1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to disability provisions for
3	firefighters and law enforcement and correctional
4	officers; amending s. 112.18, F.S.; providing and
5	revising definitions; providing that a previous
6	medical examination revealing no evidence of
7	tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension will
8	satisfy the preemployment physical examination
9	requirement; providing an effective date.
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11	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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13	Section 1. Section 112.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to
14	read:
15	112.18 Firefighters and law enforcement or correctional
16	officers; special provisions relative to disability.—
17	(1) As used in this section, the term:
18	(a) "Correctional officer" has the same meaning as in s.
19	943.10(2).
20	(b) "Correctional probation officer" has the same meaning
21	as in s. 943.10(3).
22	(c) "Fire service provider" has the same meaning as in s.
23	<u>633.102.</u>
24	(d) "Heart disease" means any organic, mechanical, or
25	functional abnormality of the heart, its structures, or the

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coronary arteries.

- (e) "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as in s. 943.10(1).
- (f) "Medical specialist" means a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has a board certification in a medical specialty inclusive of care and treatment of tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension.
- (g) "Prescribed course of treatment" means prescribed medical courses of action and prescribed medicines for the specific disease or diseases claimed, as documented by the prescribing physician in the patient's medical records.
- (2) (a) (1) (a) Any condition or impairment of health of any Florida state, municipal, county, port authority, special tax district, or fire control district firefighter or any law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), or (3) caused by tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension resulting in total or partial disability or death shall be presumed to have been accidental and to have been suffered in the line of duty unless the contrary be shown by competent evidence. However, any such firefighter, law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer must have successfully passed a physical examination upon entering into any such service as a firefighter, law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer, which examination failed to

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reveal any evidence of any such condition. Such presumption does not apply to benefits payable under or granted in a policy of life insurance or disability insurance, unless the insurer and insured have negotiated for such additional benefits to be included in the policy contract.

- (b)1. If a firefighter did not undergo a preemployment physical examination, the medical examination required by s. 633.412(5) is shall be deemed to satisfy the physical examination requirement under paragraph (a), if the medical examination completed pursuant to s. 633.412(5) failed to reveal any evidence of tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension.
- 2. If a law enforcement officer did not undergo a preemployment physical examination, the medical examination required by s. 943.13 is deemed to satisfy the physical examination requirement under paragraph (a), if the medical examination completed pursuant to s. 943.13 failed to reveal any evidence of tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension.
- 3.2. If a firefighter underwent a preemployment physical examination, the employing fire service provider, as defined in s. 633.102, must maintain records of the physical examination for at least 5 years after the employee's separation from the employing fire service provider. If the employing fire service provider fails to maintain the records of the physical examination for the 5-year period after the employee's separation, it is presumed that the employee has met the

requirements of paragraph (a).

- (c)1. For any workers' compensation claim filed under this section and chapter 440 occurring on or after July 1, 2010, a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), or (3) suffering from tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension is presumed not to have incurred such disease in the line of duty as provided in this section if the law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer:
- a. Departed in a material fashion from the prescribed course of treatment of his or her personal physician and the departure is demonstrated to have resulted in a significant aggravation of the tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension resulting in disability or increasing the disability or need for medical treatment; or
- b. Was previously compensated pursuant to this section and chapter 440 for tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension and thereafter sustains and reports a new compensable workers' compensation claim under this section and chapter 440, and the law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer has departed in a material fashion from the prescribed course of treatment of an authorized physician for the preexisting workers' compensation claim and the departure is demonstrated to have resulted in a significant aggravation of the tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension resulting in

disability or increasing the disability or need for medical treatment.

- 2. As used in this paragraph, "prescribed course of treatment" means prescribed medical courses of action and prescribed medicines for the specific disease or diseases claimed and as documented in the prescribing physician's medical records.
- 2.3. If there is a dispute as to the appropriateness of the course of treatment prescribed by a physician under subsubparagraph 1.a. or sub-subparagraph 1.b. or whether a departure in a material fashion from the prescribed course of treatment is demonstrated to have resulted in a significant aggravation of the tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension resulting in disability or increasing the disability or need for medical treatment, the law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer is entitled to seek an independent medical examination pursuant to s. 440.13(5).
- 3.4. A law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer is not entitled to the presumption provided in this section unless a claim for benefits is made <u>before</u> prior to or within 180 days after leaving the employment of the employing agency.
- $\underline{(3)}$ This section authorizes each governmental entity specified in subsection $\underline{(2)}$ (1) to negotiate policy contracts for life and disability insurance to include accidental death

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benefits or double indemnity coverage which <u>includes</u> shall include the presumption that any condition or impairment of health of any firefighter, law enforcement officer, or correctional officer caused by tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension resulting in total or partial disability or death was accidental and suffered in the line of duty, unless the contrary be shown by competent evidence.

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 $(4) \frac{(3)}{(a)}$ Notwithstanding s. 440.13(2)(c), a firefighter, law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer requiring medical treatment for a compensable presumptive condition listed in subsection (2) $\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ may be treated by a medical specialist. Except in emergency situations, a firefighter, law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer entitled to access a medical specialist under this subsection must provide written notice of his or her selection of a medical specialist to the firefighter's or officer's workers' compensation carrier, selfinsured employer, or third-party administrator, and the carrier, self-insured employer, or third-party administrator must authorize the selected medical specialist or authorize an alternative medical specialist with the same or greater qualifications. Within 5 business days after receipt of the written notice, the workers' compensation carrier, self-insured employer, or third-party administrator must authorize treatment and schedule an appointment, which must be held within 30 days

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after receipt of the written notice, with the selected medical specialist or the alternative medical specialist. If the workers' compensation carrier, self-insured employer, or third-party administrator fails to authorize an alternative medical specialist within 5 business days after receipt of the written notice, the medical specialist selected by the firefighter or officer is authorized. The continuing care and treatment by a medical specialist must be reasonable, necessary, and related to tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension; be reimbursed at no more than 200 percent of the Medicare rate for a selected medical specialist; and be authorized by the firefighter's or officer's workers' compensation carrier, self-insured employer, or third-party administrator.

(b) For purposes of this subsection, the term "medical specialist" means a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has board certification in a medical specialty inclusive of care and treatment of tuberculosis, heart disease, or hypertension.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.