A bill to be entitled An act relating to workers' compensation; amending s. 440.02, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 440.05, F.S.; replacing an authorization for certain persons or entities in the construction industry to elect to be exempt from workers' compensation provisions with a prohibition against such exemption; amending s. 440.10, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to such exemption; requiring the Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security to assess a penalty under certain circumstances; providing for a specific reduction in individual classifications for construction industry codes; amending s. 440.13, F.S.; revising a definition; amending s. 440.134, F.S.; revising definitions; providing for informal and formal grievance procedures; clarifying certain managed care arrangement provisions; amending s. 440.15, F.S.; requiring employers or carriers to offer employees reemployment assessments for certain purposes; providing for use of certain evaluation or testing results for certain purposes; revising the basis for payment of impairment income benefits; specifying evidence of compliance with certain supplemental benefits provisions; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (11)-(36) of section 440.02, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (12)-(37), respectively, a new subsection (11) is added to said section, and present subsections (13) and (34) of said section are amended, to read:

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

- impairment which must be the direct result of an anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormality and must be causally and directly related to an industrial injury or accident. The impairment must be documented by objective medical evidence and accepted clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques. The impairment must only be medical and based upon clinical evidence of signs, symptoms, and related laboratory findings of medical instability which will last or be expected to last until medical stability.
- (14)(13)(a) "Employee" means any person engaged in any employment under any appointment or contract 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.
- (b) "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.

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- 2. As to officers of a corporation who are actively engaged in the construction industry, no more than three officers may elect to be exempt from this chapter by filing written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05.
- 3. An officer of a corporation who elects to be exempt from this chapter by filing a written notice of the election with the division as provided in s. 440.05 is not an employee.

Services are presumed to have been rendered to the corporation if the officer is compensated by other than dividends upon shares of stock of the corporation which he owns.

- "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 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 meets all of the conditions set forth in subparagraph (d)1.
  - d) "Employee" does not include:

- 1. An independent contractor, if:
- a. The independent contractor maintains a separate business with his own work facility, truck, equipment, materials, or similar accommodations;
- b. The independent contractor holds or has applied for a federal employer identification number, unless the independent contractor is a sole proprietor who is not required to obtain a federal employer identification number under state or federal requirements;
- c. The independent contractor performs or agrees to perform specific services or work for specific amounts of money and controls the means of performing the services or work;
- d. The independent contractor incurs the principal expenses related to the service or work that he performs or agrees to perform;
- e. The independent contractor is responsible for the satisfactory completion of work or services that he performs or agrees to perform and is or could be held liable for a failure to complete the work or services;
- f. The independent contractor receives compensation for work or services performed for a commission or on a per-job or competitive-bid basis and not on any other basis;
- g. The independent contractor may realize a profit or suffer a loss in connection with performing work or services;
- h. The independent contractor has continuing or recurring business liabilities or obligations; and
- i. The success or failure of the independent contractor's business depends on the relationship of business receipts to expenditures.

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However, the determination as to whether an individual included in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of 1987, Industry Numbers 0711, 0721, 0722, 0751, 0761, 0762, 0781, 0782, 0783, 0811, 0831, 0851, 2411, 2421, 2435, 2436, 4 2448, or 2449, or a newspaper delivery person, is an independent contractor is governed not by the criteria in this paragraph but by common-law principles, giving due consideration to the business activity of the individual.

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

- 6. A volunteer, except a volunteer worker for the state or a county, municipality, or other governmental entity. A person who does not receive monetary remuneration for his services is presumed to be a volunteer unless there is substantial evidence that a valuable consideration was intended by both employer and employee. For purposes of this chapter, the term "volunteer" includes, but is not limited to:
- a. Persons who serve in private nonprofit agencies and who receive no compensation other than expenses in an amount less than or equivalent to the standard mileage and per diem expenses provided to salaried employees in the same agency or, if such agency does not have salaried employees who receive mileage and per diem, then such volunteers who receive no compensation other than expenses in an amount less than or equivalent to the customary mileage and per diem paid to salaried workers in the community as determined by the division; and
- b. Volunteers participating in federal programs established under Pub. L. No. 93-113.
- 7. Any officer of a corporation who elects to be exempt from this chapter.
- 8. A sole proprietor or officer of a corporation who actively engages in the construction industry, and a partner in a partnership that is actively engaged in the construction industry, who elects to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter. Such sole proprietor, officer, or partner is not an employee for any reason until the notice of revocation of election filed pursuant to s. 440.05 is effective.
- 8.9. An exercise rider who does not work for a single horse farm or breeder, and who is compensated for riding on a case-by-case basis, provided a written contract is entered

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

9.10. 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.

 $\underline{(35)}\overline{(34)}$  "Catastrophic injury" means a permanent impairment constituted by:

- (a) Spinal cord injury involving severe paralysis of an arm, a leg, or the trunk;
- (b) Amputation of an arm, a hand, a foot, or a leg involving the effective loss of use of that appendage;
- (c) Severe brain or closed-head injury as evidenced by:
  - 1. Severe sensory or motor disturbances;
  - 2. Severe communication disturbances;
- 3. Severe complex integrated disturbances of cerebral function;
  - 4. Severe episodic neurological disorders; or
- 5. Other severe brain and closed-head injury conditions at least as severe in nature as any condition provided in subparagraphs 1.-4.;
- (d) <u>First-degree</u>, 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 complete and total facial burns resulting in scarring and disfigurement;

- (e) Total or industrial blindness, complete and total loss of hearing or any of the special senses, or total loss of speech so as to be inarticulable or inaudible; or
- (f) Any other injury that would otherwise qualify under this chapter of a nature and severity that would qualify an employee to receive disability income benefits under Title II or supplemental security income benefits under Title XVI of the federal Social Security Act as the Social Security Act existed on July 1, 1992, without regard to any time limitations provided under that act.

Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 440.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(3) No independent contractor, Each sole proprietor, partner, or officer of a corporation who is actively engaged in the construction industry shall be exempt from coverage under this chapter and who elects an exemption from this chapter or who, after electing such exemption, revokes that exemption, must mail a written notice to such effect to the division on a form prescribed by the division. The notice of election to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter must be notarized and under oath. The election must list the name, federal tax identification number, social security number, and all certified or registered licenses issued pursuant to chapter 489 held by the person seeking the exemption. The form must identify each sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation that employs the person electing the exemption and must list the social security number or federal tax

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identification number of each such employer. In addition, the election form must provide that the sole proprietor, partner, or officer electing an exemption is not entitled to benefits under this chapter, must provide that the election does not exceed exemption limits for officers and partnerships provided in s. 440.02, and must certify that any employees of the sole proprietor, partner, or officer electing an exemption are covered by workers' compensation insurance. Upon receipt of the notice of the election to be exempt and a determination that the notice meets the requirements of this subsection, the division shall issue a certification of the election to the sole proprietor, partner, or officer. The certificate of election must list the names of the sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation listed in the request for exemption. A new certificate of election must be obtained each time the person is employed by a new sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation that is not listed on the certificate of election. A copy of the certificate of election must be sent to each workers' compensation carrier identified in the request for exemption. The certification of the election is valid until the sole proprietor, partner, or officer revokes his election. Upon filing a notice of revocation of election, a sole proprietor, partner, or officer who is a subcontractor must notify his contractor. Section 3. 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

waiver of exclusion or of exemption, shall be liable for, and

this chapter, including any brought within the chapter by

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 employees under this chapter as provided in s. 440.38.

- (b) In case a contractor sublets any part or parts of his 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 may require a subcontractor to provide evidence of workers' compensation insurance or a copy of his 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 certificate of election to his 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.
- 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 <u>independent contractor</u> 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 shall 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 or a judge of compensation claims 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 meets all the requirements of s. 440.02(14)(13)(d); or 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 division.

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A sole proprietor, independent contractor, 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.

Section 4. One year after the effective date of this act, there shall be a 10-percent reduction in each individual classification for the construction industry codes for purposes of workers' compensation insurance under chapter 440, Florida Statutes.

Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

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

- (1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Alternate medical care" means a change in treatment or health care provider which will rehabilitate the injured worker and facilitate the injured worker's return to suitable gainful employment at the most reasonable cost to the employer.

Section 6. Subsections (1), (2), (10), and (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:
- (a) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care Administration.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}(h)}$  "Capitated contract" means a contract in which an insurer pays directly or indirectly a fixed amount to a health care provider in exchange for the future rendering of medical services for covered expenses.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}}\text{(b)}$  "Complaint" means any dissatisfaction expressed by an injured worker concerning an insurer's workers' compensation managed care arrangement.

 $\underline{\text{(d)}(c)}$  "Emergency care" means medical services as defined in chapter 395.

(e)(d) "Formal grievance" means dissatisfaction with the medical care provided by an insurer's workers' compensation managed care arrangement health care providers, expressed as a written complaint, filed by certified mail with a managed care provider by an injured worker receiving benefits pursuant to the workers' compensation managed care agreement expressed in writing by an injured worker.

(f) "Informal grievance" means a verbal complaint of dissatisfaction expressed by the injured worker regarding the medical care or treatment or benefits directly derived from the managed care agreement.

(g)(e) "Insurer" means an insurance carrier, self-insurance fund, assessable mutual insurer, or individually self-insured employer.

(h)(i) "Medical care coordinator" means a primary care provider within a provider network who is responsible for managing the medical care of an injured worker including determining other health care providers and health care facilities to which the injured employee will be referred for evaluation or treatment. A medical care coordinator shall be a physician licensed under chapter 458 or an osteopath licensed under chapter 459.

 $\underline{\text{(i)}(k)}$  "Primary care provider" means, except in the case of emergency treatment, the initial treating physician and, when appropriate, continuing treating physician, who may be a family practitioner, general practitioner, or internist

physician licensed under chapter 458; a family practitioner, general practitioner, or internist osteopath licensed under chapter 459; a chiropractor licensed under chapter 460; a podiatrist licensed under chapter 461; an optometrist licensed under chapter 463; or a dentist licensed under chapter 466.

- (j) "Provider network" means a comprehensive panel of health care providers and health care facilities who have contracted directly or indirectly with an insurer to provide appropriate remedial treatment, care, and attendance to injured workers in accordance with this chapter.
- (k) "Rehabilitation case manager" means a qualified rehabilitation provider, as defined in s. 440.491(1)(c), who is responsible for coordinating the provision of medical benefits by providers, recommending medical and rehabilitation treatment plans, and ensuring and facilitating return-to-work outcomes.

 $\underline{(1)}$  "Service area" means the agency-approved geographic area within which an insurer is authorized to offer a workers' compensation managed care arrangement.

(m)(g) "Workers' compensation managed care arrangement" means an arrangement under which a provider of health care, a health care facility, a group of providers of health care, a group of providers of health care and health care facilities, an insurer that has an exclusive provider organization approved under s. 627.6472 or a health maintenance organization licensed under part I of chapter 641 has entered into a written agreement directly or indirectly with an insurer to provide and to manage appropriate remedial treatment, care, and attendance to injured workers in accordance with this chapter.

- (b) Effective October January 1, 1997, the employer shall, subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in this chapter, furnish to the employee solely through managed care arrangements such medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance and case management for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery and reemployment requires.
- (10) Written procedures and methods for the management of an injured worker's medical care <u>and return-to-work status</u> by a <u>qualified rehabilitation case manager</u> <u>medical care</u> coordinator including:
- (a) The mechanism for assuring that covered employees receive all initial covered services from a primary care provider participating in the provider network, except for emergency care.
- (b) The mechanism for assuring that all continuing covered services be received from the same primary care provider participating in the provider network that provided the initial covered services, except when services from another provider are authorized by the medical care coordinator pursuant to paragraph (d).
- (c) The policies and procedures for allowing an employee one change to another provider within the same specialty and provider network as the authorized treating physician during the course of treatment for a work-related injury, if a request is made to the rehabilitation case manager medical care coordinator by the employee; and requiring that special provision be made for more than one such referral through the arrangement's grievance procedures.
- (d) The process for assuring that all referrals authorized by a medical care coordinator are made to the

participating network providers, unless medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance are not available and accessible to the injured worker in the provider network.

- (15)(a) A workers' compensation managed care arrangement must have and use procedures for hearing complaints and resolving written grievances from injured workers and health care providers. The procedures must be aimed at mutual agreement for settlement and may include arbitration procedures. Procedures provided herein are in addition to other procedures contained in this chapter.
- (b) The contract agreement between the workers' compensation managed care arrangement pursuant to this section shall provide for, and, if it does not so provide, shall be deemed to include, the following grievance procedures:
- 1. For an informal grievance, a qualified rehabilitation provider or medical case manager shall investigate the complaint for accuracy and completeness and make recommendations to the managed care provider within 30 days after the date of receipt of the original complaint.
- 2. For a formal grievance, the managed care provider shall assign a qualified rehabilitation provider, as defined in s. 440.491(1)(c). The managed care provider shall respond to the complaint in writing within 30 days after receipt of the complaint. The managed care provider shall offer as its response to the complainant a substantive response or shall notify the complainant, within 60 days after receipt of the original complaint, that an expert opinion is required to answer the complaint if an expert opinion is required. It is the intent of this subsection that complaints and grievances are quickly and expeditiously answered, to assure quick and

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efficient delivery of disability and medical benefits, and to return the injured worker to suitable gainful employment.

(c)(b) The grievance procedure must be described in writing and provided to the affected workers and health care providers.

(d)<del>(c)</del> 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.

(e) (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.

(f) (e) If a grievance is found to be valid, corrective action must be taken promptly.

(g) (f) All concerned parties must be notified of the results of a grievance.

(h) (g) The insurer must report annually, no later than March 31, to the agency regarding its grievance procedure activities for the prior calendar year. The report must be in a format prescribed by the agency and must contain the number of grievances filed in the past year and a summary of the subject, nature, and resolution of such grievances.

Section 7. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, 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. --
- (a) In case of total disability adjudged to be 31 permanent, 66 2/3 percent of the average weekly wages shall

be paid to the employee during the continuance of such total disability.

- (b) 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.
- (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 he establishes an earning capacity, he shall be paid, instead of the compensation provided in paragraph (a), benefits pursuant to subsection (3). The division 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 his return to permanent total status in the case that such employee is unable to sustain an earning capacity.
- (e) Thirty days prior to the end of the injured worker's benefit period, the employer or carrier shall offer to the injured worker, by a qualified rehabilitation provider as defined in s. 440.491, a reemployment assessment as defined in s. 440.491(1)(d). The purpose of the reemployment assessment is to assure the injured worker that any medical care rendered is appropriate to return the injured worker to suitable gainful employment and to develop an earning capacity.

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(f) (e)1. The employer's or carrier's right to conduct vocational evaluations or testing pursuant to s. 440.491 continues even after the employee has been accepted or adjudicated as entitled to compensation under this chapter. This right includes, but is not limited to, instances in which such evaluations or tests are recommended by a treating physician, rehabilitation provider, or independent medical-examination 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. The evaluation or testing results may be used by the employer or carrier, in conjunction with the medical care provider, to determine if there is a reasonable probability the injured worker can be expected to return to work by comparing the vocational evaluation results with suitable gainful employment opportunities within the injured worker's labor market area or, in the alternative, to demonstrate the need for the injured worker to conduct a job search campaign to demonstrate entitlement to benefits under this section.

- 2. The carrier must confirm the scheduling of the vocational evaluation or testing in writing, and must notify 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.

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 $(g)\frac{(f)}{(f)}$ 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(12), the injured employee shall receive additional weekly compensation benefits equal to 5 percent of his weekly compensation rate, as established pursuant to the law in effect on the date of 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 cease at age 62 if the employee is eligible for social security benefits under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 and 423, whether or not the employee has applied for such benefits. These supplemental benefits shall be paid by the division out of the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund when the injury occurred subsequent to June 30, 1955, and before July 1, 1984. These supplemental benefits shall be paid by the employer when the injury occurred on or after July 1, 1984. Supplemental benefits are not payable for any period prior to October 1, 1974.

2.a. The division shall provide by rule for the periodic reporting to the division of all earnings of any nature and social security income by the injured employee entitled to or claiming additional compensation under subparagraph 1. Neither the division nor the employer or carrier shall make any payment of those additional benefits provided by subparagraph 1. for any period during which the employee willfully fails or refuses to report upon request by the division in the manner prescribed by such rules.

- b. The division shall provide by rule for the periodic reporting to the employer or carrier of all earnings of any nature and social security income by the injured employee entitled to or claiming benefits for permanent total disability. The employer or carrier is not required to make any payment of benefits for permanent total disability for any period during which the employee willfully fails or refuses to report upon request by the employer or carrier in the manner prescribed by such rules or if any employee who is receiving permanent total disability benefits refuses to apply for or cooperate with the employer or carrier in applying for social security benefits.
- 3. When an injured employee receives a full or partial lump-sum advance of the employee's permanent total disability compensation benefits, the employee's benefits under this paragraph shall be computed on the employee's weekly compensation rate as reduced by the lump-sum advance.
  - (3) PERMANENT IMPAIRMENT AND WAGE-LOSS BENEFITS.--
  - (a) Impairment benefits.--
- 1. Once the employee has reached the date of maximum medical improvement, impairment benefits are due and payable within 20 days after the carrier has knowledge of the impairment.
- 2. 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 3 shall be more comprehensive than the AMA Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment and shall expand the areas 4 already addressed and address additional areas not currently 5 6 contained in the guides. On August 1, 1979, and pending the 7 adoption, by rule, of a permanent schedule, Guides to the 8 Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, copyright 1977, 1971, 9 1988, by the American Medical Association, shall be the temporary schedule and shall be used for the purposes hereof. 10 For injuries after July 1, 1990, pending the adoption by 11 division rule of a uniform disability rating schedule, the 12 13 Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedule 14 shall be used unless that schedule does not address an injury. 15 In such case, the Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment by the American Medical Association shall be used. 16 17 Determination of permanent impairment under this schedule must 18 be made by a physician licensed under chapter 458, a doctor of 19 osteopathy licensed under chapters 458 and 459, a chiropractor licensed under chapter 460, a podiatrist licensed under 20 chapter 461, an optometrist licensed under chapter 463, or a 21 22 dentist licensed under chapter 466, as appropriate considering 23 the nature of the injury. No other persons are authorized to render opinions regarding the existence of or the extent of 24 25 permanent impairment.

impairment rating using the impairment schedule referred to in

subparagraph 2. Impairment income benefits are paid weekly at

wageaverage weekly temporary total disability benefit not to

the compensation rate of 50 percent of the employee's

exceed the maximum weekly benefit under s. 440.12. An

3. All impairment income benefits shall be based on an

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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  $\underline{9}$  Weeks for each percentage point of impairment; or
  - b. The death of the employee.
- 4. After the employee has been certified by a doctor 8 9 as having reached maximum medical improvement or 6 weeks 10 before the expiration of temporary benefits, whichever occurs earlier, the certifying doctor shall evaluate the condition of 11 the employee and assign an impairment rating, using the 12 13 impairment schedule referred to in subparagraph 2. 14 Compensation is not payable for the mental, psychological, or 15 emotional injury arising out of depression from being out of work. If the certification and evaluation are performed by a 16 17 doctor other than the employee's treating doctor, the 18 certification and evaluation must be submitted to the treating 19 doctor, and the treating doctor must indicate agreement or 20 disagreement with the certification and evaluation. The certifying doctor shall issue a written report to the 21 22 division, the employee, and the carrier certifying that 23 maximum medical improvement has been reached, stating the impairment rating, and providing any other information 24 required by the division. If the employee has not been 25 26 certified as having reached maximum medical improvement before 27 the expiration of 102 weeks after the date temporary total 28 disability benefits begin to accrue, the carrier shall notify the treating doctor of the requirements of this section. 29
  - 5. The carrier shall pay the employee impairment income benefits for a period based on the impairment rating.

(b) Supplemental benefits. --

- 1. All supplemental benefits must be paid in accordance with this subsection. An employee is entitled to supplemental benefits as provided in this paragraph as of the expiration of the impairment period, if:
- a. The employee has an impairment rating from the compensable injury of  $\underline{15}$   $\underline{20}$  percent or more as determined pursuant to this chapter;
- b. 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
- c. The employee has in good faith attempted to obtain employment commensurate with the employee's ability to <a href="mailto:perform">perform</a> work. <a href="Evidence of full compliance with this paragraph may include the following:
- (I) Evidence the injured worker can perform work by a comparison between the injured worker's age, past work history, prior training, and education, together with the physical restrictions imposed, with the names of employees actually performing their jobs within the injured worker's labor market area;
- (II) Evidence the injured worker can perform work by means of the qualifications of the job outlining the job duties, functions, and other related job performance standards as the employer or person empowered to offer work describes them, either in writing by means of the employer's job description, or by other written statements, which also may include wages offered for such job; or
- 30 (III) A vocational evaluation or testing pursuant to s. 440.491.

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- 2. 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;
- b. The employee meets the other requirements of subparagraph 1.; and
- c. The employee's decrease in earnings is a direct result of the employee's impairment from the compensable injury.
- 3. 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 supplemental benefits for the filing period. Supplemental 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.

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- 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 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.
- 6. 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.

- 7. 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.
- 8. 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 weekly wages the employee has earned during the reporting period, not to exceed the maximum weekly income benefit under s. 440.12.
- (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 8. This act shall take effect October 1, 1997.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* HOUSE SUMMARY Revises definitions relating to workers' compensation law. Prohibits independent contractors, sole proprietors, partners, or officers in corporations engaged in the construction industry from being exempt from workers' compensation provisions. Specifies a 10-percent reduction in individual classifications for construction industry codes in 1 year. Provides for informal and formal grievance procedures. Requires employers or carriers to grievance procedures. Requires employers or carriers to offer reemployment assessments to injured employees to assure provision of appropriate medical care. Revises the basis for payment of impairment income benefits and specifies evidence for determining compliance with supplemental benefits requirements. See bill for details.