By Senator Thrasher

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An act relating to state reciprocity in workers' compensation claims; amending s. 440.09, F.S.; exempting certain employees working in this state and the employers of such employees from the Workers' Compensation Law of this state under certain conditions; providing requirements for the establishment of prima facie evidence that the employer carries certain workers' compensation insurance; requiring courts to take judicial notice of the construction of certain laws; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (1) of section 440.09, Florida Statutes, to read:

440.09 Coverage.

(1) The employer must 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 must be established to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, based on objective relevant medical findings, and the accidental compensable injury must be the major contributing cause of any resulting injuries. For purposes of this section, "major contributing cause" means the cause which is more than 50 percent responsible for the injury as compared to all other

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causes combined for which treatment or benefits are sought. In cases involving occupational disease or repetitive exposure, both causation and sufficient exposure to support causation must be proven by clear and convincing evidence. Pain or other subjective complaints alone, in the absence of objective relevant medical findings, are not compensable. For purposes of this section, "objective relevant medical findings" are those objective findings that correlate to the subjective complaints of the injured employee and are confirmed by physical examination findings or diagnostic testing. Establishment of the causal relationship between a compensable accident and injuries for conditions that are not readily observable must be by medical evidence only, as demonstrated by physical examination findings or diagnostic testing. Major contributing cause must be demonstrated by medical evidence only.

- (e)1. An employee from another state and the employer of the employee in the other state are exempt from the provisions of this chapter while the employee is temporarily in this state doing work for the employer if:
- a. The employer has furnished workers' compensation insurance coverage under the workers' compensation insurance or similar laws of the other state to cover the employee's employment while in this state;
- b. The extraterritorial provisions of this chapter are recognized in the other state; and
- c. Employees and employers who are covered in this state are likewise exempted from the application of the workers' compensation insurance or similar laws of the other state.
  - 2. The benefits under the workers' compensation insurance

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or similar laws of the other state, or other remedies under similar law, are the exclusive remedy against the employer for any injury, whether resulting in death or not, received by the employee while working for that employer in this state.

- 3. A certificate from the duly authorized officer of the labor department or similar department of another state certifying that the employer of the other state is insured therein and has provided extraterritorial coverage insuring employees while working in this state is prima facie evidence that the employer carries that workers' compensation insurance.
- 4. An employer from another state who meets the requirements of this paragraph is not subject to the requirements of ss. 440.10(1)(g) and 440.38(7).
- 5. Whenever in any appeal or other litigation the construction of the laws of another jurisdiction is required, the courts shall take judicial notice of such construction of the laws of the other jurisdiction.
  - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.