24 and (d). In such cases in which the claimant is responsible 25 (4)for the payment of her or his own attorney's fees, such fees 26 27 are a lien upon compensation payable to the claimant, notwithstanding s. 440.22. 28 29 (5) If any proceedings are had for review of any 30 claim, award, or compensation order before the Workers'

Compensation Appeals Commission or appellate any court, the

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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; however, such a fee must be at an hourly rate of \$125 or less 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) This section does not impose on the employer a duty to preserve evidence pertaining to the industrial accident or to injuries arising therefrom.

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

440.42 Insurance policies; liability.--

(3) Each No contract or policy of insurance issued by a carrier under this chapter shall expire 1 year after the effective date of the contract or policy. A contract or policy of insurance issued by a carrier may not or be canceled before its expiration date unless until at least 30 days have elapsed after a notice of such cancellation has been sent by the carrier to the division and to the employer in accordance with the provisions of s. 440.185(7). However, when duplicate or dual coverage exists by reason of two different carriers having issued policies of insurance to the same employer securing the same liability, it shall be presumed that only 31 that policy with the later effective date shall be in force

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and that the earlier policy terminated upon the effective date of the latter. If In the event that both policies carry the same effective date, one of the policies may be canceled instanter upon filing a notice of cancellation with the division and serving a copy thereof upon the employer in such manner as the division prescribes by rule. The division may by rule prescribe the content of the notice of retroactive cancellation and specify the time, place, and manner in which the notice of cancellation is to be served.

Section 22. Section 440.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.45 Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims. --

(1)(a) There is hereby created the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims within the Department of Management Services Labor and Employment Security. The Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall be headed by the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims. The Deputy Chief Judge shall report to the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings a Chief Judge. The Deputy 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 Deputy Chief Judge must demonstrate prior administrative experience and possess the same qualifications for appointment as a judge of compensation claims, and the procedure for reappointment of the Deputy 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 director of the Division of Administrative Hearings Chief Judge shall be its agency head for all purposes. The Department of Management Services Labor and Employment Security shall provide administrative support

and service to the office to the extent requested by the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings Chief

Judge but shall not direct, supervise, or control the Office of the 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.

- (b) The current term of the Chief Judge of Compensation Claims expires July 1, 2001. The position of Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims is created and becomes effective July 1, 2001.
- (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 for the prior 5 years and is experienced 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

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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;

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

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(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 statutory requirement for reasons beyond their control, the commission shall request that the Legislature 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

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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 performance is satisfactory, or the Governor does not 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 who has 5 years of experience in the practice of law in this state to serve as a Deputy Chief Judge or a judge of compensation claims on a temporary basis in the absence or disqualification of any full-time judge of compensation claims. However, an attorney so appointed by the Governor may not serve for a period exceeding 60 successive days.
- (e) The director of the Division of Administrative

 Hearings may receive or initiate complaints, conduct

 investigations, and dismiss complaints against the Deputy

 Chief Judge and the judges of compensation claims. The

 director may recommend to the Governor the removal of the

 Deputy Chief Judge or a judge of compensation claims or

 recommend the discipline of a judge whose conduct during his

 or her term of office warrants such discipline. For purposes

 of this section, the term "discipline" includes reprimand,

 fine, and suspension with or without pay. At the conclusion of

 each investigation, the director shall submit preliminary

 findings of fact and recommendations to the judge of

 compensation claims who is the subject of the complaint. The

 judge of compensation claims has 20 days within which to

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respond to the tentative findings. The response and the director's rebuttal to the response must be included in the final report submitted to the Governor.

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.

(3)(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 Deputy Chief Judge shall coordinate with the Director of the Division of Workers' 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.

(4)(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 2 age of pending and disposed cases, timeliness of 3 decisionmaking, extraordinary fee awards, and the data 4 necessary for the judicial nominating commission to review the 5 performance of judges as required in paragraph (2)(c)and 6 other performance indicators. On or before November 1, 2001, 7 the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall submit a 8 draft of these rules to the Governor, the President of the 9 Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The 10 Legislature shall review the draft rules and may approve, 11 modify and approve, disapprove, or take no action on the rules. If the Legislature approves the draft rules, or 12 modifies and approves the draft rules, the Office of the 13 Judges of Compensation Claims shall adopt the draft rules 14 pursuant to chapter 120. If the Legislature disapproves the 15 draft rules, the Legislature shall convey the reasons for its 16 17 disapproval to the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims for use in redrafting the rules. The workers' compensation 18 19 rules of procedure approved by the Supreme Court shall apply 20 until the rules promulgated by the Office of the Judges of 21 Compensation Claims pursuant to this section become effective. (5) (6) Not later than December 1 of each year, the 22 Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims and the Division 23 24 of Workers' Compensation shall jointly issue a written report to the Governor, the House of Representatives, and the Senate, 25 The Florida Bar, and the statewide nominating commission 26 27 summarizing the amount, cost, and outcome of all litigation resolved in the prior fiscal year, summarizing the disposition 28 29 of mediation conferences, the number of mediation conferences 30 waived, the number of continuances granted, the number and disposition of litigated cases, the amount of attorney's fees 31

paid in each case, and the number of final orders not issued within 14 days after the final hearing applications and 2 3 motions for mediation conferences and recommending changes or 4 improvements to the dispute resolution elements of the 5 Workers' Compensation Law and regulations. If the Deputy Chief Judge finds that judges generally are unable to meet a 6 7 particular statutory requirement for reasons beyond their 8 control, the Deputy Chief Judge shall submit such findings and any recommendations to the Legislature. 9 Section 23. Effective July 1, 2001, section 627.914, 10 11 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 627.914 Reports of information by workers' 12 13 compensation insurers required .--(1) The department shall promulgate rules and 14 statistical plans which shall thereafter be used by each 15 insurer and each self-insurance fund as defined in s. 624.461 16 17 in the recording and reporting of loss, expense, and claims experience, in order that the experience of all insurers and 18 19 self-insurance funds self-insurers may be made available at 20 least annually in such form and detail as may be necessary to 21 aid the department in determining whether Florida experience for workers' compensation insurance is sufficient for 22

(2) Any insurer authorized to write a policy of workers' compensation insurance shall transmit the following information to the department each year with its annual report, and such information shall be reported on a net basis with respect to reinsurance for nationwide experience and on a direct basis for Florida experience:

(a) Premiums written;

establishing rates.

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(b) Premiums earned;

1	(c) Dividends paid or credited to policyholders;
2	(d) Losses paid;
3	(e) Allocated loss adjustment expenses;
4	(f) The ratio of allocated loss adjustment expenses to
5	losses paid;
6	(g) Unallocated loss adjustment expenses;
7	(h) The ratio of unallocated loss adjustment expenses
8	to losses paid;
9	(i) The total of losses paid and unallocated and
10	allocated loss adjustment expenses;
11	(j) The ratio of losses paid and unallocated and
12	allocated loss adjustment expenses to premiums earned;
13	(k) The number of claims outstanding as of December 31
14	of each year;
15	(1) The total amount of losses unpaid as of December
16	31 of each year;
17	(m) The total amount of allocated and unallocated loss
18	adjustment expenses unpaid as of December 31 of each year; and
19	(n) The total of losses paid and allocated loss
20	adjustment expenses and unallocated loss adjustment expenses,
21	plus the total of losses unpaid as of December 31 of each year
22	and loss adjustment expenses unpaid as of December 31 of each
23	year.
24	(3) A report of the information required in subsection
25	(2) shall be filed no later than April 1 of each year and
26	shall include the information for the preceding year ending
27	December 31. All reports shall be on a calendar-accident year
28	basis, and each calendar-accident year shall be reported at
29	eight stages of development.
30	(2)(4) Each insurer and self-insurance fund authorized
31	to write a policy of workers' compensation insurance shall

transmit the information for paragraphs (a), (b), $\underline{(c)}$, (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 or rating organization may be used</u> 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 behalf. Such insurers shall be named in the report.

(3)(5) Individual self-insurers as defined authorized to transact workers' compensation insurance as provided in s. 440.02 shall report only Florida data as prescribed in paragraphs (a)-(e) of subsection(2)(4)to the Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security.

(a) The Division of Workers' Compensation shall publish the dates and forms necessary to enable self-insurers to comply with this section.

1 (b) The Division of Workers' Compensation shall report 2 the information collected under this section to the Department 3 of Insurance in a manner prescribed by the department. (b)(c) A statistical or rating organization may be 4 5 used by individual self-insurers for the purposes of reporting 6 the data required by this section and calculating experience 7 ratings. 8 (4) The department shall provide a summary of 9 information provided pursuant to subsection subsections (2) 10 and (4) in its annual report. 11 Section 24. Workers' Compensation Appeals 12 Commission. --(1)(a) There is created under the Administration 13 Commission a Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission, 14 consisting of a presiding commissioner and four other 15 commissioners, all to be appointed by the Governor after 16 17 October 1, 2001, but before May 15, 2002, and all to serve full time. The Governor shall select each commissioner from a 18 19 list of three commissioners nominated by the judges of each of the five district courts of appeal. The seats on the Workers' 20 Compensation Appeals Commission shall be numbered from one 21 through five. Nominations for the commissioner of seat one 22 shall be made by all the judges of the First District Court of 23 24 Appeal. Nominations for the commissioner of seat two shall be 25 made by all the judges of the Second District Court of Appeal. Nominations for the commissioner of seat three shall be made 26 27 by all the judges of the Third District Court of Appeal. 28 Nominations for the commissioner of seat four shall be made by 29 all the judges of the Fourth District Court of Appeal. Nominations for the commissioner of seat five shall be made by 30

all the judges of the Fifth District Court of Appeal. The

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commissioners shall elect a presiding commissioner from among their number by majority vote. Each commissioner must have the qualifications required by law for judges of the district courts of appeal. In addition, the commissioners must have substantial experience in the field of workers' compensation.

- (b) Each commissioner shall be appointed for a term of 4 years, but, during his or her term of office, may be removed by the Governor for cause.
- (c) Each appeal from an order of a judge of compensation claims must be considered by a commission panel consisting of two commissioners and the presiding commissioner.
- (d) Before the term of office of a commissioner expires, the Statewide Nominating Commission shall review the conduct of the commissioner. The Statewide Nominating Commission shall furnish to the Governor, no later than 6 months before the expiration of the commissioner's term, a report relating to retention. 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 to the Governor a report that includes a list of three candidates for appointment as a commissioner. If 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 must nominate at least three candidates in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section.
- (e) The Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission is subject to the Code of Judicial Conduct set forth in section 440.442, Florida Statutes.

- (2) The presiding commissioner, by order filed in the records of the commission and with the approval of the Governor, may appoint a currently commissioned judge of compensation claims as an associate commissioner to serve as a temporary commissioner. This appointment must be for such periods of time as not to cause an undue burden on the caseload in the judge's jurisdiction. An associate commissioner is to receive no additional pay for serving in that capacity other than reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of the additional duties.

 (3) The total salaries and benefits of all
 - (3) The total salaries and benefits of all commissioners of the commission are to be paid from the trust fund created under section 440.50, Florida Statutes.

 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.
- (4)(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, Florida Statutes. The Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission shall review by appeal final orders of the judges of compensation claims entered pursuant to chapter 440, Florida Statutes. The First District Court of Appeal retains 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 commissioners is necessary for a decision. Any commissioner may request an en banc hearing for review of a final order of a judge of compensation claims.

- (b) The Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission is placed, for administrative purposes, within the Administration Commission, but, in the performance of its powers and duties under chapter 440, Florida Statutes, the commission is not subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Administration Commission and is not an agency for purposes of chapter 120, Florida Statutes.
- (c) The Department of Labor and Employment Security shall provide to the commission the property, personnel, and appropriations related to the commission's specified authority, powers, duties, and responsibilities.
- (5) The commission shall make such expenditures, 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 are 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 under section 440.50, Florida Statutes, upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the presiding commissioner.
- (6) The commission, in its discretion, may charge for publications, subscriptions, and copies of records and documents. These fees must be deposited in the trust fund established under section 440.50, Florida Statutes.
- (7)(a) The presiding commissioner shall exercise administrative supervision over the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission and over the judges and other officers of such courts.
- 30 (b) The presiding commissioner of the Workers'
 31 Compensation Appeals Commission shall:

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.

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 commissioner directs him or her to perform. The commission may employ research assistants or law clerks to assist the commissioners in performing their duties under this section.
- (8)(a) The commission shall maintain and keep open during reasonable business hours a clerk's office, to be situated in the Capitol or another suitable building in Leon County, for the transaction of its business. All books, papers, records, and files, and the seal of the commission, must be kept at this office. The commission shall furnish and equip the office.
- (b) The Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission shall appoint a clerk who shall hold office at the pleasure of the commission. Before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, the clerk must give bond in the sum of \$5,000 payable to the Governor, to be approved by a majority of the members of the commission conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties of his or her office, which bond must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.
- (c) The clerk shall be paid an annual salary pursuant to chapter 25, Florida Statutes.

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1 (d) The clerk may employ such deputies and clerical assistants as are necessary. Their number and compensation 2 3 must be approved by the commission and paid from the annual appropriation for the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission 4 5 from the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund. 6 (e) The clerk, upon the filing of a certified copy of 7 a notice of appeal or petition, shall charge and collect a 8 filing fee in the amount of \$250 for each case docketed, and shall charge and collect for copying, certifying, or 9 furnishing opinions, records, papers, or other instruments, 10 11 and for other services, the same service charges as those provided in section 28.24, Florida Statutes. The state or any 12 state agency, when appearing as appellant or petitioner, is 13 exempt from the filing fee required under this paragraph. 14 The clerk of the Workers' Compensation Appeals 15 Commission shall prepare each month, in duplicate, a statement 16 17 of all fees collected and shall remit one copy of the statement, together with all fees collected by her or him, to 18 19 the Comptroller, who shall deposit the fees in the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund. 20 21 The commission shall have a seal for the authentication of its orders, awards, and proceedings, upon 22 which are inscribed the words "State of Florida Workers' 23 Compensation Appeals Commission--Seal, " and it must be 24 25 judicially noticed. (10) The commission is expressly authorized to destroy 26

(11) Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission

commissioners shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as

provided in section 112.061, Florida Statutes.

obsolete records of the commission.

1	(12) The practice and procedure before the commission
2	and the judges of compensation claims shall be governed by
3	rules adopted by the commission except to the extent that such
4	rules conflict with chapter 440, Florida Statutes.
5	Section 25. Section 440.4416, Florida Statutes, is
6	repealed.
7	Section 26. Except as otherwise expressly provided in
8	this act, this act shall take effect October 1, 2001.
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11	SENATE SUMMARY
12	Revises provisions relating to workers' compensation.
13	Makes managed care arrangements optional rather than mandatory. Repeals the Workers' Compensation Oversight
14	Board. Creates the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission. (See bill for details.)
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