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By the Council for Competitive Commerce and Committee on Insurance and Representatives Waters, Simmons, Negron, Berfield, Brown, Clarke, Ross, McGriff, Kallinger, Fields, Melvin, Baker and Lee

A bill to be entitled An act relating to workers' compensation; amending s. 440.02, F.S.; revising definitions; prohibiting exempt individuals from doing construction work on commercial job sites; amending s. 440.05, F.S.; requiring employers to maintain business records as specified by rules of the Division of Workers' Compensation, relating to exemptions from coverage; revising requirements for election of exemption from coverage; requiring that a corporate officer claiming an exemption from ch. 440, F.S., be listed with the Department of State; requiring the Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security to issue a stop-work order upon failure to produce certain documents; amending s. 440.06, F.S.; clarifying certain limitations imposed on an employer who fails to secure compensation; creating s. 440.078, F.S.; providing for limitation on construction industry business activities; providing penalties; amending s. 440.09, F.S.; requiring compensation for accidental compensable injuries; amending s. 440.091, F.S.; specifying circumstances under which firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and paramedics are considered to be acting within the scope of their employment so as to qualify for workers' compensation benefits; characterizing certain activities of certain officers as arising out of and in the

course of employment for compensability 1 2 purposes and providing circumstances under 3 which certain officers may continue in full-pay 4 status when injured; amending s. 440.092, F.S.; 5 deleting a provision relating to the going and coming rule applicable to certain law 6 7 enforcement officers that is transferred by the 8 amendment to s. 440.091, F.S.; providing a declaration of important state interest; 9 amending s. 440.10, F.S.; revising certain 10 11 limitations on an employer's liability for 12 compensation; providing for rules; amending s. 13 440.103, F.S.; specifying requirements for certificates of insurance that must be shown to 14 15 receive a building permit; amending s. 440.107, 16 F.S.; providing for penalties to be imposed against an employer for certain 17 misrepresentations made to a carrier; providing 18 for the issuance of a stop-work order; 19 20 providing for rules; requiring that the 21 division notify the Department of Business and 22 Professional Regulation upon the failure of certain employers to secure payment of workers' 23 24 compensation; amending s. 440.11, F.S.; 25 revising provisions relating to employer 26 liability to provide an exemption in the case 27 of intentional misconduct by an employer; 28 amending s. 440.13, F.S.; requiring that costs 29 for an independent medical examination be determined under ch. 440, F.S.; requiring the 30 31 carrier to give the employee the opportunity to

change physicians under certain circumstances 1 2 and limitations; revising the effect of an 3 independent medical examination; limiting the 4 admissibility of certain medical opinions; 5 revising the limitation on medical fees; providing an exception to certain recourse for 6 7 payment for services rendered; amending s. 8 440.134, F.S.; providing for discontinuance of medical care under a managed care plan 9 regardless of the date of an accident; amending 10 11 s. 440.14, F.S.; revising the computation of 12 the average weekly wage of an employee for the 13 purposes of determining benefits; amending s. 14 440.15, F.S.; revising the criteria for 15 permanent total disability; revising the compensation rate for impairment income 16 benefits; deleting a provision relating to 17 full-pay status for certain law enforcement 18 officers that is transferred by the amendment 19 20 to s. 440.091, F.S., and providing a reference thereto; amending s. 440.191, F.S.; authorizing 21 22 the Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office to initiate contact with an injured employee to 23 24 discuss rights and responsibilities; revising other duties of the office; amending s. 25 26 440.192, F.S.; revising the procedures for 27 resolving benefit disputes and filing petitions 28 for benefits; specifying information that must 29 be included in a petition for benefits; requiring that a claim be raised by petition 30 31 for purposes of adjudication; amending s.

440.20, F.S.; limiting amount of attorney's 1 2 fees in cases determining lump-sum settlements; 3 amending s. 440.25, F.S.; revising procedures for mediation and hearings; extending the time 4 5 for ordering and holding mediation conferences; providing requirements for granting a 6 7 continuance; providing for mediation conducted 8 by mediators other than from the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims; requiring that 9 the parties complete pretrial stipulations 10 11 before concluding mediation; extending the time 12 for holding final hearings; providing for 13 waiver of any benefit not raised at the final hearing; providing for an expedited 14 15 determination of pay; requiring that certain 16 claims be resolved through an expedited process; providing for dismissal for lack of 17 prosecution; limiting the payment of interest 18 and the attachment of attorney's fees; amending 19 20 s. 440.271, F.S.; requiring appellate mediation 21 and providing procedures therefor; amending s. 22 440.29, F.S.; requiring opinions of independent medical examiners to be received into evidence 23 under certain conditions; amending s. 440.34, 24 F.S.; revising the limit on the amount of 25 26 attorney's fees that may be approved by a judge 27 of compensation claims and eliminating factors 28 that the judge must consider; applying such 29 limits to any agreement related to benefits under ch. 440, F.S.; amending s. 440.345, F.S.; 30 31 revising requirements for the reporting of

1 attorney's fees; removing requirement to 2 provide an annual report; amending s. 440.381, 3 F.S.; requiring that the application for 4 workers' compensation coverage contain a sworn 5 statement by the agent; providing a penalty for carriers that fail to comply with audit 6 7 requirements; revising requirements for audits; 8 amending s. 440.40, F.S.; requiring employers to post a notice relating to the anti-fraud 9 reward program; amending s. 440.45, F.S.; 10 11 providing additional responsibilities of the director of the Division of Administrative 12 13 Hearings as agency head of the Office of the 14 Judges of Compensation Claims; amending ss. 15 489.114 and 489.510, F.S.; revising 16 determination by the division of verification of coverage of persons engaged in the business 17 of contracting; specifying an administrative 18 fine for contractors who are in noncompliance 19 20 with ch. 440, F.S., to be paid to the Department of Business and Professional 21 Regulation; amending s. 626.9892, F.S.; 22 revising the criteria for the anti-fraud 23 program; providing for application; requiring 24 the Department of Insurance to conduct a study 25 26 relating to workers' compensation for persons 27 engaged in the construction industry; providing 28 for construction; providing for severability; 29 providing effective dates. 30

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

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Section 1. Subsection (1), paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (14), and subsection (37) of section 440.02, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (40), (41), and (42) are added to said section, to read:

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

"Accident" means only an unexpected or unusual 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. 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. An injury or exposure caused by exposure to a toxic substance is not an injury by accident arising out of the employment unless there is clear and convincing evidence establishing that exposure to the specific substance involved, at the levels at which the employee was exposed, can cause the injury or disease sustained by the employee.

(14)

"Employee" includes any person who is an officer (b) 31 of a corporation and who performs services for remuneration

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for such corporation within this state, whether or not such services are continuous.

- Any officer of a corporation may elect to be exempt from this chapter by filing written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05.
- 2. As to officers of a corporation who are actively engaged in the construction industry, no more than three officers may elect to be exempt from this chapter by filing written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05. However, a corporate officer of a corporation actively engaged in the construction industry may not elect to be exempt, and any exemption obtained by such an officer is not applicable, with respect to any commercial construction job site estimated to be valued at \$250,000 or greater.
- 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.

- "Employee" does not include:
- 1. An independent contractor, if:
- The independent contractor maintains a separate business with his or her own work facility, truck, equipment, materials, or similar accommodations;
- The independent contractor holds or has applied for a federal employer identification number, unless the independent contractor is a sole proprietor who is not required to obtain a federal employer identification number 31 under state or federal requirements;

- c. The independent contractor performs or agrees to perform specific services or work for specific amounts of money and controls the means of performing the services or work;
- d. The independent contractor incurs the principal expenses related to the service or work that he or she performs or agrees to perform;
- e. The independent contractor is responsible for the satisfactory completion of work or services that he or she performs or agrees to perform and is or could be held liable for a failure to complete the work or services;
- f. The independent contractor receives compensation for work or services performed for a commission or on a per-job or competitive-bid basis and not on any other basis;
- g. The independent contractor may realize a profit or suffer a loss in connection with performing work or services;
- h. The independent contractor has continuing or recurring business liabilities or obligations; and
- i. The success or failure of the independent contractor's business depends on the relationship of business receipts to expenditures.

However, the determination as to whether an individual included in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of 1987, Industry Numbers 0711, 0721, 0722, 0751, 0761, 0762, 0781, 0782, 0783, 0811, 0831, 0851, 2411, 2421, 2435, 2436, 2448, or 2449, or a newspaper delivery person, is an independent contractor is governed not by the criteria in this

independent contractor is governed not by the criteria in t paragraph but by common-law principles, giving due

30 consideration to the business activity of the individual.

31 Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph or any other

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provision of this chapter, with respect to any commercial construction job site estimated to be valued at \$250,000 or greater, a person who is actively engaged in the construction industry is not an independent contractor and is either an employer or an employee who may not be exempt from the coverage requirements of this chapter.

- 2. A real estate salesperson or agent, if that person agrees, in writing, to perform for remuneration solely by way of commission.
- 3. Bands, orchestras, and musical and theatrical performers, including disk jockeys, performing in licensed premises as defined in chapter 562, if a written contract evidencing an independent contractor relationship is entered into before the commencement of such entertainment.
- 4. An owner-operator of a motor vehicle who transports property under a written contract with a motor carrier which evidences a relationship by which the owner-operator assumes the responsibility of an employer for the performance of the contract, if the owner-operator is required to furnish the necessary motor vehicle equipment and all costs incidental to the performance of the contract, including, but not limited to, fuel, taxes, licenses, repairs, and hired help; and the owner-operator is paid a commission for transportation service and is not paid by the hour or on some other time-measured basis.
- 5. A person whose employment is both casual and not in the course of the trade, business, profession, or occupation of the employer.
- 6. A volunteer, except a volunteer worker for the state or a county, municipality, or other governmental entity. 31 A person who does not receive monetary remuneration for

services is presumed to be a volunteer unless there is substantial evidence that a valuable consideration was intended by both employer and employee. For purposes of this chapter, the term "volunteer" includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Persons who serve in private nonprofit agencies and who receive no compensation other than expenses in an amount less than or equivalent to the standard mileage and per diem expenses provided to salaried employees in the same agency or, if such agency does not have salaried employees who receive mileage and per diem, then such volunteers who receive no compensation other than expenses in an amount less than or equivalent to the customary mileage and per diem paid to salaried workers in the community as determined by the division; and
- b. Volunteers participating in federal programs established under Pub. L. No. 93-113.
- 7. 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.
- 9. An exercise rider who does not work for a single horse farm or breeder, and who is compensated for riding on a case-by-case basis, provided a written contract is entered into prior to the commencement of such activity which evidences that an employee/employer relationship does not exist.

- 10. A taxicab, limousine, or other passenger vehicle-for-hire driver who operates said vehicles pursuant to a written agreement with a company which provides any dispatch, marketing, insurance, communications, or other services under which the driver and any fees or charges paid by the driver to the company for such services are not conditioned upon, or expressed as a proportion of, fare revenues.
- official for an entity sponsoring an interscholastic sports event or for a public entity or private, nonprofit organization that sponsors an amateur sports event. For purposes of this subparagraph, such a person is an independent contractor. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "sports official" means any person who is a neutral participant in a sports event, including, but not limited to, umpires, referees, judges, linespersons, scorekeepers, or timekeepers. This subparagraph does not apply to any person employed by a district school board who serves as a sports official as required by the employing school board or who serves as a sports official as part of his or her responsibilities during normal school hours.
- 12. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph 1., the term "employee" includes a sole proprietor or partner actively engaged in the construction industry with respect to any commercial construction job site estimated to be valued at \$250,000 or greater. Any such employee may not elect to be exempt, and any exemption obtained is not applicable, with respect to work performed at such a commercial job site.
- 30 <u>13. For the purposes of a nurse registry, as defined</u>
 31 in s. 400.462(15) and licensed pursuant to s. 400.506, a

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registered nurse or licensed practical nurse, licensed under chapter 464, or a certified nursing assistant, home health aide, companion, or homemaker, as they are defined in s. 400.462.

- (37) "Catastrophic injury" means a permanent impairment constituted by:
- Spinal cord injury involving severe paralysis of an arm, a leg, or the trunk;
- (b) Amputation of an arm, a hand, a foot, or a leg involving the effective loss of use of that appendage;
- (c) Severe brain or closed-head injury as evidenced by:
 - 1. Severe sensory or motor disturbances;
 - 2. Severe communication disturbances;
- 3. Severe complex integrated disturbances of cerebral function;
 - 4. Severe episodic neurological disorders; or
- 5. Other severe brain and closed-head injury conditions at least as severe in nature as any condition provided in subparagraphs 1.-4.;
- (d) Second-degree or third-degree burns of 25 percent or more of the total body surface or third-degree burns of 5 percent or more to the face and hands; or
 - (e) Total or industrial blindness. ; or
- (f) Any other injury that would otherwise qualify under this chapter of a nature and severity that would qualify an employee to receive disability income benefits under Title II or supplemental security income benefits under Title XVI of the federal Social Security Act as the Social Security Act existed on July 1, 1992, without regard to any time 31 limitations provided under that act.

etition for benefits sufficient to put the employer or carrier on notice of the exact statutory classification and outstanding time period of benefits being requested, including a detailed explanation of any benefits received that should be increased, decreased, changed, or otherwise modified. For purposes of petitions for medical benefits only, "specificity" means the specific reason the benefit is being requested, the benefit is medically necessary, and the current treatment, if any, is not sufficient.

structure intended for commercial or industrial use, or any building or structure intended for multifamily use of more than four dwelling units, as well as any accessory use structures constructed in conjunction with the principle structure. The term "commercial building" does not include the conversion of any existing residential building to a commercial building.

(42) "Residential building" means any building or structure intended for residential use containing four or fewer dwelling units and any structure intended as an accessory use to the residential structure.

Section 2. Subsections (10), (11), (12), and (13) are added to section 440.05, Florida Statutes, to read:

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

(10) Each employer conducting business in this state shall maintain business records as specified by the division by rule, which rules must include the provision that any corporation with exempt officers and any partnership with exempt partners must maintain written statements of those

exempted persons affirmatively acknowledging each such 1 2 individual's exempt status. (11) Any sole proprietor or partner claiming an 3 4 exemption under this section shall maintain a copy of his or 5 her federal income tax records for each of the immediately 6 previous 3 years in which he or she claims an exemption. Such 7 federal income tax records must include a complete copy of the 8 following for each year in which an exemption is claimed: 9 (a) For sole proprietors, a copy of Federal Income Tax Form 1040 and its accompanying Schedule C. 10 (b) For partners, a copy of the partner's Federal 11 12 Income Tax Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) and Federal Income Tax 13 Form 1040 and its accompanying Schedule E. 14 15 The sole proprietor or partner in question shall produce, upon request by the division, a copy of those documents together 16 with a statement by the sole proprietor that the tax records 17 provided are true and accurate copies of what the sole 18 19 proprietor or partner has filed with the federal Internal 20 Revenue Service. The statement must be signed under oath by the sole proprietor or partner in question and must be 21 notarized. The division shall issue a stop-work order under s. 22 440.107(5) to any sole proprietor or partner who fails or 23 refuses to produce a copy of the tax records and affidavit 24 25 required under this paragraph to the division within 3 26 business days after the request is made. 27 (12) For those sole proprietors or partners that have 28 not been in business long enough to provide the information required of an established business, the division shall 29 require such sole proprietor or partner to provide copies of 30

the most recent filed Federal Income Tax Form 1040. The

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division shall establish by rule such other criteria to show that the sole proprietor or partner intends to engage in a legitimate enterprise within the construction industry and is not otherwise attempting to evade the requirements of this act. The division shall establish by rule the form and format of financial information required to be submitted by such employers.

(13) 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 an 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(5) to any corporation that employs a person who claims 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.

Section 3. Section 440.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.06 Failure to secure compensation; effect.--Every employer who fails to secure the payment of compensation <u>as</u> provided in s. 440.10 by failing to meet the requirements of under this chapter as provided in s. 440.38 may not, in any

suit brought against him or her by an employee subject to this chapter to recover damages for injury or death, defend such a suit on the grounds that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant, that the employee assumed the risk of his or her employment, or that the injury was due to the comparative negligence of the employee.

Section 4. Section 440.078, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

440.078 Limitation on construction industry business activities; penalties.--

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter and with respect to persons and entities actively engaged in the construction industry, under no circumstances may a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or independent contractor that fails to maintain coverage or is otherwise without coverage required by this chapter enter into a contract, subcontract, or other business relationship, for the purposes of construction, with another corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or independent contractor that fails to maintain coverage or is otherwise without coverage required by this chapter.
- (2) Any sole proprietor or partner of a business actively engaged in the construction industry who violates subsection (1) shall immediately forfeit any election of exclusion or election of exemption available under this chapter and shall be prohibited from electing or receiving an exclusion or exemption from the requirements of this chapter for a period of 5 years from the date of the prohibited action. Any person under this section who violates subsection (1) and who has no election of exclusion or election of exemption or who is an independent contractor commits a

misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided by s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

engaged in the construction industry that violates subsection

(1) shall immediately forfeit any election of exclusion or

election of exemption available under this chapter and shall

be prohibited from electing or receiving an exclusion or

exemption from the requirements of this chapter for a period

of 5 years after the date of the prohibited action.

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 accidental, compensable injury or death arising out of work performed in the course and the scope of employment. The injury, its occupational cause, and any resulting manifestations or disability shall be established to a reasonable degree of medical certainty and by objective medical findings. Mental or nervous injuries occurring as a manifestation of an injury compensable under this section shall be demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence. In a case involving occupational disease or repetitive exposure, both causation and sufficient exposure to support causation must be proven by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (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. The work-related accident must be more than 50-percent responsible for the

injury and subsequent disability or need for treatment in order for the accident to be a major contributing cause.

- (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 more than 50-percent responsible for the major contributing cause of the disability or need for treatment.
- (c) Death resulting from an operation by a surgeon furnished by the employer for the cure of hernia as required in s. 440.15(6) shall for the purpose of this chapter be considered to be a death resulting from the accident causing the hernia.
- 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 440.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.091 Law enforcement officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, or paramedic; when acting within the course of employment.--

(1) If an employee:

(b)(2) Was discharging that primary responsibility within the state in a place and under circumstances reasonably consistent with that primary responsibility; and

 $\underline{(c)}$ (3) Was not engaged in services for which he or she was paid by a private employer, and the employee and his or her public employer had no agreement providing for workers' compensation coverage for that private employment, $\dot{\tau}$

the employee <u>is considered</u> shall be deemed to have been acting within the course of employment. The term "employee" as used in this <u>subsection</u> section includes all certified supervisory and command personnel whose duties include, in whole or in part, responsibilities for the supervision, training, guidance, and management of full-time law enforcement officers, part-time law enforcement officers, or auxiliary law enforcement officers but does not include support personnel employed by the employing agency.

(2) If a firefighter as defined in s. 112.191(1)(b) is engaged in extinguishing a fire, or protecting and saving life or property due to a fire in this state in an emergency, and such activities would be considered to be within the course of his or her employment as a firefighter and covered by the employer's workers' compensation coverage except for the fact that the firefighter was off duty or that the location of the

fire was outside the employer's jurisdiction or area of

responsibility, such activities are considered to be within the course of employment. This subsection does not apply if the firefighter is performing activities for which he or she is paid by another employer or contractor.

- certified under chapter 401 is providing basic life support or advanced life support service, as defined in s. 401.23, in an emergency situation in this state, and such activities would be considered to be within the course of his or her employment as an emergency medical technician or paramedic and covered by the employer's workers' compensation coverage except for the fact that the location of the emergency was outside of the employer's jurisdiction or area of responsibility, such activities are considered to be within the course of employment. The provisions of this subsection do not apply if the emergency medical technician or paramedic is performing activities for which he or she is paid by another employer or contractor.
- enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10(1) during the officer's work period or while going to or coming from work in an official law enforcement vehicle shall be presumed to be an injury arising out of and in the course of employment unless the injury occurred during a distinct deviation for a nonessential personal errand. If, however, the employer's policy or the collective bargaining agreement that applies to the officer permits such deviations for nonessential errands, the injury shall be presumed to arise out of and in the course of employment.
- 30 (5) Any law enforcement officer as defined in s.
 31 943.10(1), (2), or (3) who, while acting within the course of

employment as provided by subsection (1), is maliciously or 1 2 intentionally injured and who thereby sustains a job-connected 3 disability compensable under this chapter shall be carried in full-pay status rather than being required to use sick, 4 5 annual, or other leave. Full-pay status shall be granted only 6 after submission of a medical report to the employing agency's 7 head which gives a current diagnosis of the employee's 8 recovery and ability to return to work. In no case shall the 9 employee's salary and workers' compensation benefits exceed the amount of the employee's regular salary requirements. 10 11 Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 440.092, Florida 12 Statutes, is amended to read: 13 440.092 Special requirements for compensability; 14 deviation from employment; subsequent intervening accidents .--15 (2) GOING OR COMING.--Except as provided in s. 440.091(4), an injury suffered while going to or coming from 16 work is not an injury arising out of and in the course of 17 employment whether or not the employer provided transportation 18 19 if such means of transportation was available for the 20 exclusive personal use by the employee, unless the employee 21 was engaged in a special errand or mission for the employer. 22 For the purposes of this subsection and not withstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, an injury to a law 23 enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), during the 24 25 officer's work period or while going to or coming from work in 26 an official law enforcement vehicle, shall be presumed to be 27 an injury arising out of and in the course of employment 28 unless the injury occurred during a distinct deviation for a 29 nonessential personal errand. If, however, the employer's policy or the collective bargaining agreement that applies to

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the injury shall be presumed to arise out of and in the course 2 of employment. 3 Section 8. It is declared by the Legislature that firefighters perform state and municipal functions, that it is 4 5 their duty to protect life and property at their own risk and 6 peril, and that their activities are vital to the public 7 safety. Therefore, the Legislature declares that it fulfills 8 an important state interest to provide workers' compensation 9 coverage to firefighters while they are engaged in extinguishing a fire, protecting and saving life or property 10 due to a fire in this state while off duty, or engaging in 11 12 such activities at a fire located outside the employer's 13 jurisdiction or area of responsibility. It is further 14 declared by the Legislature that emergency medical technicians and paramedics perform municipal and state functions, that it 15 16 is their duty to protect and preserve life at their own risk 17 and peril, and that their activities are vital to the public health, safety, and welfare. Therefore, the Legislature 18 19 declares that it fulfills an important state interest to 20 provide workers' compensation coverage to emergency medical technicians and paramedics while they are engaged in basic 21 22 life support and advanced life support services due to an emergency in this state that is outside of their employer's 23 jurisdiction or area of responsibility. Pursuant to Section 24 25 18, Article VII of the State Constitution, the Legislature 26 determines and declares that the provisions of this act 27 fulfill an important state interest. Section 9. Paragraphs (a) and (f) of subsection (1) of 28 section 440.10, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 29 30 440.10 Liability for compensation. --31

- (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, in accordance with s. 440.38, 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.
- (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. The division shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this paragraph.

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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 31 appropriate premium for workers' compensation coverage,

carriers may not consider any person who meets the 1 2 requirements of this paragraph to be an employee. 3 Section 10. Section 440.103, Florida Statutes, is 4 amended to read: 5 440.103 Building permits; identification of minimum 6 premium policy. -- Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, 7 every employer shall, as a condition to receiving a building 8 permit, show proof that it has secured compensation for its employees under this chapter as provided in ss. 440.10 and 9 440.38. Such proof of compensation must be evidenced by a 10 11 certificate of insurance coverage issued by the carrier, a 12 valid exemption certificate approved by the division, or a 13 copy of the employer's authority to self-insure and shall be 14 presented each time the employer applies for a building permit. Each certificate of insurance shall indicate the 15 16 states in which the coverage applies. As provided in s. 627.413(5), each certificate of insurance coverage must show, 17 on its face, whether or not coverage is secured under the 18 19 minimum premium provisions of rules adopted by rating 20 organizations licensed by the Department of Insurance. The words "minimum premium policy" or equivalent language shall be 21 22 typed, printed, stamped, or legibly handwritten. Section 11. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 23 24 440.107, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (12) is 25 added to said section, to read: 26 440.107 Division powers to enforce employer compliance

who is required to secure the payment to his or her employees of the compensation provided for by this chapter has failed to

(5) Whenever the division determines that an employer

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with coverage requirements. --

size or classification of the employer's payroll, such failure or intentional misrepresentation shall be deemed an immediate serious danger to public health, safety, or welfare sufficient to justify service by the division of a stop-work order on the employer, requiring the cessation of all business operations at the place of employment or job site. If the division makes such a determination, the division shall issue a stop-work order within 72 hours. The order shall take effect upon the date of service upon the employer, unless the employer provides evidence satisfactory to the division of having secured any necessary insurance or self-insurance and pays a civil penalty to the division, to be deposited by the division into the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund, in the amount of \$100 per day for each day the employer was not in compliance with this chapter.

- (7) In addition to any penalty, stop-work order, or injunction, the division shall may assess against any employer, who has failed to secure the payment of compensation as required by this chapter, a penalty in the following amount of:
- (a) An amount equal to at least the amount the employer would have paid or up to twice the amount the employer would have paid during periods it illegally failed to secure payment of compensation in the preceding 3-year period based on the employer's payroll during the preceding 3-year period; or
 - (b) One thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

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Any penalty assessed under this subsection is due within 30 days after the date on which the employer is notified, except 31 that, if the division has posted a stop-work order or obtained

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injunctive relief against the employer, payment is due, in addition to those conditions set forth in this section, as a condition to relief from a stop-work order or an injunction. Interest shall accrue on amounts not paid when due at the rate of 1 percent per month. The division shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this subsection.

(12) If the division finds that an employer who is certified or registered under part I or part II of chapter 489 and who is required to secure payment of the compensation provided for by this <u>chapter to his or her employees has</u> failed to do so, the division shall immediately notify the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 440.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.11 Exclusiveness of liability.--

(1) Except if an employer acts with the intent to cause injury or death, the liability of an employer prescribed in s. 440.10 shall be exclusive and in place of all other liability, including any vicarious liability, of such employer to any third-party tortfeasor and to the employee, the legal representative thereof, husband or wife, parents, dependents, next of kin, and anyone otherwise entitled to recover damages from such employer at law or in admiralty on account of such injury or death, except that if an employer fails to secure payment of compensation in accordance with s. 440.38 as required by this chapter, an injured employee, or the legal representative thereof in case death results from the injury, may elect to claim compensation under this chapter or to maintain an action at law or in admiralty for damages on 31 account of such injury or death. In such action the defendant

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may not plead as a defense that the injury was caused by 1 negligence of a fellow employee, that the employee assumed the risk of the employment, or that the injury was due to the comparative negligence of the employee. The same immunities from liability enjoyed by an employer shall extend as well to each employee of the employer when such employee is acting in furtherance of the employer's business and the injured employee is entitled to receive benefits under this chapter. Such fellow-employee immunities shall not be applicable to an employee who acts, with respect to a fellow employee, with willful and wanton disregard or unprovoked physical aggression 12 or with gross negligence when such acts result in injury or 13 death or such acts proximately cause such injury or death, nor shall such immunities be applicable to employees of the same employer when each is operating in the furtherance of the 16 employer's business but they are assigned primarily to unrelated works within private or public employment. The same 17 immunity provisions enjoyed by an employer shall also apply to 19 any sole proprietor, partner, corporate officer or director, supervisor, or other person who in the course and scope of his or her duties acts in a managerial or policymaking capacity and the conduct that which caused the alleged injury arose within the course and scope of said managerial or policymaking 23 24 duties and was not a violation of a law, whether or not a violation was charged, for which the maximum penalty which may 26 be imposed does not exceed 60 days' imprisonment as set forth in s. 775.082. The immunity from liability provided in this 28 subsection extends to county governments with respect to employees of county constitutional officers whose offices are funded by the board of county commissioners. "Intent" includes only those actions or conduct of the employer where the

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employer actually intended that the consequences of its actions or conduct would be injury or death. Proof of intent includes only evidence of a deliberate and knowing intent to harm. If an employee recovers damages from an employer by judgment or settlement under this subsection, the workers' compensation carrier for the employer or the employer, if self-insured, shall have an offset against any workers' compensation benefits to which the employee would be entitled under this chapter and a lien against recovery for any benefits paid prior to the recovery pursuant to this chapter after deduction for attorney's fees and costs expended by the employee in prosecuting the claim against the employer.

Section 13. Paragraph (j) of subsection (1), paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (e), and (f) of subsection (5), and paragraph (b) of subsection (14) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
- "Independent medical examiner" means a physician selected by either an employee or a carrier to render one or more independent medical examinations in connection with a dispute arising under this chapter. Notwithstanding rules adopted by the division, costs for independent medical examinations shall be governed by this chapter.
 - (5) INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS. --
- In any dispute concerning overutilization, medical benefits, compensability, or disability under this chapter, the carrier or the employee may select an independent medical examiner. If the parties agree, the examiner may be a health 31 | 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. Upon the written request of the employee, the carrier shall pay the cost of only one independent medical examination per accident. The cost of an additional independent medical examination, including the costs of an independent medical examiner's deposition, shall be borne by the party requesting the additional independent medical examination. Only the costs of independent medical examinations and the costs of depositions expressly relied upon by the judge of compensation claims to award benefits in the final compensation order are taxable costs under s. 440.34(3).

- (b) Each party is bound by his or her selection of an independent medical examiner 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.

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

- (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 the self-insured employer's or the carrier's independent medical evaluations under this subsection.
- (e) No medical opinion other than the opinion of a medical advisor appointed by the judge of compensation claims or division, an independent medical examiner, or an authorized treating provider is admissible in proceedings before the judges of compensation claims. The employee and the carrier may each submit into evidence, and the judge of compensation claims shall admit, the medical opinion of not more than one qualified independent medical examiner per specialty. In cases involving occupational disease or repetitive trauma, medical opinions are not admissible unless based on reliable scientific principles 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.
 - (14) PAYMENT OF MEDICAL FEES. --
- (b) Fees charged for remedial treatment, care, and attendance may not exceed the applicable fee schedules adopted under this chapter, except as provided pursuant to a contract entered into between an employer or carrier and a certified

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health care provider or health care facility for the payment of medical services for covered expenses.

Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 440.134, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.134 Workers' compensation managed care arrangement. --

(2)(a) The self-insured employer or carrier may, subject to the terms and limitations specified elsewhere in this section and 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. For any self-insured employer or carrier who elects to deliver the medical benefits required by this chapter through a method other than a workers' compensation managed care arrangement, the discontinuance of the use of the workers' compensation managed care arrangement shall be without regard to the date of the accident, notwithstanding any other provision of law or rule.

Section 15. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 440.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.14 Determination of pay.--

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the average weekly wages of the injured employee on the date of the accident, rather than on the date of disability 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 31 | injury, whether for the same or another employer, during

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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 actually 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 before the date of the accident, excluding the week the injury occurs.a consecutive period of 91 days, and The term "during substantially the whole of 13 weeks" means 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. Raises received during the aforementioned 13-week period are only to be factored into the average weekly wage from the actual date the raise became effective.

Section 16. Paragraphs (b) and (f) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), and subsection (12) 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. --
- (b) Any compensable injury eligible for permanent total disability benefits must be of a nature and severity that prevents the employee from being able to perform at least sedentary employment. If the employee is engaged in or is capable of being engaged in at least sedentary employment, he or she is not entitled to permanent total disability benefits. The burden is on the employee to establish that he or she is unable to perform even sedentary work if such work is

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available within a 50-mile radius of the employee's residence or such greater distance as the judge determines to be reasonable under the circumstances. Such benefits shall be payable until the employee reaches the age of 72. Notwithstanding any age limit, if the accident occurred on or after the employee reaches the age of 65, benefits shall be payable during the continuance of permanent total disability, not to exceed 7 years following the determination of permanent total disability. In addition, Only a catastrophic injury as defined in s. 440.02 shall, in the absence of conclusive proof of a substantial earning capacity, constitute permanent total disability. Only claimants with catastrophic injuries are eligible for permanent total benefits. In no other case may permanent total disability benefits be awarded. (f)1. If permanent total disability results from injuries that occurred subsequent to June 30, 1955, and for which the liability of the employer for compensation has not been discharged under s. 440.20(11), the injured employee shall receive additional weekly compensation benefits equal to 5 percent of her or his weekly compensation rate, as established pursuant to the law in effect on the date of her or his injury, multiplied by the number of calendar years since the date of injury. The weekly compensation payable and the additional benefits payable under this paragraph, when combined, may not exceed the maximum weekly compensation rate

in effect at the time of payment as determined pursuant to s.

440.12(2). Entitlement to these supplemental payments shall

not be paid or payable after cease at age 62 if the employee

is eligible for social security benefits under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 and 423, whether or not the employee has applied for or is

ineligible to apply for social security benefits under 42

<u>U.S.C. s. 402 or s. 423</u> such benefits. These supplemental benefits shall be paid by the division out of the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund when the injury occurred subsequent to June 30, 1955, and before July 1, 1984. These supplemental benefits shall be paid by the employer when the injury occurred on or after July 1, 1984. Supplemental benefits are not payable for any period prior to October 1, 1974.

- 2.a. The division shall provide by rule for the periodic reporting to the division of all earnings of any nature and social security income by the injured employee entitled to or claiming additional compensation under subparagraph 1. Neither the division nor the employer or carrier shall make any payment of those additional benefits provided by subparagraph 1. for any period during which the employee willfully fails or refuses to report upon request by the division in the manner prescribed by such rules.
- b. The division shall provide by rule for the periodic reporting to the employer or carrier of all earnings of any nature and social security income by the injured employee entitled to or claiming benefits for permanent total disability. The employer or carrier is not required to make any payment of benefits for permanent total disability for any period during which the employee willfully fails or refuses to report upon request by the employer or carrier in the manner prescribed by such rules or if any employee who is receiving permanent total disability benefits refuses to apply for or cooperate with the employer or carrier in applying for social security benefits.
- 3. When an injured employee receives a full or partial lump-sum advance of the employee's permanent total disability

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compensation benefits, the employee's benefits under this paragraph shall be computed on the employee's weekly compensation rate as reduced by the lump-sum advance.

- (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 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 biweekly weekly at a the rate equal to 100 of 50 percent of the employee's compensation rate, average weekly 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 impairment schedule referred to in subparagraph 2.

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Compensation is not payable for the mental, psychological, or emotional injury arising out of depression from being out of work. 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.

- 5. The carrier shall pay the employee impairment income benefits for a period based on the impairment rating.
- 6. The division may by rule specify forms and procedures governing the method of payment of wage loss and impairment benefits for dates of accidents before January 1, 1994, and for dates of accidents on or after January 1, 1994.
- (12) FULL-PAY STATUS FOR CERTAIN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.—Law enforcement officers as defined in s.

 943.10(1), (2), or (3) shall be paid in accordance with s.

 440.091(5). Any law enforcement officer as defined in s.

 943.10(1), (2), or (3) who, while acting within the course of employment as provided by s. 440.091, is maliciously or intentionally injured and who thereby sustains a job-connected disability compensable under this chapter shall be carried in full-pay status rather than being required to use sick,

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annual, or other leave. Full-pay status shall be granted only after submission to the employing agency's head of a medical report which gives a current diagnosis of the employee's recovery and ability to return to work. In no case shall the employee's salary and workers' compensation benefits exceed the amount of the employee's regular salary requirements.

Section 17. Section 440.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.191 Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office. --

- (1)(a) In order to effect the self-executing features of the Workers' Compensation Law, this chapter shall be construed to permit injured employees and employers or the employer's carrier to resolve disagreements without undue expense, costly litigation, or delay in the provisions of benefits. It is the duty of all who participate in the workers' compensation system, including, but not limited to, carriers, service providers, health care providers, managed care arrangements, attorneys, employers, and employees, to attempt to resolve disagreements in good faith and to cooperate with the division's efforts to resolve disagreements between the parties. The division may by rule prescribe definitions that are necessary for the effective administration of this section.
- (b) An Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office is created within the Division of Workers' Compensation to inform and assist injured workers, employers, carriers, and health care providers, and managed care arrangements 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. Upon receiving a notice of injury or death, the Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office is authorized to initiate contact with the injured employee or the employee's representative to discuss rights and responsibilities of the employee under this chapter and the services available through the Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office.

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

(a) (b) If at any time the employer or its carrier fails to provide benefits to which the employee believes she or he is entitled, the employee shall contact the office to request assistance in resolving the dispute. The office may review petitions for benefits filed under s. 440.192 and may shall investigate the dispute and shall attempt to facilitate an agreement between the employee and the employer or carrier. The employee, the employer, and the carrier shall cooperate with the office and shall timely provide the office with any documents or other information that it may require in connection with its efforts under this section.

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

submitted to the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims for approval.

(c)(d) The Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office may assign an ombudsman to assist the employee in resolving the dispute. If the dispute is not resolved within 30 days after the employee contacts the office, The ombudsman shall, at the employee's request, assist the employee in drafting a petition for benefits and explain the procedures for filing petitions. The division may by rule determine the method used to calculate the 30-day period. The Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office may not represent employees before the judges of compensation claims. An employer or carrier may not pay any attorneys' fees on behalf of the employee for services rendered or costs incurred in connection with this section, unless expressly authorized elsewhere in this chapter.

Section 18. Subsections (2), (5), and (8) of section 440.192, Florida Statutes, are amended, and a new subsection (9) is added to said section, to read:

440.192 Procedure for resolving benefit disputes.--

- (2) Upon receipt of a petition, the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims or the judge of compensation claims may shall review each petition and shall dismiss each petition or any portion of such a petition, upon the judge's 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 and the date or dates of the accident.
- (d) A detailed description of the employee's job, work responsibilities, and work the employee was performing when the injury occurred.
- (e) The time period for which compensation and the specific classification of compensation were not timely provided.
- (f) Date of maximum medical improvement, character of disability, and specific statement of all benefits or compensation that the employee is seeking.
- (g) All specific 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 and including the date the request for mileage was filed with the carrier and a copy of the request filed with the carrier.
- (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.
- (i) The type or nature of treatment care or attendance sought and the justification for such treatment. If the employee is under the care of a physician for the injury identified in paragraph (c), a copy of the physician's request, authorization, or recommendation for treatment, care, or attendant care must accompany the petition.
- (j) Specific explanation of any other disputed issue that a judge of compensation claims will be called to rule upon.

(k) Any other information and documentation the Deputy Chief Judge may require by rule.

The dismissal of any petition or portion of such a petition under this section is without prejudice and does not require a hearing.

- (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 <u>file</u> within 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 which are not asserted within <u>60</u> 30 days after receipt of the petition for benefits are thereby waived.
- (8) Within 30 14 days after receipt of a petition for benefits by certified mail, the carrier must either pay the requested benefits without prejudice to its right to deny within 120 days after from receipt of the petition or file a response to petition with the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims. The carrier must list all benefits requested but not paid and explain its justification for nonpayment 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 response to the filing party, employer, and claimant by certified mail.

(9) Unless stipulated in writing by the parties, only claims that have been properly raised by a petition for benefits and have undergone mediation may be considered for adjudication by a judge of compensation claims.

Section 19. Paragraph (c) of subsection (11) of section 440.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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(c) Notwithstanding s. 440.21(2), when a claimant is represented by counsel, the claimant may waive all rights to any and all benefits under this chapter by entering into a settlement agreement releasing the employer and the carrier from liability for workers' compensation benefits in exchange for a lump-sum payment to the claimant. The settlement agreement requires approval by the judge of compensation claims only as to the attorney's fees paid to the claimant's attorney by the claimant. The judge of compensation claims shall not approve settlement proposals, including any stipulations or agreements between the parties or between a claimant and his or her attorney related to the settlement proposal, which provide for attorney's fees in excess of the amount permitted in s. 440.34. The parties need not submit any information or documentation in support of the settlement, except as needed to justify the amount of the attorney's fees. Neither the employer nor the carrier is responsible for any attorney's fees relating to the settlement and release of claims under this section. Payment of the lump-sum settlement 31 amount must be made within 14 days after the date the judge of

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compensation claims mails the order approving the attorney's fees. Any order entered by a judge of compensation claims approving the attorney's fees as set out in the settlement under this subsection is not considered to be an award and is not subject to modification or review. The judge of compensation claims shall report these settlements to the Deputy Chief Judge in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b). Settlements entered into under this subsection are valid and apply to all dates of accident.

Section 20. Subsections (1), (3), and (4) of section 440.25, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.25 Procedures for mediation and hearings.--

(1) Within 90 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 such petition is filed, the judge of compensation claims shall notify the interested parties by order that a mediation conference concerning such petition will be held unless the parties have notified the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims that a mediation has been held. Such order notice shall give the date by which, time, and location of the mediation conference must be held. Such order notice may be served personally upon the interested parties or may be sent to the interested parties by mail. Continuances may be granted only if the requesting party demonstrates to the judge of compensation claims that the reason for requesting the continuance arises from circumstances beyond the party's control. Any order granting a continuance must set forth the date of the rescheduled mediation conference. A mediation conference may not be used solely for the purpose of mediating attorney's

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<u>fees.</u>The claimant or the adjuster of the employer or carrier may, at the mediator's discretion, attend the mediation conference by telephone or, if agreed to by the parties, other electronic means.

(3)(a) Such mediation conference shall be conducted informally and shall 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 may not be disclosed without the written consent of all 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.

(b)1. Unless the parties conduct a private mediation under subparagraph 2., mediation shall be conducted by a mediator selected by the Director of the Division of Administrative Hearings from among the mediators shall select

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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 approved by the Director of the Division of Administrative Hearings. 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 Director of the Division of Administrative Hearings. An adjunct mediator must be independent of all parties participating in the mediation conference. An adjunct mediator must be a member of The Florida Bar for at least 5 years and must complete a mediation training program approved by the Director of the Division of Administrative Hearings. An adjunct mediator shall have access to the office, equipment, and supplies of the judge of compensation claims in each district.

2. In the event the parties agree or in the event no mediators as provided under subparagraph 1. are available to conduct the required mediation within the period specified in this section, the parties shall hold a mediation conference at the carrier's expense within the 90-day period set for mediation. The mediation conference shall be conducted by a mediator who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar with not less than 5 years' experience in the practice of law in this state and who is certified under s. 44.106. If the parties do not agree upon a mediator within 10 days after the date of the order, the claimant shall notify the judge of compensation claims in writing and the judge of compensation claims shall appoint a mediator under this subparagraph within 7 days. In the event both parties agree, the results of the mediation conference shall be binding and neither party shall

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have a right to appeal the results. In the event either party refuses to agree to the results of the mediation conference, the results of the mediation conference as well as the testimony, witnesses, and evidence presented at the conference shall not be admissible at any subsequent proceeding on the claim. The mediator shall not be called in to testify or give deposition to resolve any claim for any hearing before the judge of compensation claims. The employer may be represented by an attorney at the mediation conference if the employee is also represented by an attorney at the mediation conference.

- The parties shall make a good faith effort to complete the pretrial stipulations before the conclusion of the mediation conference if the claims, except for attorney's fees and costs, have not been settled and if any claims in any filed petition remain unresolved. The judge of compensation claims may sanction a party or both parties for failure to complete the pretrial stipulations before the conclusion of the mediation conference.
- (4)(a) If the parties fail to submit written pretrial stipulations at the mediation conference, on the 10th day following commencement of mediation, the questions in dispute have not been resolved, the judge of compensation claims shall order hold a pretrial hearing to occur within 14 days after the date of mediation ordered by the judge of compensation claims. The judge of compensation claims shall give the interested parties at least 7 days' advance notice of the pretrial hearing by mail. 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 at least 60 30 days to conduct discovery unless the parties consent to an 31 earlier hearing date.

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- (b) The final hearing must be held and concluded within 90 45 days after the mediation conference is held pretrial hearing. Continuances may be granted only if the requesting party demonstrates to the judge of compensation claims that the reason for requesting the continuance arises from circumstances beyond the party's control. Any order granting a continuance must set forth the date and time of the rescheduled hearing. If a judge of compensation claims grants two or more continuances to a requesting party, the judge of compensation claims shall report such continuances to the Deputy Chief Judge. The written consent of the claimant must be obtained before any request from a claimant's attorney is granted for an additional continuance after the initial continuance has been granted.
- (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.
- (d) The final hearing shall be held within 210 days after receipt of the petition for benefits 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 outside without the state and is one for which compensation is payable under this chapter, then the final 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 that which will, in the discretion of the Deputy Chief Judge, be the most convenient for a hearing. The final hearing shall be conducted by a judge of compensation claims, who shall, within 30 days 31 after final hearing or closure of the hearing record, unless

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otherwise agreed by the parties, enter a final order on the merits of the disputed issues. The judge of compensation claims may enter an abbreviated final order in cases in which compensability is not disputed. Either party may request separate findings of fact and conclusions of law. At the final such hearing, the claimant and employer may each present evidence in respect of the claims presented by the petition for benefits 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. Any benefit due but not raised at the final hearing which was ripe, due, or owing at the time of the final hearing is waived.

(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 Judges of Compensation Claims 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.

- (f) Each judge of compensation claims is required to submit a special report to the Deputy Chief Judge in each contested workers' compensation case in which the case is not determined within 30 days of final hearing or closure of the hearing record. Said form shall be provided by the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings 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.
- (g) 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) To expedite dispute resolution and to enhance the self-executing features of the Workers' Compensation Law, the Deputy 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. Unless the judge of compensation claims orders a hearing under paragraph (i), claims related to the determination of pay under s. 440.14 shall be resolved under this paragraph.

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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. Claims in a petition for medical benefits only of \$5,000 or less or for medical mileage reimbursement shall, in the absence of compelling evidence to the contrary, be resolved through the expedited dispute resolution process under this paragraph. For purposes of expedited resolution pursuant to this paragraph, the Deputy 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 adopted by the Deputy 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 judge of compensation claims, either upon the motion of a party or its own motion, may dismiss a petition for lack of prosecution if no petitions, responses, motions, orders, requests for hearings, or notices of deposition have been filed for a period of 12 months, unless good cause is shown. Dismissals for lack of prosecution are without prejudice and do not require a hearing.
- (k) Regardless of the date benefits were initially requested, attorney's fees do not attach under this subsection until 30 days after the date the carrier or employer, if self-insured, receives the petition.

Section 21. Effective July 1, 2002, section 440.271, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.271 Appeal of order of judge of compensation claims.--

- (1) Review of any order of a judge of compensation claims entered pursuant to this chapter shall be by appeal to the district court of appeal, First District. Appeals shall be filed in accordance with rules of procedure prescribed by the Supreme Court for review of such orders. The division shall be given notice of any proceedings pertaining to s. 440.25, regarding indigency, or s. 440.49, regarding the Special Disability Trust Fund, and shall have the right to intervene in any proceedings.
- (2) The parties shall hold a mediation conference at the carrier's expense within 60 days after the filing of the notice of appeal of a final order from a judge of compensation claims. The mediation conference shall be conducted by a mediator with experience in appellate mediation or who is certified under s. 44.106. The appellate proceeding and the

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preparation of the record shall be stayed until the completion of the mediation conference required by this section.

- (3) The parties and their counsel may, at the mediator's discretion, attend the mediation conference by telephone or, if agreed to by the parties, other electronic means. A continuance may be granted only if the requesting party demonstrates to the judge that the reason for the continuance arises from circumstances beyond the party's control. Any continuance must set forth the date of the rescheduled mediation conference, and must be rescheduled to be completed within 90 days after the filing of the notice of appeal. Mediation conferences under this section may not be used solely for the purpose of mediating attorney's fees.
- used solely for the purpose of mediating attorney's fees. (4) Such appellate mediation conferences shall be conducted informally and shall not require the use of formal rules of evidence or procedure. Any information from the files, reports, case summaries, mediator's notes, or 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 may not be disclosed without the written consent of all 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 shall not be construed to prevent or inhibit the discovery or admissibility of any information that is otherwise subject to discovery or

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that is admissible under applicable law or rules 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.

(5) If the issues which are the subject of the appeal are not resolved by the parties, the appellant shall notify the judge of compensation claims that the appeal needs to proceed forward and the record on appeal needs to be prepared.

Section 22. 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 or independent medical examiners whose medical opinion is submitted under s. 440.13(5)(e)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 23. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 440.34, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (7) is added to said section, 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 31 subsection, any attorney's fee approved by a judge of

compensation claims for services rendered to a claimant shall 1 2 be must equal to 25 $\frac{20}{20}$ percent of the first \$10,000 $\frac{$5,000}{}$ of the amount of the benefits secured, 20 15 percent of the next $4 \ \$10,000 \$5,000$ of the amount of the benefits secured, 15 $\frac{10}{10}$ 5 percent of the remaining amount of the benefits secured to be provided during the first 10 years after the date the claim is 6 7 filed, and 5 percent of the benefits secured after 10 years. 8 The judge of compensation claims shall not approve a compensation order, a joint stipulation for a lump-sum 9 settlement, a stipulation or agreement between a claimant and 10 his or her attorney, or any other agreement related to 11 12 benefits under this chapter that provides for an attorney's 13 fee in excess of the amount permitted by this section. 14 However, the judge of compensation claims shall consider the following factors in each case and may increase or decrease 15 the attorney's fee if, in her or his judgment, the 16 17 circumstances of the particular case warrant such action: (a) The time and labor required, the novelty and 18 19 difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite 20 to perform the legal service properly. 21 (b) The fee customarily charged in the locality for 22 similar legal services. (c) The amount involved in the controversy and the 23 benefits resulting to the claimant. 24 25 (d) The time limitation imposed by the claimant or the 26 circumstances. 27 (e) The experience, reputation, and ability of the 28 lawyer or lawyers performing services. 29 (f) The contingency or certainty of a fee. (3) If any party the claimant should prevail in any 30 31 proceedings before a judge of compensation claims or court,

there shall be taxed against the <u>nonprevailing party</u> 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 carrier or employer:

- (a) Against whom she or he successfully asserts a petition claim for medical benefits only, if the claimant has not filed or is not entitled to file at such time a claim for disability, permanent impairment, wage-loss, or death benefits, arising out of the same accident; or
- (b) In any case in which the employer or carrier files a response to petition denying benefits with the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims and the injured person has employed an attorney in the successful prosecution of the petition claim; or
- (c) In a proceeding in which a carrier or employer denies that an <u>accident</u> <u>injury</u> occurred for which compensation benefits are payable, and the claimant prevails on the issue of compensability; or
- (d) In cases where the claimant successfully prevails in proceedings filed under s. 440.24 or s. 440.28.

Regardless of the date benefits were initially requested, attorney's fees shall not attach under this subsection until 30 days after the date the carrier or employer, if self-insured, receives the petition. In applying the factors set forth in subsection (1) to cases arising under paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d), the judge of compensation claims must only consider only such benefits and the time reasonably spent

in obtaining them as were secured for the claimant within the scope of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d).

(7) As to any settlement under s. 440.20(11)(c), the judge of compensation claims may approve an attorney's fee not to exceed 15 percent of the settlement amount.

Section 24. Section 440.345, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.345 Reporting of attorney's fees.--All fees paid to attorneys for services rendered under this chapter shall be reported to the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims as the <u>Division of Administrative Hearings</u> Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims requires by rule. The Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall annually summarize such data in a report to the Workers' Compensation Oversight Board.

Section 25. Subsections (2), (3), and (6) of section 440.381, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.381 Application for coverage; reporting payroll; payroll audit procedures; penalties.--

(2) The application must contain a statement that the filing of an application containing false, misleading, or incomplete information with the purpose of avoiding or reducing the amount of premiums for workers' compensation coverage is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. The application must contain a sworn statement by the employer attesting to the accuracy of the information submitted and acknowledging the provisions of former s. 440.37(4). The application must contain a sworn statement by the agent attesting that the agent explained to the employer or officer the classification codes that are used for premium calculations.

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The Department of Insurance and the Department of Labor and Employment Security shall establish by rule minimum requirements for audits of payroll and classifications in order to ensure that the appropriate premium is charged for workers' compensation coverage. The rules shall ensure that audits performed by both carriers and employers are adequate to provide that all sources of payments to employees, subcontractors, and independent contractors have been reviewed and that the accuracy of classification of employees has been verified. The rules shall provide that employers in all classes other than the construction class be audited not less frequently than biennially and may provide for more frequent audits of employers in specified classifications based on factors such as amount of premium, type of business, loss ratios, or other relevant factors. In no event shall employers in the construction class, generating more than the amount of premium required to be experience rated, be audited less than annually. The annual audits required for construction classes shall consist of physical onsite audits. Failure by the carrier to comply with these auditing requirements shall be a violation of the Insurance Code, as provided in s. 624.4211, and shall result in a fine of at least \$1,000 for each instance of noncompliance. Payroll verification audit rules must include, but need not be limited to, the use of state and federal reports of employee income, payroll and other accounting records, certificates of insurance maintained by subcontractors, and duties of employees. At the completion of an audit, the employer or officer of the corporation and the auditor must print and sign their names on the audit document and provide proof of identification to the audit document.

(6) If an employer intentionally understates or conceals payroll, or misrepresents or conceals employee duties so as to avoid proper classification for premium calculations, or misrepresents or conceals information pertinent to the computation and application of an experience rating modification factor, the employer, or the employer's agent or attorney, shall pay to the insurance carrier a penalty of 10 times the amount of the difference in premium paid and the amount the employer should have paid and reasonable attorney's fees. The penalty may be enforced in the circuit courts of this state.

Section 26. Section 440.40, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 440.40 Compensation notice.--Every employer who has secured compensation under the provisions of this chapter shall keep posted in a conspicuous place or places in and about her or his place or places of business typewritten or printed notices, in accordance with a form prescribed by the division, the following:
- (1) A notice stating that such employer has secured the payment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Such notices shall contain the name and address of the carrier, if any, with whom the employer has secured payment of compensation and the date of the expiration of the policy. The division may by rule prescribe the form of the notices and require carriers to provide the notices to policyholders.
- (2) A notice stating: "Anti-Fraud Reward

 Program: Rewards of up to \$25,000 may be paid to persons

 providing information to the Department of Insurance leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing insurance

fraud, including employers who illegally fail to obtain 1 2 workers' compensation coverage. Persons may report suspected fraud to the department at (phone number). A person is not 3 4 subject to civil liability for furnishing such information if such person acts without malice, fraud, or bad faith." 5 6 Section 27. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 7 440.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 8 440.45 Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims .--(1)(a) There is created the Office of the Judges of 9 Compensation Claims within the Department of Management 10 11 Services. The Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims 12 shall be headed by the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation 13 Claims. The Deputy Chief Judge shall report to the director of 14 the Division of Administrative Hearings. The Deputy Chief Judge shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of 4 years 15 from a list of three names submitted by the statewide 16 nominating commission created under subsection (2). The Deputy 17 Chief Judge must demonstrate prior administrative experience 18 19 and possess the same qualifications for appointment as a judge 20 of compensation claims, and the procedure for reappointment of 21 the Deputy Chief Judge will be the same as for reappointment 22 of a judge of compensation claims. The office shall be a separate budget entity and the director of the Division of 23 Administrative Hearings shall be its agency head for all 24 25 purposes, including, but not limited to, rulemaking and 26 establishing agency policies and procedures. The Department of 27 Management Services shall provide administrative support and 28 service to the office to the extent requested by the director 29 of the Division of Administrative Hearings but shall not direct, supervise, or control the Office of the Judges of 30 Compensation Claims in any manner, including, but not limited

to, personnel, purchasing, budgetary matters, or property 1 2 transactions. The operating budget of the Office of the Judges 3 of Compensation Claims shall be paid out of the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund established in s. 4 5 440.50. 6 Section 28. Section 489.114, Florida Statutes, is 7 amended to read: 8 489.114 Evidence of workers' compensation 9 coverage. -- Except as provided in s. 489.115(5)(d), any person, business organization, or qualifying agent engaged in the 10 business of contracting in this state and certified or 11 12 registered under this part shall, as a condition precedent to 13 the issuance or renewal of a certificate, registration, or 14 certificate of authority of the contractor, provide to the Construction Industry Licensing Board, as provided by board 15 16 rule, evidence of workers' compensation coverage pursuant to chapter 440. In the event that the Division of Workers' 17 Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment 18 19 Security receives notice of the cancellation of a policy of 20 workers' compensation insurance insuring a person or entity governed by this section, the Division of Workers' 21 Compensation shall certify and identify all persons or 22 entities by certification or registration license number to 23 the department after verification is made by the Division of 24 25 Workers' Compensation that such cancellation has occurred or 26 that persons or entities governed by this section are no 27 longer covered by workers' compensation insurance. Such 28 certification and verification by the Division of Workers' 29 Compensation may shall result solely from records furnished to the Division of Workers' Compensation by the persons or 30 31 entities governed by this section or an investigation

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completed by the Division of Workers' Compensation. The department shall notify the persons or entities governed by this section who have been determined to be in noncompliance with chapter 440, and the persons or entities notified shall provide certification of compliance with chapter 440 to the department and pay an administrative fine in the amount of \$500 as provided by rule. The failure to maintain workers' compensation coverage as required by law shall be grounds for the board to revoke, suspend, or deny the issuance or renewal of a certificate, registration, or certificate of authority of the contractor under the provisions of s. 489.129.

Section 29. Section 489.510, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.510 Evidence of workers' compensation coverage. -- Except as provided in s. 489.515(3)(b), any person, business organization, or qualifying agent engaged in the business of contracting in this state and certified or registered under this part shall, as a condition precedent to the issuance or renewal of a certificate or registration of the contractor, provide to the Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board, as provided by board rule, evidence of workers' compensation coverage pursuant to chapter 440. the event that the Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security receives notice of the cancellation of a policy of workers' compensation insurance insuring a person or entity governed by this section, the Division of Workers' Compensation shall certify and identify all persons or entities by certification or registration license number to the department after verification is made by the Division of Workers' Compensation that such cancellation has occurred or that persons or

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entities governed by this section are no longer covered by workers' compensation insurance. Such certification and verification by the Division of Workers' Compensation may shall result solely from records furnished to the Division of Workers' Compensation by the persons or entities governed by this section or an investigation completed by the Division of Workers' Compensation. The department shall notify the persons or entities governed by this section who have been determined to be in noncompliance with chapter 440, and the persons or entities notified shall provide certification of compliance with chapter 440 to the department and pay an administrative fine in the amount of \$500 as provided by rule. The failure to maintain workers' compensation coverage as required by law shall be grounds for the board to revoke, suspend, or deny the issuance or renewal of a certificate or registration of the contractor under the provisions of s. 489.533.

Section 30. Subsection (2) of section 626.9892, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9892 Anti-Fraud Reward Program; reporting of insurance fraud.--

(2) The department may pay rewards of up to \$25,000 to persons providing information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing complex or organized crimes investigated by the Division of Insurance Fraud arising from violations of s. 440.105, s. 624.15, s. 626.9541, s. 626.989, or s. 817.234.

Section 31. The amendment to s. 440.271, Florida

Statutes, shall apply to all appeals filed on or after July 1,

2002.

Section 32. <u>The Department of Insurance, in</u> consultation with the board of governors of the joint

underwriting association authorized under s. 627.311, Florida Statutes, shall conduct a study to evaluate the availability and affordability of workers' compensation insurance coverage for persons engaged primarily in the construction industry. The scope of the study shall include a review of workers' compensation insurance currently provided or required in other states and possible alternative coverages. The department shall submit a report with recommendations to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on or before February 1, 2003. Section 33. The amendments to ss. 440.02 and 440.15, Florida Statutes, in this act shall not be construed to affect

Florida Statutes, in this act shall not be construed to affect any determination of disability under s. 112.18, s. 112.181, or s. 112.19, Florida Statutes.

Section 34 If any provision of this act or its

Section 34. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared severable.

Section 35. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect January 1, 2003.