	CHAMBER ACTION
	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
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11	Representative Goodlette offered the following:
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13	Amendment to Unengrossed Amendment to SB 50A
14	Remove line(s) 3120-3194, and insert (supercedes
15	unengrossed amendments 17 and 18):
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17	employee during the continuance of such total disability. ${ m No}$
18	compensation shall be payable under this section if the employee
19	is engaged in, or is physically capable of engaging in, at least
20	sedentary employment.
21	(b) In the following cases, an injured employee is
22	presumed to be permanently and totally disabled unless the
23	employer or carrier establishes that the employee is physically
24	capable of engaging in at least sedentary employment within a
25	50-mile radius of the employee's residence:
26	1. Spinal cord injury involving severe paralysis of an
27	arm, a leg, or the trunk;

- 2. Amputation of an arm, a hand, a foot, or a leg involving the effective loss of use of that appendage;
 - 3. Severe brain or closed-head injury as evidenced by:
 - a. Severe sensory or motor disturbances;
 - b. Severe communication disturbances;
- c. Severe complex integrated disturbances of cerebral function;
 - d. Severe episodic neurological disorders; or
- e. Other severe brain and closed-head injury conditions at least as severe in nature as any condition provided in subsubparagraphs a.-d.;
- 4. Second-degree or third-degree burns of 25 percent or more of the total body surface or third-degree burns of 5 percent or more to the face and hands; or
 - 5. Total or industrial blindness.

In all other cases, in order to obtain permanent total disability benefits, the employee must establish that he or she is not able to engage in at least sedentary employment, within a 50-mile radius of the employee's residence, due to his or her physical limitation. Entitlement to such benefits shall cease when the employee reaches age 75, unless the employee is not eligible for social security benefits under 42 U.S.C. s. 402 or s. 423 because the employee's compensable injury has prevented the employee from working sufficient quarters to be eligible for such benefits, notwithstanding any age limits. If the accident occurred on or after the employee reaches age 70, benefits shall be payable during the continuance of permanent total disability, not to exceed 5 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 or claimants who are incapable of engaging in employment, as described in this paragraph, are eligible for permanent total benefits. In no other case may permanent total disability be awarded.
- (c) In cases of permanent total disability resulting from injuries that occurred prior to July 1, 1955, such payments shall not be made in excess of 700 weeks.
- (d) If an employee who is being paid compensation for permanent total disability becomes rehabilitated to the extent that she or he establishes an earning capacity, the employee shall be paid, instead of the compensation provided in paragraph (a), benefits pursuant to subsection (3). The department shall adopt rules to enable a permanently and totally disabled employee who may have reestablished an earning capacity to undertake a trial period of reemployment without prejudicing her or his return to permanent total status in the case that such employee is unable to sustain an earning capacity.
- (e)1. The employer's or carrier's right to conduct vocational evaluations or testing by the employer's or carrier's chosen rehabilitation advisor or provider pursuant to s. 440.491 continues even after the employee has been accepted or adjudicated as entitled to compensation under this chapter and costs for such evaluations and testing shall be borne by the employer or carrier, respectively. This right includes, but is not limited to, instances in which such evaluations or tests are

recommended by a treating physician or independent medicalexamination physician, instances warranted by a change in the employee's medical condition, or instances in which the employee appears to be making appropriate progress in recuperation. This right may not be exercised more than once every calendar year.

- 2. The carrier must confirm the scheduling of the vocational evaluation or testing in writing, and must notify the employee and the employee's counsel, if any, at least 7 days before the date on which vocational evaluation or testing is scheduled to occur.
- 3. Pursuant to an order of the judge of compensation claims, The employer or carrier may withhold payment of benefits for permanent total disability or supplements for any period during which the employee willfully fails or refuses to appear without good cause for the scheduled vocational evaluation or testing.
- (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 3 5 percent of her or his weekly compensation rate, as established pursuant to the law in effect on the date of her or his injury, multiplied by the number of calendar years since the date of injury. The weekly compensation payable and the additional benefits payable under this paragraph, when combined, may not exceed the maximum weekly compensation rate in effect at the time of payment as determined pursuant to s. 440.12(2). Entitlement to These supplemental payments shall not be paid or

payable after the employee attains cease at age 62, regardless	
of whether if the employee has applied for or is eligible to	
apply is eligible for social security benefits under 42 U.S.C.	
$\underline{\text{s.}}$ $\underline{\text{ss.}}$ 402 $\underline{\text{or s.}}$ and 423, $\underline{\text{unless the employee is not eligible}}$	
for social security benefits under 42 U.S.C. s. 402 or s. 423	
because the employee's compensable injury has prevented the	
employee from working sufficient quarters to be eligible for	
such benefits whether or not the employee has applied for	