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A bill to be entitled An act relating to workers' compensation; amending s. 440.02, F.S.; redefining the term "accident" to provide that an injury caused by exposure to a toxic substance requires clear and convincing evidence that such exposure can cause the injury sustained; redefining the terms "construction industry," "employee," "employer," "employment," and "catastrophic injury"; defining the term "specificity"; amending s. 440.05, F.S.; requiring that a corporate officer claiming an exemption from ch. 440, F.S., be listed with the Division of Corporations; requiring that the Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security issue a stop-work order upon failure to produce such records or maintain such listing; amending s. 440.06, F.S.; clarifying certain limitations imposed on an employer who fails to secure compensation; amending s. 440.09, F.S.; specifying the level of proof required in cases involving occupational disease or repetitive exposure; specifying the percentage of responsibility required in order for a work-related accident to be a major contributing cause of an injury or disability; amending s. 440.10, F.S.; revising certain limitations on an employer's liability for compensation; amending s. 440.107, F.S.; providing for a penalty to be imposed against an employer for certain

1 misrepresentations made to a carrier; F.S.; 2 requiring that the division notify the 3 Department of Business and Professional Regulation upon the failure of certain 4 5 employers to secure payment of workers' 6 compensation; amending s. 440.11, F.S.; 7 clarifying provisions specifying that an 8 employer is exclusively liable for certain 9 injuries or death; requiring proof of intent to 10 cause injury or death; requiring that any 11 judgment or settlement for damages be offset against workers' compensation benefits; 12 amending s. 440.13, F.S.; requiring that costs 13 for an independent medical examination be 14 determined under ch. 440, F.S.; providing 15 requirements for certain medical services or 16 17 supplies; requiring the Agency for Health Care Administration to provide for certain practice 18 19 parameters; requiring that attendant care be 20 prescribed in writing; providing for 21 determining the value of that care; eliminating provisions authorizing a sick or injured 22 employee to choose a pharmacy or pharmacist; 23 24 providing certain limitations on independent medical examinations; providing requirements 25 for medical opinions admitted into evidence by 26 27 a judge of compensation claims; providing an 28 exception to certain limitations on fees; 29 requiring that the Agency for Health Care 30 Administration adopt practice parameters by 31 rule; specifying additional procedures to be

1 included; requiring that the agency report to 2 the Legislature on its progress in adopting and 3 reviewing practice parameters; amending s. 440.134, F.S.; requiring that an injured worker 4 5 be notified of the outcome of a grievance; redefining the term "grievance" to specify that 6 7 a written complaint is required; providing for 8 discontinuance of medical care under a managed care plan regardless of the date of an 9 10 accident; requiring that an insurer grant or 11 deny a request for medical care within a specified period; requiring notice of a 12 worker's right to file a grievance; amending s. 13 440.14, F.S.; revising requirements for 14 determining pay for an injured employee under 15 ch. 440, F.S.; amending s. 440.15, F.S.; 16 17 limiting the period during which benefits may be paid for permanent total disability; 18 19 revising requirements for paying benefits for 20 impairment; limiting the payment of benefits for psychiatric impairment; prohibiting the 21 payment of benefits for preexisting mental 22 conditions or for certain chronic pain; 23 24 amending s. 440.151, F.S.; providing a standard 25 of proof for paying compensation for disability or death resulting from tuberculosis or certain 26 27 occupational diseases; amending s. 440.191, 28 F.S.; revising duties of the Employee 29 Assistance and Ombudsman Office; removing a 30 requirement that an employee exhaust certain 31 dispute-resolution procedures before filing a

1 petition requesting benefits; amending s. 2 440.192, F.S.; revising procedures for 3 resolving a benefit dispute; extending the period during which a carrier must file for 4 5 dismissal or file a response to a petition with 6 the Office of the Judges of Compensation 7 Claims; requiring that a claim be raised by petition for purposes of adjudication; amending 8 9 s. 440.20, F.S.; providing that the employer or 10 carrier does not have a duty to investigate 11 arrearages in child support for purposes of a settlement allocation; amending s. 440.25, 12 F.S.; revising procedures for mediation and 13 hearings; extending the time for ordering and 14 holding mediation conferences; providing 15 requirements for granting a continuance; 16 17 providing for mediation conducted by mediators other than from the Office of the Judges of 18 19 Compensation Claims; requiring that the parties 20 complete pretrial stipulations before concluding mediation; extending the time for 21 holding final hearings; providing for waiver of 22 any benefit not raised at the final hearing; 23 24 providing for an expedited determination of pay; requiring that certain claims be resolved 25 through an expedited process; providing for 26 27 dismissal for lack of prosecution; limiting the 28 payment of interest and the attachment of 29 attorney's fees; amending s. 440.271, F.S.; 30 providing for an order of a judge of compensation claims to be appealed to the 31

1 Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission and in 2 any district court of appeal; amending s. 3 440.29, F.S.; authorizing the report of independent medical examiners to be entered 4 5 into evidence; amending s. 440.34, F.S.; 6 revising the formula for calculating attorney's 7 fees; revising provisions authorizing additional attorney's fees; amending s. 440.39, 8 9 F.S.; providing for an employer to subrogate 10 the rights of an employee on an uninsured or 11 underinsured motorist policy; providing that the employer or carrier has no duty to preserve 12 13 evidence pertaining to certain third-party actions; amending s. 440.51, F.S.; increasing 14 the limit on fixed administrative expenses of 15 the workers' compensation joint underwriting 16 17 plan; providing that the transfer of certain moneys into the plan by the division is not 18 19 subject to legislative appropriation; amending 20 ss. 489.114, 489.510, F.S.; requiring that certain businesses in noncompliance with ch. 21 440, F.S., pay an administrative fine of a 22 specified amount; amending s. 627.311, F.S., 23 24 relating to joint underwriters and joint 25 reinsurers; prohibiting an insurer from providing workers' compensation and employer's 26 27 liability to an affiliated person of a person 28 delinquent in such premium payments, 29 assessments, or penalties; defining the term "affiliated person of another person"; 30 31 providing that a joint underwriting plan is

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1 exempt from certain assessments; providing for 2 funding plan deficits through certain 3 assessments; providing an assessment procedure; creating the Workers' Compensation Appeals 4 5 Commission within the Department of Management 6 Services; requiring that the Governor appoint 7 judges to the commission from nominations submitted by the statewide nominating 8 9 commission; providing for associate justices; 10 providing for salaries and benefits; providing 11 for the commission to review by appeal orders of judges of compensation claims under ch. 440, 12 13 F.S.; providing powers, duties, and functions; 14 requiring the commission to appoint a clerk; providing for filing fees; providing for the 15 practice and procedure before the commission to 16 17 be governed by rules of the Supreme Court, except to the extent such rules conflict with 18 19 ch. 440, F.S.; repealing ss. 440.34, 440.45(3), 20 440.4416, F.S., relating to attorney's fees and costs, the Office of the Judges of Compensation 21 Claims, and the Workers' Compensation Oversight 22 Board; providing for severability; providing an 23 24 effective date. 25 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 26 27 28 Section 1. Subsections (1), (7), (14), (15), (16), and 29 (37) of section 440.02, Florida Statutes, are amended, and

subsection (40) is added to that section, to read:

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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 to which the employee was exposed, can cause the injury or disease sustained by the employee.
- "Construction industry" means any business that (7)carries out for-profit activities involving the carrying out of any building, clearing, filling, excavation, or substantial improvement in the size or use of any structure or the appearance of any land. When appropriate to the context, 'construction" refers to the act of construction or the result 31 of construction. However, "construction" does shall not mean a

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homeowner's landowner's act of construction or the result of a construction upon his or her own premises, provided such premises are not intended to be sold, or resold, or leased by the owner within 1 year after the commencement of the construction. The division may by rule establish standard industrial classification codes and definitions that meet the criteria of the definition of the term "construction industry" as set forth in this subsection.

- (14)(a) "Employee" means any person who receives remuneration from an employer for the performance of any work or service or the provision of any goods or supplies, whether by engaged in any employment under any appointment or contract for of hire or apprenticeship, express or implied, oral or written, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed, and includes, but is not limited to, aliens and minors.
- "Employee" includes any person who is an officer of a corporation and who performs services for remuneration for such corporation within this state, whether or not such services are continuous.
- 1. Any officer of a corporation may elect to be exempt from this chapter by filing written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05.
- 2. As to officers of a corporation who are actively engaged in the construction industry, no more than three officers who own at least 10 percent of such corporation or of any group of affiliated corporations may elect to be exempt from this chapter by filing written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05.
- An officer of a corporation who elects to be exempt from this chapter by filing a written notice of the election 31 with the division as provided in s. 440.05 is not an employee.

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30 31 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. The term "affiliated" means and includes one or more corporations or entities, any one of which is a corporation actively engaged in the construction industry, under the same or substantially the same control of a group of business entities that are connected or associated so that one entity controls or has the power to control each of the other business entities. The term "affiliated" includes the officers, directors, executives, shareholders active in management, employees, and agents of the affiliated corporation. The ownership by one business entity of a controlling interest in another business entity or a pooling of equipment or income among business entities is prima facie evidence that one business is affiliated with another.

(c) All persons who are being paid by a general contractor for work performed by or as a subcontractor or employee of a subcontractor are employees of the general contractor. "Employee" includes a sole proprietor or a partner who devotes full time to the proprietorship or partnership and, except as provided in this paragraph, elects to be included in the definition of employee by filing notice thereof as provided in s. 440.05. Partners or sole proprietors actively engaged in the construction industry are considered employees unless they elect to be excluded from the definition of employee by filing written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05. However, no more than three partners in a partnership that is actively engaged in the construction industry may elect to be excluded. A sole

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proprietor or partner who is actively engaged in the construction industry and who elects to be exempt from this chapter by filing a written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05 is not an employee. For purposes of this chapter, an independent contractor is an employee unless he or she meets all of the conditions set forth in subparagraph (d)1.

- "Employee" does not include: (d)
- 1. An independent contractor working or performing services in the construction industry, if:
- a. The independent contractor maintains a separate business with his or her own work facility, truck, equipment, materials, or similar accommodations;

b. the independent contractor holds or has applied for a federal employer identification number, if required to do so by any federal, state, or local statute, rule, or ordinance, unless the independent contractor is a sole proprietor who is not required to obtain a federal employer identification number under state or federal requirements. +

- 2. A sole proprietor who actively engages in the construction industry or a partner or partnership that actively engages in the construction industry.
- 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 31 satisfactory completion of work or services that he or she

performs or agrees to perform and is or could be held liable 2 for a failure to complete the work or services; 3 f. The independent contractor receives compensation 4 for work or services performed for a commission or on a 5 per-job or competitive-bid basis and not on any other basis; 6 q. The independent contractor may realize a profit or 7 suffer a loss in connection with performing work or services; 8 h. The independent contractor has continuing or recurring business liabilities or obligations; and 9 10 i. The success or failure of the independent 11 contractor's business depends on the relationship of business 12 receipts to expenditures. 13 However, the determination as to whether an individual 14 included in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of 15 1987, Industry Numbers 0711, 0721, 0722, 0751, 0761, 0762, 16 0781, 0782, 0783, 0811, 0831, 0851, 2411, 2421, 2435, 2436, 17 2448, or 2449, or a newspaper delivery person, is an 18 19 independent contractor is governed not by the criteria in this 20 paragraph but by common-law principles, giving due consideration to the business activity of the individual. 21 3.2. A real estate salesperson or agent, if that 22 person agrees, in writing, to perform for remuneration solely 23 24 by way of commission. 4.3. Bands, orchestras, and musical and theatrical 25 performers, including disk jockeys, performing in licensed 26 27 premises as defined in chapter 562, if a written contract 28 evidencing an independent contractor relationship is entered 29 into before the commencement of such entertainment.

5.4. An owner-operator of a motor vehicle who

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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.

- 6.5. A person whose employment is both casual and not in the course of the trade, business, profession, or occupation of the employer.
- 7.6. A volunteer, except a volunteer worker for the state or a county, municipality, or other governmental entity. A person who does not receive monetary remuneration for services is presumed to be a volunteer unless there is substantial evidence that a valuable consideration was intended by both employer and employee. For purposes of this chapter, the term "volunteer" includes, but is not limited to:
- a. Persons who serve in private nonprofit agencies and who receive no compensation other than expenses in an amount less than or equivalent to the standard mileage and per diem expenses provided to salaried employees in the same agency or, if such agency does not have salaried employees who receive mileage and per diem, then such volunteers who receive no compensation other than expenses in an amount less than or equivalent to the customary mileage and per diem paid to salaried workers in the community as determined by the division; and
- b. Volunteers participating in federal programs 31 established under Pub. L. No. 93-113.

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- 8. Domestic servants in private homes.
- 9. Agricultural labor performed on a farm in the employ of a bona fide farmer, or association of farmers, that employs 5 or fewer regular employees and that employs fewer than 12 other employees at one time for seasonal agricultural labor that is completed in less than 30 days, provided such seasonal employment does not exceed 45 days in the same calendar year. The term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animals, fish, and truck farms, ranches, nurseries, and orchards. The term "agricultural labor" includes field foremen, timekeepers, checkers, and other farm labor supervisory personnel.
- 10. Professional athletes, such as professional boxers, wrestlers, baseball, football, basketball, hockey, polo, tennis, jai alai, and similar players, and motorsports teams competing in a motor racing event as defined in s. 549.08.
- 11. Persons performing labor under a sentence of a court to perform community services as provided in s. 316.193.
- 7. Any officer of a corporation who elects to be exempt from this chapter.
- 8. A sole proprietor or officer of a corporation who actively engages in the construction industry, and a partner in a partnership that is actively engaged in the construction industry, who elects to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter. Such sole proprietor, officer, or partner is not an employee for any reason until the notice of revocation of election filed pursuant to s. 440.05 is effective.
- 12.9. An exercise rider who does not work for a single horse farm or breeder, and who is compensated for riding on a 31 case-by-case basis, provided a written contract is entered

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into prior to the commencement of such activity which evidences that an employee/employer relationship does not exist.

13.10. 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.

14.11. A person who performs services as a sports 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.

(15) "Employer" means the state and all political subdivisions thereof, all public and quasi-public corporations therein, every person carrying on any employment, and the legal representative of a deceased person or the receiver or trustees of any person. If the employer is a corporation, 31 parties in actual control of the corporation, including, but

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not limited to, the president, officers who exercise broad corporate powers, directors, and all shareholders who directly or indirectly own a controlling interest in the corporation, are considered the employer for the purposes of ss. 440.105 and 440.106. However, a landowner is not the employer of a person hired by the landowner to carry out construction upon the landowner's premises if those premises are not intended for immediate sale or resale.

- (16)(a) "Employment," subject to the other provisions of this chapter, means any service performed by an employee for the person employing him or her.
 - "Employment" includes: (b)
- Employment by the state and all political subdivisions thereof and all public and quasi-public corporations therein, including officers elected at the polls.
- 2. All private employments in which four or more employees are employed by the same employer or, with respect to the construction industry, all private employment in which one or more employees are employed by the same employer.
- 3. Volunteer firefighters responding to or assisting with fire or medical emergencies whether or not the firefighters are on duty.
- (c) "Employment" does not include service performed by or as:
 - 1. Domestic servants in private homes.
- 2. Agricultural labor performed on a farm in the employ of a bona fide farmer, or association of farmers, that employs 5 or fewer regular employees and that employs fewer than 12 other employees at one time for seasonal agricultural labor that is completed in less than 30 days, provided such 31 seasonal employment does not exceed 45 days in the same

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calendar year. The term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry,
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    fruit, fur-bearing animals, fish, and truck farms, ranches,
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   nurseries, and orchards. The term "agricultural labor"
    includes field foremen, timekeepers, checkers, and other farm
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    labor supervisory personnel.
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           3. Professional athletes, such as professional boxers,
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    wrestlers, baseball, football, basketball, hockey, polo,
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    tennis, jai alai, and similar players, and motorsports teams
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    competing in a motor racing event as defined in s. 549.08.
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           4. Labor under a sentence of a court to perform
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    community services as provided in s. 316.193.
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              State prisoners or county inmates, except those
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   performing services for private employers or those enumerated
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    in s. 948.03(8)(a).
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           (37) "Catastrophic injury" means a permanent
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    impairment constituted by:
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           (a) Spinal cord injury involving severe paralysis of
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    an arm, a leg, or the trunk;
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           (b) Amputation of an arm, a hand, a foot, or a leg
    involving the effective loss of use of that appendage;
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           (c) Severe brain or closed-head injury as evidenced
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   by:
               Severe sensory or motor disturbances;
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               Severe communication disturbances;
               Severe complex integrated disturbances of cerebral
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    function;
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               Severe episodic neurological disorders; or
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               Other severe brain and closed-head injury
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    conditions at least as severe in nature as any condition
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provided in subparagraphs 1.-4.;

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           (d) Second-degree or third-degree burns of 25 percent
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    or more of the total body surface or third-degree burns of 5
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   percent or more to the face and hands; or
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           (e) Total or industrial blindness. ; or
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          (f) Any other injury that would otherwise qualify
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   under this chapter of a nature and severity that would qualify
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    an employee to receive disability income benefits under Title
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    II or supplemental security income benefits under Title XVI of
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   the federal Social Security Act as the Social Security Act
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    existed on July 1, 1992, without regard to any time
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    limitations provided under that act.
          (40) "Specificity" means information provided on the
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   petition for benefits which is sufficient to put the employer
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    or carrier on notice of the exact statutory classification and
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    outstanding time period of benefits being requested, including
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    a detailed explanation of any benefits received that should be
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    increased, decreased, changed, or otherwise modified. If the
    petition for benefits is for medical benefits, the term means
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    the specific details as to why the benefit is being requested,
    why the benefit is medically necessary, and why current
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    treatment, if any, is not sufficient.
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           Section 2. Subsection (10), is added to section
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    440.05, Florida Statutes, to read:
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           440.05 Election of exemption; revocation of election;
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   notice; certification. --
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          (10)(a) Any corporate officer claiming an exemption
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    under this section must be listed on the records of this
    state's Secretary of State, Division of Corporations, as a
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    corporate officer. If the person who claims an exemption as a
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corporate officer is not so listed on the records of the

Secretary of State, the individual must provide to the

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amended to read:

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division, upon request by the division, a notarized affidavit
   stating that the individual is a bona fide officer of the
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   corporation and stating the date his or her appointment or
   election as a corporate officer became or will become
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   effective. The statement must be signed under oath by both the
   officer in question and the president or chief operating
   officer of the corporation and must be notarized. The division
   shall issue a stop-work order under s. 440.107(1) to any
   person who claims to be exempt as a corporate officer but who
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   fails or refuses to produce the documents required under this
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   subsection to the division within 3 business days after the
   request is made or who fails to otherwise secure the insurance
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   of workers' compensation benefits for himself or herself if
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   required under this chapter to do so.
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          (b) A corporate officer of a business entity is not
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   eligible for an exemption from this chapter if the business
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   entity has not been in operation long enough to have filed its
    first annual federal income tax return with the Internal
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   Revenue Service or to have been required by the Internal
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   Revenue Service to file such return.
          (c) An exemption from the requirements of this chapter
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   applies only to the person claiming the exemption and only for
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   the entity that is the subject of the federal income tax
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   reports filed by the person claiming the exemption. A separate
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   exemption is required for each corporation from which an
    individual receives any remuneration for labor, services, or
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   products.
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Section 3. Section 440.06, Florida Statutes, is

440.06 Failure to secure compensation; effect.--Every

31 employer who fails to secure the payment of compensation as

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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. 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 clear and convincing 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

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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 to be more than 50-percent responsible for the accident and therefore remains the major contributing cause of the disability or need for treatment.
- (c) Death resulting from an operation by a surgeon furnished by the employer for the cure of hernia as required in s. 440.15(6) shall for the purpose of this chapter be considered to be a death resulting from the accident causing the hernia.
- (d) If an accident happens while the employee is employed elsewhere than in this state, which would entitle the employee or his or her dependents to compensation if it had happened in this state, the employee or his or her dependents are entitled to compensation if the contract of employment was made in this state, or the employment was principally 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 5. Subsection (1) of section 440.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.10 Liability for compensation. --

(1)(a) Every employer coming within the provisions of 31 this chapter, including any brought within the chapter by

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30 31 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.

- (b) In case a contractor sublets any part or parts of his or her contract work to a subcontractor or subcontractors, all of the employees of such contractor and subcontractor or subcontractors engaged on such contract work shall be deemed to be employed in one and the same business or establishment; and the contractor shall be liable for, and shall secure, the payment of compensation to all such employees, except to employees of a subcontractor who has secured such payment.
- (c) A contractor shall may require a subcontractor to provide evidence of workers' compensation insurance or a copy of his or her certificate of election. A subcontractor electing to be exempt as a sole proprietor, partner, or officer of a corporation shall provide a copy of his or her certificate of election to the contractor.
- (d) 1. If a contractor becomes liable for the payment of compensation to the employees of a subcontractor who has failed to secure such payment in violation of s. 440.38, the contractor or other third-party payor shall be entitled to recover from the subcontractor all benefits paid or payable plus interest unless the contractor and subcontractor have agreed in writing that the contractor will provide coverage.

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2. If a contractor or third-party payor becomes liable for the payment of compensation to the employee of a subcontractor who is actively engaged in the construction industry and has elected to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter, but whose election is invalid, the contractor or third-party payor may recover from the claimant, partnership, or corporation all benefits paid or payable plus interest, unless the contractor and the subcontractor have agreed in writing that the contractor will provide coverage.

- (e) A subcontractor is not liable for the payment of compensation to the employees of another subcontractor on such contract work and is not protected by the exclusiveness-of-liability provisions of s. 440.11 from action at law or in admiralty on account of injury of such employee of another subcontractor.
- (f) If an employer willfully fails to secure compensation as required by this chapter, the division may assess against the employer a penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for each employee of that employer who is classified by the employer as an independent contractor but who is found by the division to not meet the criteria for an independent contractor that are set forth in s. 440.02.
- (g) For purposes of this section, a person is conclusively presumed to be an independent contractor if:
- 1. The independent contractor provides the general contractor with an affidavit stating that he or she meets all the requirements of s. 440.02(14)(d); and
- 2. The independent contractor provides the general contractor with a valid certificate of workers' compensation insurance or a valid certificate of exemption issued by the 31 division.

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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 appropriate premium for workers' compensation coverage, carriers may not consider any person who meets the requirements of this paragraph to be an employee.

Section 6. Subsection (5) of section 440.107, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (12) is added to that section, to read:

440.107 Division powers to enforce employer compliance with coverage requirements. --

(5) Whenever the division determines that an employer who is required to secure the payment to his or her employees of the compensation provided for by this chapter has failed to do so or that an employer has misrepresented to a carrier the 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. The order shall take effect upon the date of service upon the employer, unless the employer provides evidence satisfactory to the division of 31 having secured any necessary insurance or self-insurance and

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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.

(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 chapter to his or her employees has failed to do so, the division shall immediately notify the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Section 7. 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 account of such injury or death. In such action the defendant may not plead as a defense that the injury was caused by negligence of a fellow employee, that the employee assumed the 31 risk of the employment, or that the injury was due to the

comparative negligence of the employee. The same immunities 2 from liability enjoyed by an employer shall extend as well to 3 each employee of the employer when such employee is acting in furtherance of the employer's business and the injured 4 5 employee is entitled to receive benefits under this chapter. 6 Such fellow-employee immunities shall not be applicable to an 7 employee who acts, with respect to a fellow employee, with willful and wanton disregard or unprovoked physical aggression 9 or with gross negligence when such acts result in injury or 10 death or such acts proximately cause such injury or death, nor 11 shall such immunities be applicable to employees of the same employer when each is operating in the furtherance of the 12 employer's business but they are assigned primarily to 13 unrelated works within private or public employment. The same 14 immunity provisions enjoyed by an employer shall also apply to 15 any sole proprietor, partner, corporate officer or director, 16 17 supervisor, or other person who in the course and scope of his 18 or her duties acts in a managerial or policymaking capacity 19 and the conduct that which caused the alleged injury arose 20 within the course and scope of said managerial or policymaking 21 duties and was not a violation of a law, whether or not a violation was charged, for which the maximum penalty which may 22 be imposed does not exceed 60 days' imprisonment as set forth 23 24 in s. 775.082. The immunity from liability provided in this subsection extends to county governments with respect to 25 employees of county constitutional officers whose offices are 26 27 funded by the board of county commissioners. Intent includes only those actions or conduct of the employer where the 28 29 employer actually intended that the consequences of its 30 actions or conduct would be injury or death. Proof of intent includes only evidence of a deliberate and knowing intent to 31

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harm. If an employee recovers damages from an employer by
    judgement or settlement under this subsection, the workers'
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    compensation carrier for the employer or the employer, if
    self-insured, shall have an offset against any workers'
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    compensation benefits to which the employee would be entitled
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    under this chapter and a lien against recovery for any
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    benefits paid prior to the recovery pursuant to this chapter
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    after deduction for attorneys fees and costs expended by the
    employee in prosecuting the claim against the employer.
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           Section 8. Paragraphs (j) and (m) of subsection (1),
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    paragraphs (b) and (f) of subsection (2), paragraphs (d) and
    (j) of subsection (3), paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (e) of
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    subsection (5), subsection (12), paragraphs (b) and (c) of
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    subsection (14), and subsection (15) of section 440.13,
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    Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
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           440.13 Medical services and supplies; penalty for
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    violations; limitations.--
           (1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
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                "Independent medical examiner" means a physician
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    selected by either an employee or a carrier to render one or
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    more independent medical examinations in connection with a
    dispute arising under this chapter. Notwithstanding rules
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    adopted by the division, costs for independent medical
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    examinations shall be governed by this chapter.
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                "Medical necessity Medically necessary" means any
    medical service or medical supply that which is used to
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    identify or treat an illness or injury, is appropriate to the
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    patient's diagnosis and status of recovery, is recommended in
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    writing by an authorized treating physician to the
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    self-insured employer or carrier, and is consistent with the
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31 location of service, the level of care provided, and

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applicable practice parameters. The service should be widely accepted among practicing health care providers, based on scientific criteria, and determined to be reasonably safe. The delivery of medical services or supplies shall be at the most reasonable cost as is consistent with sound medical practice. The service must not be of an experimental, investigative, or research nature, except in those instances in which prior approval of the Agency for Health Care Administration has been obtained. The Agency for Health Care Administration shall adopt rules providing for such approval on a case-by-case basis when the service or supply is shown to have significant benefits to the recovery and well-being of the patient. The Agency for Health Care Administration must ensure that applicable practice parameters are established for physician medical services, including, but not limited to, pain management and psychiatric treatment.

- (2) MEDICAL TREATMENT; DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH. --
- (b) The employer shall provide appropriate professional or nonprofessional attendant care performed only at the direction and control of a physician when such care is medically necessary. The physician must prescribe such care in writing. The employer or carrier is not responsible for such care until the time that the prescription for attendant care is received by the self-insured employer or carrier from the authorized treating physician. The value of nonprofessional attendant care provided by a family member must be determined as follows:
- If the family member is not employed, the per-hour value equals the federal minimum hourly wage.
- 2. If the family member is employed and elects to 31 leave that employment to provide attendant or custodial care,

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the per-hour value of that care equals the per-hour value of the family member's former employment, not to exceed the per-hour value of such care available in the community at large.

- 3. If the family member remains employed while providing attendant or custodial care, the per-hour value of that care equals the per-hour value of the family member's employment, not to exceed the per-hour value of such care available in the community at large.
- 4. A family member or a combination of family members providing nonprofessional attendant care under this paragraph may not be compensated for more than a total of 12 hours per day.
- (f) Upon the written request of the employee, the carrier shall give the employee the opportunity for one change of physician during the course of treatment for any one The employee shall be entitled to select another such physician from among not fewer than three carrier-authorized physicians who are not professionally affiliated.
 - (3) PROVIDER ELIGIBILITY; AUTHORIZATION. --
- (d) A carrier must respond, by telephone or in writing, to a request for authorization from an authorized health care provider by the close of the third business day after receipt of the request. A carrier who fails to respond to a written request for authorization for referral for medical treatment by the close of the third business day after receipt of the request consents to the medical necessity for such treatment. All such requests must be made to the carrier from an authorized health care provider. Notice to the carrier 31 does not include notice to the employer.

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

- (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 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, which may not exceed \$650. 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).

- Each party is bound by his or her selection of an (b) 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;
 - 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 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.
- No medical opinion other than the opinion of a 31 | medical advisor appointed by the judge of compensation claims

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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.
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- (12) CREATION OF THREE-MEMBER PANEL; GUIDES OF MAXIMUM REIMBURSEMENT ALLOWANCES. --
- (a) The most current American Medical Association Procedural Terminology codes, with associated modified relative values, as published by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid shall be adopted and updated annually within 45 days after the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid notices the annual update in the Federal Register. The reimbursement allowances for medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance for health care providers may not be less than 125 percent of the applicable Medicare reimbursement allowance for nonsurgical codes and 150 percent of the applicable Medicare reimbursement allowance for surgical codes for such services in the locality in which the treatment is received. The initial fee schedule shall be based upon the conversion factor for 2001. The fee schedule shall change annually at the time of the annual Medicare upgrade. Increases or decreases shall be equal to the National Medical Price Index. For services not covered by Medicare reimbursement allowances, maximum reimbursement allowances shall be set by the median Florida 75th percentile, as determined by Medicode annually. National relative values

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for pathology shall be adopted from the relative values for physicians, and the national relative values for dentistry shall be adopted from the relative values for dentists. A three-member panel is created, consisting of the Insurance Commissioner, or the Insurance Commissioner's designee, and two members to be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, one member who, on account of present or previous vocation, employment, or affiliation, shall be classified as a representative of employers, the other member who, on account of previous vocation, employment, or affiliation, shall be classified as a representative of employees. The panel shall determine statewide schedules of maximum reimbursement allowances for medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance provided by physicians, hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, work-hardening programs, pain programs, and durable medical equipment. The maximum reimbursement allowances for inpatient hospital care shall be based on a schedule of per diem rates, to be approved by the three-member panel no later than March 1, 1994, to be used in conjunction with a precertification manual as determined by the division. All compensable charges for hospital outpatient care shall be reimbursed at 75 percent of usual and customary charges. Until the three-member panel approves a schedule of per diem rates for inpatient hospital care and it becomes effective, all compensable charges for hospital inpatient care must be reimbursed at 75 percent of their usual and customary charges. Annually, the three-member panel shall adopt schedules of maximum reimbursement allowances for physicians, hospital inpatient care, hospital outpatient care, ambulatory surgical centers, work-hardening 31 programs, and pain programs. However, the maximum percentage

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of increase in the individual reimbursement allowance may not exceed the percentage of increase in the Consumer Price Index for the previous year. An individual physician, hospital, ambulatory surgical center, pain program, or work-hardening program shall be reimbursed either the usual and customary charge for treatment, care, and attendance, the agreed-upon contract price, or the maximum reimbursement allowance in the appropriate schedule, whichever is less.

(b) As to reimbursement for a prescription medication, the reimbursement amount for a prescription shall be the average wholesale price times 1.2 plus \$4.18 for the dispensing fee, except where the carrier has contracted for a lower amount. Fees for pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical services shall be reimbursable at the applicable fee schedule amount. Where the employer or carrier has contracted for such services and the employee elects to obtain them through a provider not a party to the contract, the carrier shall reimburse at the schedule, negotiated, or contract price, whichever is lower.

(c) Reimbursement for all fees and other charges for such treatment, care, and attendance, including treatment, care, and attendance provided by any hospital or other health care provider, ambulatory surgical center, work-hardening program, or pain program, must not exceed the amounts provided by the uniform schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances as determined by the panel or as otherwise provided in this section. This subsection also applies to independent medical examinations performed by health care providers under this chapter. Until the three-member panel approves a uniform schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances and it becomes effective, all compensable charges for treatment, care, and

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attendance provided by physicians, ambulatory surgical centers, work-hardening programs, or pain programs shall be reimbursed at the lowest maximum reimbursement allowance across all 1992 schedules of maximum reimbursement allowances for the services provided regardless of the place of service. In determining the uniform schedule, the panel shall first approve the data which it finds representative of prevailing charges in the state for similar treatment, care, and attendance of injured persons. Each health care provider, health care facility, ambulatory surgical center, work-hardening program, or pain program receiving workers' compensation payments shall maintain records verifying their usual charges. In establishing the uniform schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances, the panel must consider:

- 1. The levels of reimbursement for similar treatment, care, and attendance made by other health care programs or third-party providers;
- 2. The impact upon cost to employers for providing a level of reimbursement for treatment, care, and attendance which will ensure the availability of treatment, care, and attendance required by injured workers;
- 3. The financial impact of the reimbursement allowances upon health care providers and health care facilities, including trauma centers as defined in s. 395.4001, and its effect upon their ability to make available to injured workers such medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance. The uniform schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances must be reasonable, must promote health care cost containment and efficiency with respect to the workers' compensation health care delivery 31 | system, and must be sufficient to ensure availability of such

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medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance to injured workers; and

- 4. The most recent average maximum allowable rate of increase for hospitals determined by the Health Care Board under chapter 408.
 - (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.
- (b) (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, following overall maximum medical improvement from an injury compensable under this chapter, the employee is obligated to pay a copayment of \$10 per visit for medical services. The copayment shall not apply to emergency care provided to the employee.
 - (15) PRACTICE PARAMETERS.--
- (a) The Agency for Health Care Administration, in conjunction with the division and appropriate health professional associations and health-related organizations shall develop and shall may adopt by rule scientifically sound practice parameters for medical procedures relevant to workers' compensation claimants. Practice parameters developed under this section must focus on identifying effective remedial treatments and promoting the appropriate utilization of health care resources. Priority must be given to those procedures that involve the greatest utilization of resources either because they are the most costly or because they are the most frequently performed. Practice parameters for treatment of the 10 top procedures associated with workers' compensation injuries including the remedial treatment of

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lower-back injuries, pain management, and psychiatry must be developed by December 31, 2002 1994.

- (b) The guidelines may be initially based on guidelines prepared by nationally recognized health care institutions and professional organizations but should be tailored to meet the workers' compensation goal of returning employees to full employment as quickly as medically possible, taking into consideration outcome outcomes data collected from managed care providers and any other inpatient and outpatient facilities serving workers' compensation claimants.
- (c) Procedures must be instituted which provide for the periodic review and revision of practice parameters based on the latest outcomes data, research findings, technological advancements, and clinical experiences, at least once every 2 3 years.
- (d) Practice parameters developed under this section must be used by carriers and the division in evaluating the appropriateness and overutilization of medical services provided to injured employees.
- (e) By February 1, 2003, the Agency for Health Care Administration shall provide a written report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the agency's progress in developing or adopting practice parameters in accordance with this section. The agency shall also provide a written report on February 1 every 2 years thereafter to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives concerning its periodic review and revision of such practice parameters.
- Section 9. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and paragraphs (c) and (d) of

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subsection (15) of section 440.134, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.134 Workers' compensation managed care arrangement. --

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- "Grievance" means a written complaint filed by the injured worker pursuant to the requirements of the managed care arrangement expressing dissatisfaction with the insurer's workers' compensation managed care arrangement's refusal to provide medical care provided by an insurer's workers' compensation managed care arrangement health care providers, expressed in writing by an injured worker.
- (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 be exempt from managed care under a managed care plan, the discontinuance of any mandatory requirement for providing medical care under a managed care plan shall be without regard to the date of the accident, notwithstanding any other provision in law or rule.

(15)

(c) At the time the workers' compensation managed care arrangement is implemented, the insurer must provide detailed information to workers and health care providers describing how a grievance may be registered with the insurer. Within 20 days after the date the written request for medical care is received by the insurer or by the insurer's workers'

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compensation managed care arrangement, whichever date is
earlier, the insurer shall grant or deny the request. If the
insurer denies the request, the insurer shall notify the
injured worker in writing of his or her right to file a
grievance. Until the time a grievance is filed and resolved
under this subsection, the judge of compensation claims does
not have jurisdiction over any medical issues that are subject
to the managed care arrangement.
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(d) Grievances must be considered in a timely manner and must be transmitted to appropriate decisionmakers who have the authority to fully investigate the issue and take corrective action. If the insurer or the insurer's workers' compensation managed care arrangement fails to notify the injured worker of the outcome of the grievance in writing within 30 days after the date of receiving the grievance, the grievance is presumed to be resolved against the injured worker and the grievance procedures are exhausted for purposes of s. 440.192(3).

Section 10. 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 at the time of the injury shall be taken as the basis upon which to compute compensation and shall be determined, subject to the limitations of s. 440.12(2), as follows:
- (a) If the injured employee has worked in the employment in which she or he was working at the time of the injury, whether for the same or another employer, during substantially the whole of 13 weeks immediately preceding the 31 injury, her or his average weekly wage shall be one-thirteenth

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of the total amount of wages earned in such employment during
the 13 weeks. As used in this paragraph, the term
"substantially the whole of 13 weeks" means an actual shall be
deemed to mean and refer to a constructive period of 13 weeks
as a whole, which is <del>shall be</del> defined as the 13 complete weeks
before the date of the injury, excluding the week during which
the injury occurred.a consecutive period of 91 days, and The
term "during substantially the whole of 13 weeks" shall be
deemed to mean during not less than 90 percent of the total
customary full-time hours of employment within such period
considered as a whole.
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Section 11. Paragraphs (b) and (f) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) 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) In the absence of conclusive proof of a substantial earning capacity, only a catastrophic injury as defined in s. 440.02 (34)(a)-(e), is presumed to constitute permanent total disability. Compensation may not be paid under paragraph (a) if the employee is engaged in, or is physically capable of engaging in any work comparable to his or her previous employment. The burden is on the employee to establish that he or she is unable to engage in work, including part-time work, as a result of the industrial accident, if such work is available within a 50 mile radius of the employee's residence, or such distance that the judge determines to be reasonable under the circumstances. Benefits are payable until the employee reaches his 72nd birthdate.

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Notwithstanding any age limits, if the accident occurred on or after the employee's 65th birthday, benefits are payable during the continuance of permanent total disability, which may not exceed 7 years following the determination of permanent total disability. Only A catastrophic injury as defined in s. 440.02 shall, in the absence of conclusive proof of a substantial earning capacity, constitute permanent total disability. Only claimants with catastrophic injuries are eligible for permanent total benefits. In no other case may permanent total disability be awarded.

(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 may not be paid and are not payable after shall cease at age 62 if the employee is eligible for social security benefits under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 and 423, regardless of whether or not the employee has applied for, or is ineligible to apply for, social security benefits under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 or 423. These supplemental benefits shall be paid by the division out of the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund when the 31 injury occurred subsequent to June 30, 1955, and before July

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- 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.
- 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.
- When an injured employee receives a full or partial lump-sum advance of the employee's permanent total disability 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.--

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(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 31 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 of 50 percent of the employee's compensation rate, which may 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 of 3 weeks for each percentage point of impairment; or
 - The death of the employee. b.

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> Impairment benefits as defined by this subsection are only payable for impairment ratings for physical impairments. Impairment benefits for permanent psychiatric impairment are limited to the payment of impairment benefits, as calculated under this subparagraph, for a 1-percent permanent psychiatric impairment resulting from the work injury.

After the employee has been certified by a doctor as having reached maximum medical improvement or 6 weeks 31 before the expiration of temporary benefits, whichever occurs

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earlier, the certifying doctor shall evaluate the condition of the employee and assign an impairment rating, using the impairment schedule referred to in subparagraph 2. Compensation is not payable for the mental, psychological, or emotional injury arising out of depression from being out of work; for preexisting mental, psychological, or emotional conditions; or for chronic pain that cannot be substantiated by objective medical findings. If the certification and evaluation are performed by a doctor other than the employee's treating doctor, the certification and evaluation must be submitted to the treating doctor, and the treating doctor must indicate agreement or disagreement with the certification and evaluation. The certifying doctor shall issue a written report to the division, the employee, and the carrier certifying that maximum medical improvement has been reached, stating the impairment rating, and providing any other information required by the division. If the employee has not been certified as having reached maximum medical improvement before the expiration of 102 weeks after the date temporary total disability benefits begin to accrue, the carrier shall notify the treating doctor of the requirements of this section.

- The carrier shall pay the employee impairment income benefits for a period based on the impairment rating.
- The division may by rule specify forms and procedures governing the method of payment of wage loss and impairment benefits for dates of accidents before January 1, 1994, and for dates of accidents on or after January 1, 1994.
 - (b) Supplemental benefits. --
- All supplemental benefits must be paid in accordance with this subsection. An employee is entitled to

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supplemental benefits as provided in this paragraph as of the expiration of the impairment period, if:

- The employee has an impairment rating from the compensable injury of 20 percent or more as determined pursuant to this chapter;
- The employee has not returned to work or has returned to work earning less than 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage as a direct result of the employee's impairment; and
- The employee has in good faith attempted to obtain employment commensurate with the employee's ability to work.
- If an employee is not entitled to supplemental benefits at the time of payment of the final weekly impairment income benefit because the employee is earning at least 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage, the employee may become entitled to supplemental benefits at any time within 1 year after the impairment income benefit period ends if:
- a. The employee earns wages that are less than 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage for a period of at least 90 days;
- The employee meets the other requirements of subparagraph 1.; and
- The employee's decrease in earnings is a direct result of the employee's impairment from the compensable injury.
- If an employee earns wages that are at least 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage for a period of at least 90 days during which the employee is receiving supplemental benefits, the employee ceases to be entitled to 31 supplemental benefits for the filing period. Supplemental

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benefits that have been terminated shall be reinstated when the employee satisfies the conditions enumerated in subparagraph 2. and files the statement required under subparagraph 5. Notwithstanding any other provision, if an employee is not entitled to supplemental benefits for 12 consecutive months, the employee ceases to be entitled to any additional income benefits for the compensable injury. If the employee is discharged within 12 months after losing entitlement under this subsection, benefits may be reinstated if the employee was discharged at that time with the intent to deprive the employee of supplemental benefits.

- 4. During the period that impairment income benefits or supplemental income benefits are being paid, the carrier has the affirmative duty to determine at least annually whether any extended unemployment or underemployment is a direct result of the employee's impairment. To accomplish this purpose, the division may require periodic reports from the employee and the carrier, and it may, at the carrier's expense, require any physical or other examinations, vocational assessments, or other tests or diagnoses necessary to verify that the carrier is performing its duty. Not more than once in each 12 calendar months, the employee and the carrier may each request that the division review the status of the employee and determine whether the carrier has performed its duty with respect to whether the employee's unemployment or underemployment is a direct result of impairment from the compensable injury.
- 5. After the initial determination of supplemental benefits, the employee must file a statement with the carrier stating that the employee has earned less than 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage as a direct result of the

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employee's impairment, stating the amount of wages the employee earned in the filing period, and stating that the employee has in good faith sought employment commensurate with the employee's ability to work. The statement must be filed quarterly on a form and in the manner prescribed by the division. The division may modify the filing period as appropriate to an individual case. Failure to file a statement relieves the carrier of liability for supplemental benefits for the period during which a statement is not filed.

- The carrier shall begin payment of supplemental benefits not later than the seventh day after the expiration date of the impairment income benefit period and shall continue to timely pay those benefits. The carrier may request a mediation conference for the purpose of contesting the employee's entitlement to or the amount of supplemental income benefits.
- Supplemental benefits are calculated quarterly and paid monthly. For purposes of calculating supplemental benefits, 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage and the average wages the employee has earned per week are compared quarterly. For purposes of this paragraph, if the employee is offered a bona fide position of employment that the employee is capable of performing, given the physical condition of the employee and the geographic accessibility of the position, the employee's weekly wages are considered equivalent to the weekly wages for the position offered to the employee.
- Supplemental benefits are payable at the rate of 80 percent of the difference between 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage determined pursuant to s. 440.14 and the 31 | weekly wages the employee has earned during the reporting

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period, not to exceed the maximum weekly income benefit under s. 440.12.

- The division may by rule define terms that are 9. necessary for the administration of this section and forms and procedures governing the method of payment of supplemental benefits for dates of accidents before January 1, 1994, and for dates of accidents on or after January 1, 1994.
- (c) Duration of temporary impairment and supplemental income benefits. -- The employee's eligibility for temporary benefits, impairment income benefits, and supplemental benefits terminates on the expiration of 401 weeks after the date of injury.

Section 12. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 440.151, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.151 Occupational diseases.--

(1)

- (e) No compensation shall be payable for disability or death resulting from tuberculosis arising out of and in the course of employment by the Department of Health at a state tuberculosis hospital, or aggravated by such employment, when the employee had suffered from said disease at any time prior to the commencement of such employment. Both causation and sufficient exposure to support causation must be proven by clear and convincing evidence.
- (2) Whenever used in this section the term "occupational disease" shall be construed to mean only a disease which is due to causes and conditions which are characteristic of and peculiar to a particular trade, occupation, process, or employment, and to exclude all 31 ordinary diseases of life to which the general public is

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exposed, unless the incidence of the disease is substantially
higher in the particular trade, occupation, process, or
employment than for the general public. "Occupational disease"
does not mean a disease for which there are no epidemiological
studies showing that exposure to the specific substance
involved, at the levels to which the employee was exposed, can
cause the precise disease sustained by the employee.
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Section 13. Section 440.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.191 Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office. --

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

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(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 may initiate contact with the injured employee or 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 a petition for benefits filed under s. 440.192 shall investigate the dispute and may shall attempt to facilitate an agreement between the employee and the employer or carrier. The employee, the employer, and the carrier shall cooperate with the office and shall timely provide the office with any documents or other information that it may require in connection with its efforts under this section.

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

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

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

440.192 Procedure for resolving benefit disputes.--

(1) Subject to s. 440.191, any employee who has not received a benefit to which the employee believes she or he is entitled under this chapter shall file by certified mail, or by electronic means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge, with the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims a petition for benefits which meets the requirements of this section. Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims division shall inform employees of the location of the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims for purposes of filing a petition for benefits. The employee shall also serve copies of the petition for benefits by certified mail, or by electronic 31 means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge, upon the employer,

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and the employer's carrier, and the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims. The Deputy Chief Judge shall refer the petitions to the presiding judges of compensation claims.

- (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.
- Name, address, and telephone number of the (b) 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.
- 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.
- (q) 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 31 carrier and a copy of the request filed with the carrier.

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- 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 under paragraph (c), a copy of the physician's request, authorization, or recommendation for treatment, care, or attendance 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 or documentation the Deputy Chief Judge requires 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.
- (3) A petition for benefits may contain a claim for past benefits and continuing benefits in any benefit category, but is limited to those in default and ripe, due, and owing on the date the petition is filed. If the employer has elected to satisfy its obligation to provide medical treatment, care, and attendance through a managed care arrangement designated under this chapter, the employee must exhaust all managed care grievance procedures before filing a petition for benefits under this section.
- (4) The petition must include a certification by the claimant or, if the claimant is represented by counsel, the 31 claimant's attorney, stating that the claimant, or attorney if

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the claimant is represented by counsel, has made a good faith effort to resolve the dispute and that the claimant or attorney was unable to resolve the dispute with the carrier.

- (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 file 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 60 30 days after receipt of the petition for benefits are thereby waived.
- (6) If the claimant is not represented by counsel, the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims may request the Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office to assist the claimant in filing a petition that meets the requirements of this section.
- (7) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 440.34, a judge of compensation claims may not award attorney's fees payable by the carrier for services expended or costs incurred prior to the filing of a petition that does not meet the requirements of this section.
- (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 31 requested but not paid and explain its justification for

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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.
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(9) Unless stipulated to 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 15. Paragraph (d) of subsection (11) of section 440.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(11)

- (d)1. With respect to any lump-sum settlement under this subsection, a judge of compensation claims must consider at the time of the settlement, whether the settlement allocation provides for the appropriate recovery of child support arrearages. The employer and the carrier do not have a duty to investigate or collect information regarding child-support arrearages.
- 2. When reviewing any settlement of lump-sum payment pursuant to this subsection, judges of compensation claims shall consider the interests of the worker and the worker's family when approving the settlement, which must consider and provide for appropriate recovery of past due support.
- Section 16. Subsections (1), (3), and (4) of section 31 440.25, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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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 must 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. 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. A continuance may be granted 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 fees.

(3)(a) Such mediation conference shall be conducted informally and does not require the use of formal rules of evidence or procedure. Any information from the files, reports, case summaries, mediator's notes, or other communications or materials, oral or written, relating to a mediation conference under this section obtained by any person performing mediation duties is privileged and confidential and 31 | may not be disclosed without the written consent of all

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parties to the conference. Any research or evaluation effort directed at assessing the mediation program activities or performance must protect the confidentiality of such information. Each party to a mediation conference has a privilege during and after the conference to refuse to disclose and to prevent another from disclosing communications made during the conference whether or not the contested issues are successfully resolved. This subsection and paragraphs (4)(a) and (b) shall not be construed to prevent or inhibit the discovery or admissibility of any information that is otherwise subject to discovery or that is admissible under applicable law or rule of procedure, except that any conduct or statements made during a mediation conference or in negotiations concerning the conference are inadmissible in any proceeding under this chapter.

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 mediators shall select a mediator. The mediator shall be employed on a full-time basis by the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims. A mediator must be a member of The Florida Bar for at least 5 years and must complete a mediation training program 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 31 | Florida Bar for at least 5 years and must complete a mediation

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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. With respect to any mediation occurring on or after January 1, 2002, if the parties agree or if mediators are not available under subparagraph 1. 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 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 in writing and the judge 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 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.
- (c) The parties shall 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

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unresolved. The judge of compensation claims may impose sanctions against a party or both parties for failing to complete the pretrial stipulations before the conclusion of the mediation conference.

- (4)(a) If the parties fail to agree upon written submission of 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 earlier hearing date.
- (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. 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. Any order granting a continuance must set forth the date and time of the rescheduled hearing. A continuance may be granted only if the requesting party demonstrates to the judge of compensation claims that the reason for requesting the

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continuance arises from circumstances beyond the control of the parties. The judge of compensation claims shall report any grant of two or more continuances to the Deputy Chief Judge.

- (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 after final hearing or closure of the hearing record, unless 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 with in respect to the claims presented by the petition for benefits of such claim and may be represented by any attorney authorized in writing for such purpose. When there is a conflict in the medical evidence submitted at the 31 hearing, the provisions of s. 440.13 shall apply. The report

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30 31 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

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30 31 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, for good cause, orders a hearing under paragraph (i), each claim in a petition relating to the determination of pay under s. 440.14 shall be resolved under this paragraph without oral hearing.
- 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. A claim in a petition or \$5,000 or less for medical benefits only or a

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28 29 petition for reimbursement for mileage for medical purposes shall, in the absence of compelling evidence to the contrary, be resolved through the expedited dispute-resolution process provided in 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 may, upon the motion of a party or the judge's own motion, dismiss a petition for lack of prosecution if a petition, response, motion, order, request for hearing, or notice of deposition has not been filed during the previous 12 months unless good cause is shown. A dismissal for lack of prosecution is without prejudice and does not require a hearing.
- 30 (k) A judge of compensation claims may not award 31 interest on unpaid medical bills and the amount of such bills

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   may not be used to calculate the amount of interest awarded.
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   Regardless of the date benefits were initially requested,
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   attorney's fees do not attach under this subsection until 30
   days after the date the carrier or self-insured employer
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   receives the petition.
           Section 17. Section 440.271, Florida Statutes, is
   amended to read:
           440.271 Appeal of order of judge of compensation
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   claims. -- Review of any order of a judge of compensation claims
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   entered pursuant to this chapter shall be by appeal to the
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   Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission. An order of the
   commission may be appealed to any district court of appeal-
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   First District. Appeals shall be filed in accordance with
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   rules of procedure prescribed by the Supreme Court for review
   of such orders. The division shall be given notice of any
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   proceedings pertaining to s. 440.25, regarding indigency, or
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   s. 440.49, regarding the Special Disability Trust Fund, and
   shall have the right to intervene in any proceedings.
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           Section 18. Subsection (4) of section 440.29, Florida
   Statutes, is amended to read:
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           440.29 Procedure before the judge of compensation
   claims.--
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           (4) All medical reports of authorized treating health
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care providers or independent medical examiners whose medical opinion is submitted under s. 440.13(5)(e) which concern 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, 31 including, but not limited to, depositions.

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Section 19. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 440.34, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.34 Attorney's fees; costs.--

(1) A fee, gratuity, or other consideration may not be paid for services rendered for a claimant in connection with any proceedings arising under this chapter, unless approved as reasonable by the judge of compensation claims or court having jurisdiction over such proceedings. Except as provided by this subsection, any attorney's fee approved by a judge of compensation claims for services rendered to a claimant must equal to 25 20 percent of the first \$5,000 of the amount of the benefits secured, 20 15 percent of the next \$5,000 of the amount of the benefits secured, 15 10 percent of the remaining amount of the benefits secured to be provided during the first 10 years after the date the claim is filed, and 10 5 percent of the benefits secured after 10 years. With respect to a petition for medical benefits However, the judge of compensation claims shall consider the following factors in each case and may approve increase or decrease the attorney's fee, which may not exceed \$2,500 per accident based on a reasonable hourly rate, if the judge of compensation claims expressly finds that the attorney's fee, based on benefits secured, fails to fairly compensate the attorney and if, in her or his judgment, the circumstances of the particular case warrant such action. In proceedings under paragraph (3)(c), the judge of compensation claims may approve an attorney's fee, which may not exceed \$2,500, based on a reasonable hourly rate, if the judge of compensation claims expressly finds that the attorney's fee, based on benefits secured, fails to fairly compensate the attorney and the circumstances of the particular case warrant such action. The judge of compensation

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claims shall not approve a compensation order, a joint
    stipulation for a lump-sum settlement, a stipulation or
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    agreement between a claimant and his or her attorney, or any
    other agreement related to benefits under this chapter which
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    provides for an attorney's fee in excess of the amount
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    permitted under this section. +
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          (a) The time and labor required, the novelty and
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   difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite
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    to perform the legal service properly.
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          (b) The fee customarily charged in the locality for
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    similar legal services.
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          (c) The amount involved in the controversy and the
   benefits resulting to the claimant.
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         (d) The time limitation imposed by the claimant or the
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    circumstances.
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         (e) The experience, reputation, and ability of the
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    lawyer or lawyers performing services.
         (f) The contingency or certainty of a fee.
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           (3) If the claimant should prevail in any proceedings
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   before a judge of compensation claims or court, there shall be
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    taxed against the employer the reasonable costs of such
   proceedings, not to include the attorney's fees of the
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    claimant. A claimant shall be responsible for the payment of
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   her or his own attorney's fees, except that a claimant shall
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   be entitled to recover a reasonable attorney's fee from a
    carrier or employer:
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           (a) Against whom she or he successfully asserts a
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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

31 benefits, arising out of the same accident; or

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- 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 accident injury 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.

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Regardless of the date benefits were initially requested, attorney's fees may not attach under this subsection until 30 days following the date the carrier or employer, if self-insured, received the petition and benefits were denied. 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).

Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 440.39, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (8) is added to that section, to read:

440.39 Compensation for injuries when third persons are liable.--

(2)(a) If the employee or his or her dependents accept compensation or other benefits under this law or begin proceedings therefor, the employer or, in the event the 31 employer is insured against liability hereunder, the insurer

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shall be subrogated to the rights of the employee or his or
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   her dependents against such third-party tortfeasor, to the
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   extent of the amount of compensation benefits paid or to be
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   paid as provided by subsection (3). If the injured employee
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   or his or her dependents recovers from a third-party
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    tortfeasor by judgment or settlement, either before or after
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    the filing of suit, before the employee has accepted
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    compensation or other benefits under this chapter or before
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    the employee has filed a written claim for compensation
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   benefits, the amount recovered from the tortfeasor shall be
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    set off against any compensation benefits other than for
    remedial care, treatment and attendance as well as
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    rehabilitative services payable under this chapter.
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   amount of such offset shall be reduced by the amount of all
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    court costs expended in the prosecution of the third-party
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   suit or claim, including reasonable attorney fees for the
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   plaintiff's attorney. In no event shall the setoff provided in
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    this section in lieu of payment of compensation benefits
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   diminish the period for filing a claim for benefits as
   provided in s. 440.19.
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- (b) If the employer is insured against liability under its workers' compensation carrier, the employer may subrogate the rights of the employee on an employer's uninsured or underinsured motorist coverage under a commercial auto policy to the extent of the amount of compensation benefits paid or to be paid as provided by this section.
- This section does not impose a duty on the employer or the carrier to preserve evidence pertaining to third-party actions arising out of an industrial accident.

30 Section 21. Subsections (13) and (14) of section 31 440.51, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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30 31 440.51 Expenses of administration. --

- (13) As used in s. 440.50 and this section, the term:
- "Plan" means the workers' compensation joint underwriting plan provided for in s. 627.311(4).
- "Fixed administrative expenses" means the expenses of the plan, not to exceed\$1.5 million\$750,000, which are directly related to the plan's administration but which do not vary in direct relationship to the amount of premium written by the plan and which do not include loss adjustment premiums.
- (14) Before July 1 in each year, the plan shall notify the division of the amount of the plan's gross written premiums for the preceding calendar year. Whenever the plan's gross written premiums reported to the division are less than \$30 million, the division shall transfer to the plan, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, an amount not to exceed the plan's fixed administrative expenses for the preceding calendar year.

Section 22. Section 489.114, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.114 Evidence of workers' compensation coverage. -- Except as provided in s. 489.115(5)(d), 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, registration, or certificate of authority of the contractor, provide to the Construction Industry Licensing Board, as provided by board rule, evidence of workers' compensation coverage pursuant to chapter 440. In 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

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workers' compensation insurance insuring a person or entity
    governed by this section, the Division of Workers'
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    Compensation shall certify and identify all persons or
    entities by certification or registration license number to
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    the department after verification is made by the Division of
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    Workers' Compensation that such cancellation has occurred or
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    that persons or entities governed by this section are no
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    longer covered by workers' compensation insurance.
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    certification and verification by the Division of Workers'
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    Compensation may shall result solely from records furnished to
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    the Division of Workers' Compensation by the persons or
    entities governed by this section or an investigation
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    completed by the division. The department shall notify the
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   persons or entities governed by this section who have been
    determined to be in noncompliance with chapter 440, and the
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   persons or entities notified shall provide certification of
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    compliance with chapter 440 to the department and pay an
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    administrative fine in the amount of $500, as provided by
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   rule. The failure to maintain workers' compensation coverage
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    as required by law shall be grounds for the board to revoke,
    suspend, or deny the issuance or renewal of a certificate,
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    registration, or certificate of authority of the contractor
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    under the provisions of s. 489.129.
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           Section 23. Section 489.510, Florida Statutes, is
    amended to read:
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           489.510 Evidence of workers' compensation
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    coverage. -- Except as provided in s. 489.515(3)(b), any person,
   business organization, or qualifying agent engaged in the
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   business of contracting in this state and certified or
   registered under this part shall, as a condition precedent to
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the contractor, provide to the Electrical Contractors'
   Licensing Board, as provided by board rule, evidence of
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   workers' compensation coverage pursuant to chapter 440.
   the event that the Division of Workers' Compensation of the
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   Department of Labor and Employment Security receives notice of
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   the cancellation of a policy of workers' compensation
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   insurance insuring a person or entity governed by this
   section, the Division of Workers' Compensation shall certify
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   and identify all persons or entities by certification or
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   registration license number to the department after
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   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
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   workers' compensation insurance. Such certification and
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   verification by the Division of Workers' Compensation may
   shall result solely from records furnished to the Division of
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   Workers' Compensation by the persons or entities governed by
   this section or an investigation completed by the division.
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   The department shall notify the persons or entities governed
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   by this section who have been determined to be in
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   noncompliance with chapter 440, and the persons or entities
   notified shall provide certification of compliance with
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   chapter 440 to the department and pay an administrative fine
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   in the amount of $500, as provided by rule. The failure to
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   maintain workers' compensation coverage as required by law
   shall be grounds for the board to revoke, suspend, or deny the
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   issuance or renewal of a certificate or registration of the
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   contractor under the provisions of s. 489.533.
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           Section 24. Paragraph (q) of subsection (4) of section
   627.311, Florida Statutes, is amended and paragraphs (r), (s),
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31 (t), (u), and (v) are added to that subsection, to read:
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| 1 | 627.311 Joint underwriters and joint reinsurers |
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| 2 | (4) |
| 3 | (q) No insurer shall provide workers' compensation and |
| 4 | employer's liability insurance to any person who is delinquent |
| 5 | in the payment of premiums, assessments, penalties, or |
| 6 | surcharges owed to the plan or to any person who is an |
| 7 | affiliated person of a person who is delinquent in paying |
| 8 | premiums, assessments, penalties, or surcharges owed to the |
| 9 | plan. As used in this paragraph the term "affiliated person of |
| 10 | another person" means: |
| 11 | 1. The spouse of such other person; |
| 12 | 2. Any person who directly or indirectly owns or |
| 13 | controls, or holds with the power to vote, 10 percent or more |
| 14 | of the outstanding voting securities of such other person; |
| 15 | 3. Any person who directly or indirectly owns 10 |
| 16 | percent or more of the outstanding voting securities that are |
| 17 | directly or indirectly owned, controlled, or held with the |
| 18 | power to vote by such other person; |
| 19 | 4. Any person or group of persons who directly or |
| 20 | indirectly control, are controlled by, or are under common |
| 21 | control with such other person; |
| 22 | 5. Any person who directly or indirectly acquires all |
| 23 | or substantially all of the assets of such other person; |
| 24 | 6. Any officer, director, trustee, partner, owner, |
| 25 | manager, joint venturer, or employee of such other person or a |
| 26 | person performing duties similar to persons in such positions; |
| 27 | <u>or</u> |
| 28 | 7. Any person who has an officer, director, trustee, |
| 29 | partner, or joint venturer in common with such other person. |

(r) The plan is exempt from the provisions of ss.

31 440.49(9)(b), 440.51(1)-(12), and 624.509.

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(s) For the purpose of funding plan deficits, the board of governors may assess subplan "C" insureds to whom the plan has issued assessable policies. Any such assessment shall be based upon a reasonable actuarial estimate of the amount of the deficit, taking into account the amount needed to fund at actuarially sound levels medical and indemnity reserves and reserves for incurred but not reported claims, and allowing for general administrative expenses, the cost of levying and collecting the assessment, estimated uncollectible assessments, and allocated and unallocated loss-adjustment expenses.

(t) Each subplan "C" insured's proportionate share of the total assessment shall be computed by applying to the premium earned on the insured's policy or policies during the period to be covered by the assessment the ratio of the total deficit to the total premiums earned during such period upon all policies subject to the assessment. If one or more subplan C" insureds fail to pay an assessment, the other subplan "C" insureds are liable on a proportionate basis for additional assessments to fund the deficit. The plan may compromise and settle individual assessment claims without affecting the validity of or amounts due on assessments levied against other insureds. The plan may also offer and accept discounted payments for assessments that are promptly paid. The plan may offset the amount of any unpaid assessment against unearned premiums that are otherwise due to an insured. The plan shall institute legal action when reasonably necessary to collect the assessment from any insured who fails to pay an assessment when due.

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          (u) The venue of a proceeding to enforce or collect an
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    assessment or to contest the validity or amount of an
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    assessment is in the Circuit Court of Leon County.
          (v) If the board of governors finds that a deficit
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    exists for any period and that an assessment is necessary, it
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    shall certify to the department the need for an assessment. No
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    sooner than 30 days after the date of such certification, the
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    board of governors shall notify in writing each insured who is
    to be assessed that an assessment is being levied against the
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    insured and informing the insured of the amount of the
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    assessment, the period for which the assessment is being
    levied, and the date by which payment of the assessment is
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    due, which may not be sooner than 30 days or later than 120
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    days after the date on which notice of the assessment is
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    mailed to the insured.
           Section 25.
                        Workers' Compensation Appeals
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    Commission. --
          (1)(a)1. There is created within the Department of
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    Management Services a Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission
    consisting of a presiding judge and four other judges,
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    appointed by the Governor after October 1, 2002, but before
    May 15, 2003, and serving full time. Each appointee shall have
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    the qualifications required by law for judges of the District
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    Courts of Appeal. In addition to such qualifications, the
    judges of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission shall
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    be substantially experienced in the field of workers'
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    compensation.
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              Initially, the Governor shall appoint two judges
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    for terms of 4 years, two judges for terms of 3 years, and one
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    judge for a term of 2 years. Thereafter, each full-time judge
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shall be appointed for a term of 4 years, but during the term
of office may be removed by the Governor for cause.
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- 3. The initial appointment process, retention process, and filling of vacancies of unexpired terms for the judges shall be pursuant to nominations by the statewide nominating commission appointed under section 440.45(2)(b), Florida Statutes. The statewide nominating commission shall submit a list to the Governor by August 1, 2002, of 15 candidates for the five initial appointments from which list the Governor shall appoint the judges of the commission.
- 4. Prior to the expiration of the term of office of a judge, the conduct of the judge shall be reviewed by the statewide nominating commission. A report of the statewide nominating commission regarding retention shall be furnished to the Governor no later than 6 months prior to the expiration of the term of the judge. If the statewide nominating commission issues a favorable report, the Governor shall reappoint the judge. However, if the statewide nominating commission issues an unfavorable report, the statewide nominating commission shall issue a report to the Governor which includes a list of three candidates for appointment. If a vacancy occurs during an unexpired term of a judge on the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission, the statewide nominating commission shall issue a report to the Governor which includes a list of three candidates for appointment.
- Judges of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission are subject to the jurisdiction of the Judicial Qualifications Commission during their term of office.
- The presiding judge may, by order filed with the commission and approved by the Governor, appoint an associate judge to serve as a temporary judge of the commission. Such

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appointment may be made only of a currently commissioned judge
of compensation claims. The appointment shall be for a period
of time that does not cause an undue burden on the caseload in
the judge's jurisdiction. Each associate judge shall receive
no additional pay during the appointment except for expenses
incurred in the performance of the additional duties.
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- (c) Total salaries and benefits of judges of the commission are to be paid from the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund established under section 440.50, Florida Statutes. Notwithstanding any other law, commission judges shall be paid a salary equal to that paid by law to judges of District Courts of Appeal.
- (2)(a) The commission is vested with all authority, powers, duties, and responsibilities relating to review of orders of judges of compensation claims in workers' compensation proceedings under chapter 440, Florida Statutes. The commission shall review by appeal final orders of the judges of compensation claims entered pursuant to chapter 440, Florida Statutes. The First District Court of Appeal shall retain jurisdiction over all workers' compensation proceedings pending before the court on October 1, 2002. The commission may hold sessions and conduct hearings at any place within the state. Three judges shall consider each case and a decision requires the concurrence of two judges. Any judge may request an en banc hearing for review of a final order of a judge of compensation claims.
- The commission is not an agency for purposes of chapter 120, Florida Statutes.
- The property, personnel, and appropriations related to the commission's specified authority, powers,

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he or she presides.

1 duties, and responsibilities shall be provided to the commission by the Department of Management Services. 2 3 (3) The commission shall make such expenditures, including expenditures for personnel services and rent at the 4 5 seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, reference 6 materials, periodicals, furniture, equipment, and supplies, 7 and for printing and binding, as necessary in exercising its 8 authority and powers and carrying out its duties and responsibilities. All such expenditures of the commission 9 10 shall be allowed and paid as provided in section 440.50, 11 Florida Statutes, upon the presentation of itemized vouchers for such expenditures, approved by the presiding judge. 12 (4) The commission may charge, in its discretion, for 13 publications, subscriptions, and copies of records and 14 documents. Such fees shall be deposited into the Workers' 15 Compensation Administration Trust Fund. 16 17 (5)(a) The presiding judge shall exercise administrative supervision over the Workers' Compensation 18 19 Appeals Commission and over the judges and other officers of 20 the commission. The presiding judge of the Workers' Compensation 21 22 Appeals Commission may: 23 1. Assign judges to hear appeals from final orders of 24 judges of compensation claims. 25 2. Hire and assign clerks and staff. 3. Regulate use of courtrooms. 26 27 4. Supervise dockets and calendars. 28 Do everything necessary to promote the prompt and 29 efficient administration of justice in the courts over which

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- 1 (c) The presiding judge shall be selected by a majority of the judges for a term of 2 years. The presiding 2 3 judge may succeed himself or herself for successive terms.
 - The presiding judge may employ an executive assistant who shall perform duties as directed by the presiding judge. In addition, each judge may have research assistants or law clerks.
 - (6)(a) The commission shall maintain and keep open during reasonable business hours a clerk's office, located in the Capitol or some other suitable building in Leon County, for the transaction of commission business. All books, papers, records, files, and the seal of the commission shall be kept at such office. The office shall be furnished and equipped by the commission.
 - The Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission shall appoint a clerk who shall hold office at the pleasure of the commission. Before discharging the duties of the clerk, the clerk shall give bond in the sum of \$5,000, payable to the Governor of the state, to be approved by a majority of the members of the commission and conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties of the clerk's office, which bond must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.
 - (c) The clerk shall be paid an annual salary to be determined in accordance with section 25.382, Florida Statutes.
 - (d) The clerk may employ deputies and clerical assistants as necessary. The number and compensation of such deputies and assistants shall be as approved by the commission and paid from the annual appropriation for the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission from the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund.

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| (e) The clerk, upon the filing of a certified copy of |
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| a notice of appeal or petition, shall charge and collect a |
| filing fee of \$250 for each case docketed and shall charge and |
| collect for copying, certifying, or furnishing opinions, |
| records, papers, or other instruments, and for other services |
| the same service charges as provided in section 28.24, Florida |
| Statutes. The state or an agency of the state, when appearing |
| as appellant or petitioner, is exempt from the filing fee. |

- (f) The clerk of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission shall prepare a statement of all fees collected each month, in duplicate, and shall remit one copy of such statement, together with all fees collected by the clerk, to the Comptroller who shall deposit such fees into the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund.
- The commission shall have a seal for authentication of orders, awards, and proceedings and upon which shall be inscribed the words "State of Florida Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission--Seal", and the seal shall be judicially noticed.
- The commission may destroy obsolete records of the commission.
- Judges of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in section 112.061, Florida Statutes.
- (10) Practice and procedure before the commission and of judges of compensation claims shall be governed by rules adopted by the Supreme Court, except to the extent such rules conflict with chapter 440, Florida Statutes.

Section 26. Section 440.4416, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 33 of chapter 2001-43 and section 67 of chapter 2001-62, Laws of Florida, are repealed.

Section 27. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does 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 severable. Section 28. This act shall take effect October 1, 2002. SENATE SUMMARY Revises various provisions of ch. 440, F.S., the Workers' Compensation Law. Requires that an injury caused by exposure to a toxic substance be proven by clear and convincing evidence. Requires that employers maintain certain records and produce such records or be subject to a stop-work order issued by the Division of Workers' Compensation. Requires that the cause of certain occupational diseases or repetitive injuries be proven by clear and convincing evidence. Authorizes an employer or carrier to claim an offset in workers' compensation paid against certain judgments or settlements for damages. carrier to claim an offset in workers' compensation paid against certain judgments or settlements for damages. Requires that the Agency for Health Care Administration adopt by rule practice parameters. Provides for determining the value of attendant care. Revises procedures for filing and the handling of grievances. Limits the period for payment for permanent total disability. Revises the duties of the Employee Assistance and Ombudgman Office Payings procedures for mediations and Ombudsman Office. Revises procedures for mediations and Ombudsman Office. Revises procedures for mediations and hearings. Requires that certain claims be resolved through an expedited process. Revises the procedures for calculating attorney's fees and costs. Revises the funding of joint underwriting plans for workers' compensation. Creates the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission within the Department of Management Services. Repeals provisions establishing the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims and the Workers' Compensation Oversight Board. (See bill for details.)